Gal. 5 Ec

THE

HISTORY

AND

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

OF THE

COUNTY OF KENT.

CONTAINING THE

ANTIENT AND PRESENT STATE OF IT,

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL;

COLLECTED FROM PUBLIC RECORDS,

AND OTHER AUTHORITIES:

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS, VIEWS, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

THE SECOND EDITION,

IMPROVED, CORRECTED, AND CONTINUED TO

THE PRESENT TIME.

By EDWARD HASTED, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A.

LATE OF CANTERBURY.

"*Ex his omnibus, longe sunt humanissimi qui Cantium incolunt.*"

"*Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis,*

"*Nec imbellem feroces progenerant.*"

VOLUME XII.



Quand?

CANTERBURY:

PRINTED BY W. BRISTOW, ON THE PARADE.

M.DCCCI.



NORTH-EAST VIEW OF CANTERBURY.

TO THE

REVEREND THE DEAN AND CHAPTER

OF THE

METROPOLITICAL CATHEDRAL

OF

CHRIST CHURCH OF CANTERBURY:

BY whoſe continual care and attention that venerable and magnificent ſtructure has been preſerved to the preſent time, and with ſo much liberality repaired and adorned; this Volume, containing the reſidue of the Hiſtory of it from the earlieſt account of time, is

With the greateſt reſpect dedicated

By their moſt obliged

And moſt obedient ſervant,

LONDON,
MAY 1, 1801.

EDWARD HASTED.

BRITISH MUSEUM

EDWARD HASTED

INDEX.

The letter A refers to the Appendix at the end of this volume.

A.

ABERGUILLY, chapel of, 476.

Abingdon, monaſtery of, 301; Siward, abbot of, 304.

Abingdon, abbot of, 300; Fabricius, abbot of, 317.

Abbot, John, *prebendary*, 78; John, of Guildford, 590, 591; Damaris, *ibid.*

Abbot, election of one, by way of compromiſe; meaning of, 196.

Abbot's mill granted to the city, A. 634; diſcharge of homage for it, 643; rebuilt, 657, 659, 672.

Acon, ſiege of, 343.

Acriſe, rector of, 105.

Acton, in Middleſex, rector of, 81.

Adams, John, *prebendary*, account of, 106.

Addington, Henry, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, entertained by the mayor, 659, 660.

Adelicia, queen of Henry II. 319.

Adelwold, or Ethelwolph, king Henry Iſt.'s confeſſor, 138.

Adelwolph, king, 161.

Adiſham, rectors of, 55, 69, 75, 80, 85, 592, 593, 595.

Adminiſtration, letters of, granted by the archdeacon, 551.

Adrian, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 179, 180, 185, 275.

Adrian, Ralph, monk of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 212.

Agar, Moſes, *mayor*, A. 609.

Agelnoth, dean of the priory of Chriſt-church, 303.

Agen, dioceſe of, 572.

Aglionby, *dean*, life of, 21, 54.

Aglionby, Dr. John, principal of Edmund hall, 21; Aglionby's, of Cumberland, *ibid.*

Airay, Henry, *prebendary*, account of, 57.

Akemanceſtre, *now* Bath, 293.

Albania, cardinal, biſhop of, 196.

Albert, cardinal, *life of*, 323.

Albin, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 180, 185.

Albinius, profeſſor at Leyden, 505.

Alchmund, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 182.

Alcock, John, *mayor*, 222, A. 606; John, 627; Thomas, 645.

Alcuinus, epiſtles to, 280.

Aldermen of the city, 6; appointed A. 600; twelve appointed,

appointed, 602, 623; hold view of frank-pledge, 618; provide gowns, &c. for themſelves, 635; diſplaced and reſtored, 652; fine for refuſing the office of mayor, *ibid.*

Aldey, Edward, *maſter of Kingſbridge hoſpital*, and *prebendary, account of*, 103; Henry, *mayor*, A. 606.

Aldington, rectors of, 13, 83; palace of, 434, 524; manor of, 547.

Alexander, Peter, *prebendary*, account of, 87.

Alexander, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 193.

Alfred, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 182.

Alfred, king, 289.

Alfric, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 182.

Algrind, in Spencer's Paſtorals, whom it meant, 461.

Alhallows, Barking, in London, rectors of, 59, 478; Bread ſtreet, in London, rectors of, 41, 42, 70; Lombard-ſtreet, rectors of, 99; Thames-ſtreet, rectors of, 91. *See likewiſe* London.

Alhallows, now Beſt's-lane, in Canterbury, A. 621.

Alhune, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 180.

Alianor, queen of Henry II. 325.

Almonry, or eleemoſinary of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 223.

Alms-houſes, in St. Peter's lane, A. 632.

Alva, duke of, 448.

Alured, king, 288.

Amalmenus, Peter, canon of Bourdeaux, 373.

Ambreſbury, ſynod at, 295, 299.

Ambaſſadors, their reception, &c. drawn up by Sir John Finett, T. Ch. 1, 597, 599.

Amcolts, Charles, 108.

Amſteete, bay of, 177.

American biſhops, legacy for, 509; letter concerning, 511.

Amiens, city of, A. 598.

Amie, Wm. mayor, A. 607.

Amys, George, monk of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 212, 214.

Annatus, Jacobus, biſhop of Pavia, 583.

Anderanes, in France, tithery of, 572.

Andover, lord, A. 598.

Andreu, John, *alderman* of Redingate, A. 596.

Andrews, Mr. 236.

Angel, *alias* Bell Harry ſteeple, in the cathedral, 436.

Anglia Sacra of Wharton cenſured, by Dr. Burnet, 269.

Anne, princeſs, daughter of king George II. 45.

Annunciation, altar of, in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 204.

Antiquitates Brit. Eccleſiæ, by archbiſhop Parker, 454.

Antoni, John, monk of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 212.

Anyan, Thomas, *prebendary*, account of, 105.

Apledore, vicar of, 97.

Apothecaries formerly confectioners, A. 624.

Apparitors, appointed by the archdeacon, 551; general to the ſame, 584.

Apprentices, when firſt admitted to freedom, A. 614, 627.

Appropriations, origin and cauſe of, 176.

Apricot, when first introduced into England, 461.
Apulderfield, Wm. 113.
Aquitaine, clergy of, 517.
Archbishop's election, contest for, 342, 346, 352; difficulties and expences of it at Rome, 528; present mode of, 525, 527; his confirmation, *acccount of*, 529; difficulties of obtaining it at Rome, *ibid.* consecration, *account of*, 531; inthronization, *account of*, 531, 533, 541; throne in cathedral erected, 495; pall, account of, 532; lived in common with his monks, 310; revenues, *account of*, 547; his peculiars, what they are, 516; their contests with the see of York, 258, *et seq*; with their archdeacons, 551 antient method of their interment, 319; great difference in the chronology of them, 269.
Archbishops, patrons of three of the prebends of Christchurch, 54, 516; patrons of Kingsbridge hospital, 124; of St. Gregories priory, 139; have the custody of Rochester castle, 321, and of that bishopric, 543; visitors of Oxford university, 412, 522, 523, and of Guildford hospital, 471; of Cambridge university, 523; their provincial jurisdictions and prerogatives, 516; patrons of the archdeaconry, 516; their options, 517; their right to coin money and mints in Canterbury, 519, 520, 521; their pre-eminences and privileges, 541; power to grant dispensations, 542; are metropolitans of all England, *ibid.* their place in general councils, *ibid.* precedence next the royal family, 343; their right to crown and christen the royal family, 544, 545; the king and queen their special and peculiar parishioners, 545, 546; have the confirmation and consecration of all provincial bishops, 546; have the right of summoning bishops and clergy to convocation, 547; their palaces and castles, *account of*, 524; palace in Canterbury, 309, 354, 439, 452, A. 598; royal feasts at, 372; pillaged, 376; repaired, 452.
Archbishops cardinals, 352, 362, 395, 400, 420, 426, 428, 433; lord chancellors, 327, 347 348, 379, 384, 385, 388, 395, 401, 403, 409, 411, 412, 423, 425, 428, 433, 437, 438, 439, 446, 462, 473, 475, 579; chancellors of Oxford, 370, 371, 403, 427, 440, 447, 467, 476, 485; of Cambridge, 447; of the exchequer, 575; lord high almoners, 503; chief justiciaries of England, 437, 348, 384; treasurers, 357, 379, 384, 395, 483; masters of the rolls, 432.
Archbishops, their several courts, 518; their chancellors, 579, 584; commissaries, 76, 87, 133, 246, 575, 579; vicars general and officials, 398, 425, 569, 570, 587.
ARCHBISHOPS, LIST OF, 140, 144, 149, 435; Abbot, 156, 590, A. 643; *life of*, 470; Agelnoth, 183, 302; *life of*, 303; Æthelgar, *life of*, 298; Alphage, *see* Elphege. Anselm, 543, 559, 560; *life of*, 313; Arundel, 131, 210, 414,

414, 415, 416, 551, 579, 580, 582, A. 615; *life of*, 409; Athelard, 257, 288, 289, 519, 556, 557; *life of*, 284; Auguſtine, 164, 270; *life of*, 265; Baldwin, 392, 520, 566, 567; *life of*, 342; Bancroft, 57; *life of*, 467; Becket, 115, 191, 256, 263, 264, 350, 354, 444, 562, 571, A. 641; *life of*, 327; Boniface, 337, 344, 362, 368, 405, 535; *life of*, 359; Bourchier, 138, 519, 521, 526, 585; *life of*, 427; Bradwardin, *life of*, 389; Bregwin, *life of*, 282, 283; Brithwald, 164, 274; *life of*, 278; Ceolnoth, 519, 557; *life of*, 287; Chichley, 65, 132, 422; *life of*, 417; Corboil, 138, 561; *life of*, 320; Cornwallis, *life of*, 512; Courtney, 359, 415, 580; *life of*, 403; Cranmer, 2, 75, 439, 451, 522, 548, 586, *life of*, 442; Cuthbert, 164, 283; *life of*, 280; Deane, 585, A. 626; *life of*, 436; Deuſdedit, *life of*, 274; Dunſtan, 289, 319; *life of*, 292; Eadſin, 183, 219; *life of*, 304; Edmund, *life of*, 141; Elphege, 558; *life of*, 301; Elſric, *life of*, 299; Elſin, *life of*, 292; Fleologild, *life of*, 287; Grindal, 457; *life of*, 458; Herring, *life of*, 501; Honorius, 164, 254, 255, 276; *life of*, 273; Hutton, *life of*, 503; Janibert, or Lambert, 164, 257, 258; *life of*, 283; Iſlip, 118, 151, 168, 319, 389; *life of*, 391; Juſtus, 164, 254, 255, 266, 267; *life of*, 272; Juxon, 22, 128; *life of*, 482; Kempe, 526; *life of*, 424; Kilwardby, 151, 366, 536, 570; *life of*, 361; Lambert, *ſee* Janibert; Lanfranc, 115, 137, 138, 139, 149, 171, 185, 186, 256, 260, 291, 296, 308, 559, 567, A. 642; *life of*, 308; Langham, 400; *life of*, 394; Langton, 337, 354, 566; *life of*, 352; Laud, 23, 65, 89, 157, 434, 482; *life of*, 474; Laurence, 162, 164, 166, 178, 254, 266; *life of*, 270; Livinge, 558; *life of*, 302; Lyſegwin, *ſee* Bregwin Mellitus, 164, 266, 267; *life of*, ibid. *life of*, 271; Mepham, 405, 530; *life of*, 381; Moore, 49, 81; *life of*, 514; Morton, 113, 317, 537, 546, 585: *life of*, 431; Nothelm, 164; *life of*, 279; *life of*, 290; Parker, 9, 38, 68, 122, 157, 224, 300, 312, 454, 549, 564, 588; *life of*, 451; Peckham, 151, 536; *life of*, 364; Plegmund, 255, 519; *life of*, 288; Pole, 223, 444; *life of*, 445; Potter, 46, 70, 108, 155; *life of*, 499; Ralph, or Rodulph, 256, 259, 316, 544, 545, 560; *life of*, 318; Reginald, *life of*, 345; Reynolds, 534, 573; *life of*, 379; Richard, 150, 160, 319, 358, 563, 568; *life of*, 340; Robert Gemeticenſis, *life of*, 304; Sancroft, 128, 157, 456, 489, 591, 592, 593; *life of*, 487; Sheldon, 28, 128, 435, 470, 592; *life of*, 484: Secker, 91, 156, 470, 522; *life of*, 504; Siricius, 182; *life of*, 299; Stafford, A. 617; *life of*, 422; Stratford, 115, 122, 151, 536, *life of*, 574; Stigand, 184 559; *life of*, 305; Sudbury, 117, 118, 119, 318, 326, 536, 578; *life of*, 400; Tatwin,

Tatwin, 164; *life of*, 279; Teniſon, 155, 470; *life of*, 493; Theobald, 179, 189, 190, 256, 561, 562; *life of*, 323; Theodore, 164, 179, 180, 273; *life of*, 275; Tillotſon, 32, 61; *life of*, 490; Ufford, 392; *life of*, 387; Wake, 42; *life of*, 497; Walden, 410; *life of*, 415; Walter, 115, 137, 141, 203, 358, 378, 520, 561, 565; *life of*, 346; Warham, 297, 502, 522, 533, 534, 535, 538, 586; *life of*, 438; Wetherſhed, *life of*, 356; Whitgift, 9, 11, 77, 124, 157; *life of*, 462; Wittleſey, 435; *life of*, 398; Winchelſea, 200, 260, 261, 529, 531, 534, 544, 545, 571; *life of*, 370; Wlfelm, *life of*, 289; Wlfred, 370, 519; *life of*, 285; lives of, by archbiſh. Parker, 453, 454.

Archbiſhop, *the preſent*, his ſtately houſekeeping at Lambeth palace, 525; keeps a public table there during the ſitting of parliament, 513, 525.

Archbiſhop, term of, not uſed in antient times, 266.

Archbiſhopric, the foundation of, 252.

ARCHDEACONS OF CANTERBURY, three different ones conſtituted in Canterbury dioceſe, 555, 563; reduced again to one, *ibid.* has the vacancy of churches, 552, 564, 565; not allowed a ſtall in chapter of priory, 554; churches and appropriations belonging to him, 556; controverſies between them and the archbiſhops, 551; between them and the abbot of St. Auguſtine's and compromiſe, 552; reſide at Hackington, 567; black book of, 550, *et ſeq.*

Archdeacons, regiſters and apparitors general to, 584; officials, 242, 551, 568, 569.

Archdeacons cardinals, 573, 575, 557, 581, 582; chancellors of Oxford, 581; keepers of great ſeal, 582; of privy ſeal, 579.

ARCHDEACONS, LIST OF, 145, 148, 555, 556; Almeric, or Almer, *account of*, 557; Anſchitillus, *account of*, 559; Aſketin, *account of*, 561; Backhouſe, 135; *account of*, 594; Battely, 58; *account of*, 592; Becket, 327, 329; *account of*, 562; Beornoth, *account of*, 557: Bourchier, 132: *account of*, 585: Bowers, 66: *account of*, 593: Briſton, *account of*, 573: Brinſtan, *account of*, 557: Caſtilion, *account of*, 564; Chicheley, Wm. *account of*, 582; Tho. 132; *account of*, 584; Biſhopſbridge, 562; Clifford, 551: *account of*, 579: Columna, Proſper de, *account of*, 582: Convenius, or de Cominges, *account of*, 573. Cranmer, *account of*, 586: Ealſtan, *account of*, 557: Engoleſme, *account of*, 574: Ethelwald, *account of*, 557: Eyci, or de Labredo, 555, 573: *account of*, 571: Faverſham, *account of*, 571: Feringes, *account of*, 570: Fotherby, 13, 14, 15, 68: *account of*, 590: Freak, *account of*, 588: Geaſt, *account of*, 588: Green, *account of*, 593: Haimo, *account of*, 558: Hall, *account of*, 591: Hallum, *account of*, 580, 582: Harpsfield, 67, 121, 130, 153, 244: *account of*, 587: Head, *account of*, 594; Helwiſe, *account of*, 561: Herbert, 566: *account of*, 563: John, *account of*

of, 560: Judicis, *account of*, 577: Kingſley, 89: *account of*, 590: Labredo, or la Bredo. *See above*, Eyci de la Bredo: Liæving, *account of*, 557: Langton, 569, 570: *account of*, 566: Liſle, 85: *account of*, 593: LYNCH, 42: *account of*, 595: Middleton, *account of*, 569: Monte Lucili, *account of*, 569: Mortimer, *account of*, 569: Mottrum, 409: *account of*, 579: Othobon, *account of*, 568: Packington, *account of*, 578: Parker, 62, 134: *account of*, 591: Pentwyn, 434: *account of*, 585: Redman, 56: *account of*, 589: Riddell, *account of*, 562: Robert, *account of*, 564: Roger, *account of*, 189: Rogerius, *account of*, 575: Rumworth, *alias* Cirenceſter, *account of*, 582: Rupy Andomar de, *account of*, 578: Sandford, 195: *account of*, 565: Sancroft, *account of*, 591: Sigefreth, *account of*, 557 Siſtre, *account of*, 575: Coſmedin, cardinal de Sta Maria in, *account of*, 573: Stratford, *account of*, 574: Valerius, *account of*, 559: Vicenna, *account of*, 568: Wakefield, *account of*, 577: Wakering, *account of*, 581: Walter, *account of*, 561: Warham, 441: *account of*, 585: Werbeald, *account of*, 557: William, *account of*, 559: the ſecond, *account of*, 561: Wlfred, 285. 550: *account of*, 556: Wynterburn, *account of*, 584: Yarmouth, *account of*, 570.

ARCHDEACONRY, *firſt inſtitution of, account of it*, 550: the archbiſhop patron of it, 516: revenue and value of it, 402, 556.

Arches, dean of, 391, 398. 425: court of, 518.

Archery, butts erected for in the city, A. 629.

Arden, the charges for burning him, A. 635.

Arkwright, Sir Richard, A. 659.

Arles-Eleutherius, biſhop of, 265: Auguſtine conſecrated a biſhop there, *ibid.*

Armagh, archbiſhop of, 203.

Armerar, John, cl. 2.

Arundel, lord Thomas, 112: earl of, his foreſt fee to the archbiſhop, 362, 368: John de, 368: Richard Fitzalan, earl of, 409: lord, A. 598.

Arthur, prince, ſon of king Henry VIII. at Canterbury, A. 626.

Artichokes firſt propagated in England, 461.

Aſh, curate of, 145.

Aſhburnham, Alice, 154.

Aſhenden, John, 222.

Aſhford, vicar of, 87.

Aſſembly room built in city, A. 657.

Aſſize freſh force, writs of, in Sheriff's court, A. 623.

Aſſeſſment, the firſt for weekly maintenance of the poor, A. 641.

Aſſizes held in Canterbury, A. 632, 637, 650, 654, 656.

Athelm, a nobleman in king Alfred's court, 290.

Athelſtane, king, 169, 289, 290, 519, 520.

Athelward, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 182.

Attewode, Wm. *bailiff* of city, A. 604.

Atwode, Tho. *mayor*, A. 605.

Aucher,

Aucher, John, *prebendary*, account of, 79; Sir Anthony, 103; Dr. endows Cogan's hoſpital, A. 648; Sir William, M. P. elected and diſcharged from office of mayor. A. 652.
Avery, James, *mayor*, A. 610.
Auguſtine, archbiſhop, *life of*, 265.
Auguſtine friars ſettle in Canterbury, A. 613. *See alſo* White Friars.
Avignon, friars minors at, 206; monaſtery of Carthuſians there founded, 395.
Auſten's, 236, 237, 240.
Ayerſt, Wm. *prebendary*, account of, 66.
Aylſham ſchool, ſcholarſhips from, 457.
Ayſham, near Newark, rector of, 67.

B.

Babb's hill, near Longport, 239.
Baccanceld, council and ſynod at, 278, 285, 556.
Backhouſe, Wm. *maſter* of Kingſbridge hoſpital, 129, 135; *archdeacon*, ibid. account of, 594.
Bacon, Sir Nicholas, lord-keeper, 457.
Baconiana, or remains of Sir Francis Bacon, 497.
Badleſmere's, 536, 537, 572.
Baieux, Odo, biſhop of, 310, 311, 559.
Bailiffs of the city, A. 600; appointed, 602; LIST *of them*, 603; privilege of chuſing them granted, 612; have power to purchaſe lands, 615.
Baker, Samuel, *prebendary*, account of, 84; John, 458; Sarah erects a new theatre in the city, A. 659.
Bakers appointed ſearchers of Eaſtbridge mill, A. 613.
Balderſton, Samuel, A. 659.
Baldock, Wm. A. 660.
Bale, John, *the centuriſt*, *prebendary*, account of, 101.
Balle, John, a *famous preacher*, 402.
Bancroft, Richard, *prebendary*, account of, 57; John, 467.
Bangor, biſhops of, 436, 437; Moore, 49, 514; Herring, 501; Hutton, 503; Ewer, 515.
Baniſter, Mr. 48.
Banquet, expences of, 625.
Barbican, near the gate of the caſtle, A. 617.
Barford, Wm. *prebendary*, account of, 85.
Bargrave, Iſaac, *prebendary*, account of, 73; *dean*, 16, 73; *life of*, 17; John, *prebendary*, account of, 73.
Bargrave's, 16, 17, 20, 21.
Barett, Stephen, *mayor*, A. 605.
Barham, Thos. *infirmarer* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 212; Richard Harris, *mayor*, A. 610; *alderman*, 656.
Barham court, near Canterbury, 14; down, royal meeting at, A. 599.
Barker, Wm. *prebendary*, account of, 105.
Barking, abbeſs of, 327.
Barley, in Hertfordſhire, rectors of, 438, 501.
Barlow, Wm. *prebendary*, account of, 82.
Barnsfield, near Canterbury, 235.
Barracks erected near the city, A. 660.
Barrett, Paul, *recorder*, A. 611; Thomas, 660.

BARTON, *Berton*, Bertona, *alias* LONGPORT MANOR, *account of*, 238; HOUSE, *ibid.*
Barton, Little, 236.
Barton, Eyci de la, *archdeacon*, See among the archdeacons.
Barton, Anne, 237.
Baſil, council at, 428, 583.
Baſſock, Clement, *mayor*, A. 607.
Bath and Wells, biſhops of, 8, 34, 199, 534: Siricius, biſhop of, 182, 190. 299: Reginald, 344: William, 361: Burnel, 363: Barlow, 451: Stafford, 420, 423: Laud, 476: Savaricus, 564.
Bath, abbot of, 301: hoſpital of St. John at, 345: cathedral church of, 345.
Bathel, Robert de, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 196.
Bathcoſt, Thomas, *mayor*, A. 606.
Battel, abbot of, 194.
Battely, John, *prebendary*, 134: account of, 58: *archdeacon*, his charity to Kingſbridge hoſpital, 127: *maſter of* the ſame, 134: *archdeacon*, account of, 593.
Battely, Mr. his Hiſtory of Canterbury, A. 654.
Bawden, Ralph, *mayor*, A. 607.
Baynes, John, monk of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214.
Beacon, Thomas, *prebendary*, account of, 68.
Beadle, common one appointed for the city: his duty, A. 638, 644, 648.
Beadmund, *abbot of* St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 181.
Beakſborne, parſonage of, 144; vicarage of, 145; palace of, 524: church of, 453: pariſh of, 455.
Beale, Hamon, 222; Thomas, mayor, A. 606.
Beam for weighing erected in the city, A. 634.
Beane, John, *mayor*, A. 609; Thomas, *ibid.*
Beard, ſheriff of the city pays a fine for wearing one, A. 634.
Beaufort, earl of, 575.
Beaumont, John, *mayor*, A. 609.
Beauvoir, Dr. *maſter* of the king's ſchool, his *high character*, 43.
Bec, prior of, 308; abbot of, 323, 339.
Beccan, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 182.
Bede, *venerable*, his eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, 180, 280.
Bedford, archdeacon of, 18; duke of, 419; biſhop ſuffragan of, 452.
Beer, price of regulated by the quarter ſeſſions, A. 643.
Beere, in Dorſetſhire, charity ſchool at, 431.
Beke, Thomas, 240.
Bele, Hamon, *mayor*, A. 605.
Belk, Wm. *prebendary*, *account of*, 65; Thomas, *prebendary*, *account of*, 66.
Belknap, Anne, 2, 5; William, *mayor*, A. 605.
Bell, *archdeacon*, 2; Matthew, 48; John, ſuffragan biſhop of Mayo, 437.
Bell Harry tolled at opening of market, A. 647.
Benedictine monks placed in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 160.
Benefices to be conferred on graduates in the univerſities only, 419.
Benet, William, 112; Edward, ſacriſt of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 212; Wm. *mayor*, A. 605.

Bennet, Thomas, 499.
Beneyt, Robert, *bailiff* of the city, A. 603; Wm. 604.
Benſon, John, prebendary, account of, 59; Martin, cl. regiſtrar of Glouceſter, *ibid.* Martin, (afterwards biſhop of Glouceſter) 505, 506, 508.
Beornelm, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 182.
Bergavenny, lord, 535, 539.
Berewick, J. de, juſtice itinerant, 201, 229, 230, 231, 232.
Berkeley, George, *prebendary*, account of, 81; Geo. Monk, *ibid.* biſhop, 508.
Berkhamſtead, council at, 278.
Berks, archdeaconry of, 30.
Berne, William, 220.
Berry, Mark, *mayor*, A. 607.
Berry's, of the White Friars, 114.
Bertelot, Simon, *alderman* of Northgate, A. 596; Richard, *bailiff* of the city, 603; Robert, *ibid.* 604; John, *ibid.*
Bertha, queen, 163, 222, 265, 270, A. 667, 671.
Berton, la, near Canterbury, 230, 231, 232.
Beſt, Robert, 238; Mr. entertains king Charles II. at his houſe, A. 649; Beſt's, of St. Laurence, near Canterbury, *account of*, 249
Betherſden, parſonage of, 144; vicarage, 145.
Betſhanger, rectors of, 15, 16.
Bettenham, John, 241.
Beveridge, William, *prebendary*, account of, 69.
Beverley, provoſts of, 327, 359.
Beverton, Squire, mayor, A. 608, 609.
Bexley, manor of, 547.
Beza, Theodore, 465, 466.
Bianhill park, 470.
Bible divided into chapters, 354.
Biddenden, rector of, 38.
Billingworth and Bowſer, cheſts ſo called in Cambridge univerſity, 430.
Billet maſter appointed for the city, A. 658.
Bilſington parſonage, 392; inſtalment of prior of by the archdeacon, 554.
Bingham, Mr. A. 613; George, 651.
Binnewith, iſland of, in Canterbury, A. 612.
Birch's, life of archbiſhop Tillotſon, 493.
Bird, William, *prebendary*, account of, 98; Mr. of Coventry, 91.
Biſhop Benedict, 179.
Biſhop, Peter, *an Hungarian one*, 203.
Biſhop of the univerſal church, 416.
Biſhops ſees removed from country villages, 310; their conteſt for the election of archbiſhop, 342, 346, 352, 527; cuſtom of removing them to leſſer ſees, 415; not to be tranſlated without their conſent, 417; committed to the tower by king James II. and acquitted 488; inſtalled by archdeacon, 553.
Biſhops, cardinals, 420: chancellors of Oxford, 575: treaſurers, 422: deans of chapel. royal, 476,
Biſhoprics divided and new ones erected, 276.
Biſhopſborne, manor of, 547: rector of, 14, 42, 55, 57, 70, 72, 74, 589.
Biſhopſgate, in London, rectors of, 84.
Biſhopſthorpe, palace of, 502.

Black

Black bread not to be baked, A. 614.
Blackburn, in Lancaſhire, vicars of, 46.
Blackfriars, houſe of, in London, 363.
Blackfriars, or Dominicans, ſettle in Canterbury, A. 612: ſuit concerning the way to, 639: gate in St. Peter's taken down, 658.
Blair, Dr. 491.
Bladon cum Woodſtock, rectors of, 70.
Blean, church of, 117; MANOR OF, 118; vicarage of, 131; vicars of, 135; hall, royal one, in Harbledown, A. 617, 619, 620.
Blechingley, in Surry, rectors of, 501.
Blechynden, Thomas, *prebendary*, account of, 60.
Bledon, in Somerſetſhire, vicars of, 94.
Blomer, Thomas, *prebendary*, account of, 103; Ralph, *prebendary*, account of, *ibid.*
Bluberd, *hermit* ſo called, beheaded in Canterbury, A. 618.
Blunden, Thomas, *mayor*, A. 609.
Blundy, Richard, *an Oxford divine*, 357.
Blunt, Alanus, *chaplain*, 119.
Bocton manor, 150, 547.
Bodleian library, 313, 317.
Bogs, land ſo called, near Canterbury, 236.
Bois, Sir John, *legis peritus*, or *recorder* of Canterbury, A. 641. *See alſo* Boys.
Bolde, Wm. *mayor*, A. 605.
Bolland, John, 147.
Boleyne, or Bologne, in France, A. 598; earl of, 371; cuſtom claimed by him from the archbiſhop, 531; St. Mary's church in, 177.
Boleyn, queen Anne, 2.
——— George, *prebendary*, account of, 93.
Bolney, Edward, *mayor*, A. 605.
Bolougne, the kings of, A. 625.
Bonaventure, St. 364.
Bonne, *the architect*, 487.
Bonyngton, Thomas de, 110; William, 112; Wm. *bailiff* of the city, A. 604; Wm. *mayor*, 605.
Bordeaux, church and archbiſhop of, 572.
Borne, church of, 112.
—— John, 540.
Boſton, *monk* of St. Edmundſbury, 558.
Boteler, John, *eſquire* to archbiſhop Courtney, 407; Maſter, *ſergeant at law*, 535, 539; Boteler's, of Ireland, origin of, 346.
Botting, William, *mayor*, A. 609.
Boughton highway, 93; trial concerning the repair of it, A. 651; vicars of, 135; church of, 386.
Bourchier, John, *maſter* of Eaſtbridge hoſpital, 132; *archdeacon*, ibid. *account of*, 585; Sir Thomas, 430.
Bourne, chantry of, 119; village of, 285.
———, Ralph, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 202; John de, rector of Frekenham, 435; Bourne's, 118, 119.
Bowers, Thomas, *prebendary* account of, 66; *archdeacon*, account of, 593.
Bowling, the neglect of ſhooting in the city, A. 638.

Bows or ſhafts, perſons preſented for not having them, A. 633.
Boxley, vicars of, 59; abbot of, 335.
Boyle's lectures, preachers of, 36.
Boys, John, *dean*, 133; *life of*, 15; *maſter* of Kingſbridge hoſpital, 133.
Boys, Sir John, of St. Gregories, 15, 16, 149; *account of*, 145, 147: John, *recorder*, A. 611, 645: Thomas, of Eythorne, 15, 146: Angela, 16: Wm. of Fredville, 145: Thomas, of St. Gregories, 146.
Boys, Blue Coat, maintained and educated in the city workhouſe, A. 656.
Brayborne, Wm. *prior* of St. Gregories, 143.
Brackley, in Northamptonſhire, free ſchool at, 7.
Bradbury, Wymond, 464.
Bradegare, Robert de, 131.
Bradeſtede, manor of, 536.
Bradford, John, *prebendary*, account of, 62; *martyr*, 462.
Bradock, John, *maſter* of Kingſbridge hoſpital, 134; his charity to it, 128.
Bradſhaw, Wm. *prebendary*, account of, 85; George, execution of, A. 635.
Bradwardin, Thomas, 387.
Brakenbury, John, 241.
Braſted, rectors of, 48, 81, 91, 101.
Bray, William. *prebendary*, account of, 58; John. *Bailiff* of the city, A. 604.
Bray, in Berkſhire, vicar of, 81.
Bread, aſſize of, firſt inſtituted, 348.
Breakfaſt, what it conſiſted of in former times, A. 625.
Brecher, Tho. *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214.
Brecon, chancellor of the church of, 81.
Bredgare, college of, 412.
Brempe, John, 112.
Brenley, manor of, 154.
Brenchley's chapel, in cathedral, 12.
Brent, Roger, *mayor*, A. 605.
Breto, Eyci de la, archdeacon. *See* among the archdeacons.
Brickenden, John, *mayor*, A. 609.
Bridewell and general workhouſe eſtabliſhed in the city, A. 656.
Bridge, William, *mayor*, A. 608.
Bridgeman, Sir Orlando, judge of aſſize in Canterbury, A. 650.
Bridger, Lawrence, *mayor*, A. 609.
Bridger's alms-houſes built and endowed, A. 658.
Bridgewater, John, earl of, 99.
Briggs, John, *mayor*, A. 606; account of a great entertainment given by him, 630.
Brington, in Northamptonſhire, rector of, 84.
Brinſtan, archdeacon of St. Alphage, 165.
Briſtol, Cornewall, biſhop of, 54; Robinſon, 63; Bradſhaw, 85; Secker, 507.
Briſtow, Wm. *mayor*, A. 610.
Brittany, John, earl of, 362.
Broadſtreet, 237.
Broadrep, Richard, 499.
Broc's, 330, 331.
Brockman, James, 96; Sir William, 147.
Brode, Alice, 222.
Brodun, or Bredun, monaſtery of, 279.
Broker, John, *mayor*, A. 606.

Brome, Simon, *mayor*, A. 607; Bartholomew de, *ibid.*
Bromfield, parſonage of, 327.
Bromley college founded and endowed, 57; benefactions to, 495, 510.
Brook, lord, 535, 539.
—— Wm. 224; Brook's, 240, 540.
Brown, Mathew, his charities, 128, 156; John, *bailiff* of city, A. 603, 604; Ralph, *mayor*, 605, 606; Leonard, *mayor*, 608.
Browne, Sir George, A. 622; Sir Samuel, judge of aſſize in the city of Canterbury, 650; Browne's, of the White Friars, 113, 114.
Browning, Wm. *mayor*, A. 609.
Brownys, Sir Mathew, A. 625.
Bryan, Wm. *bailiff* of the city, A. 604.
Brydges, Edward, of Wotton, 99.
Bryto, Richard, 331.
Buckeridge, Anthony, killed in a duel, A. 654.
Buckingham, George Villiers, duke of, 22, A. 599; Stafford, dukes of, 427, 432, 439, 535, 539, 540.
Buckland, parſonage of, 392.
Buckworth, Everard, *prebendary*, account of, 108.
Budden, Dr. 436.
Bullſtake, repair of the croſs there, A. 630; taken down, 647; great light given to it, 653; building erected over it, 657; market at 658.
Bulla, a leaden ſeal, 160.
Bulier, Wm. *dean*, life of, 54.
Bullinger, 461.
Bullock, Thomas, *mayor*, A. 609.
Bulls, licence to kill them without baiting, A. 638.
Bulſtrode, William, 540.
Bunce, Sir James, 147; Simon, *ibid.* Mr. 235; Cyprian Rondeau, *mayor*, A. 610; *alderman* of city, *his arrangement and extracts* from city records, 600.
Bungay, Thomas, *friar*, 364.
Bungey, John, *prebendary*, account of, 68.
Burden, John, *monk* of St Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214.
Burgate ward, 230; *alderman* of, A. 596; *alias* St. Michael's gate taken down, 658.
Burges, Nicholas, *mayor*, A. 608.
Burgeſſes in Canterbury, 140; in Longport manor, 228; burgeſſes in parliament for city, their wages, A. 616.
Burgh, Simon de, 400.
Burgher, Sir Thomas, 540.
Burgherſh, Henry de, 572.
Burghmote, court of, A. 600; one granted to the city, 612; a court of record, 623.
Burgis, Wm. *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214.
Burgoos, Wm. *maſter* of Kingſbridge hoſpital, 131.
Burgundy, procuration of the church of, 359; duke of, 438, 620.
Burials, law and cuſtom of, among different nations, 281.
Burley on the Hill, rector of, 92.
Burne, manor of, 557.
Burnet, Dr. his criticiſm on Wharton's Anglia Sacra, 269.
Burton, Philip, 53; Thomas, maſter of Kingſbridge hoſpital, 132; Dr. canon of Chriſtchurch, 509.
Burewaremearke, 161.
Buſby, Dr. maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool, 34.

Butler, Lilly, *prebendary*, account of, 107, 496; John, *prebendary*, account of, 82.
Butler, Robert, monk of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214.
Butts erected in the city for archery, A. 629; wards of the city preſented for not having them, 633.
Bygge, Wm. *mayor*, A. 605; John, *mayor*, ibid.
Byllyngtone, Wm. *bailiff* of city, A. 604.
Byng, John, *mayor*, A. 609, 610.
Byrche, Rev. Mr. A. 658.

C.

Caen, abbot of, 308.
Cage, Rev. Charles, 251.
Cage of the city removed, A. 628, 658; new one erected, 629.
Calais, city of, 82, 517; commiſſary general of, 82; treaſurer of, 415.
Calais, or Caleys grange, in Thanet, A. 652.
Calcedon, archbiſhop of, 330.
Caldicot, MANOR OF, 379; contents of, A 615, 623.
Callaway, John, A. 659.
Calne, council of, 295.
Carmarthen, archdeacon of, 58.
Cambridge univerſity, archbiſhop viſitor of, 523; chancellors of, 447; benefactions to it, 418, 429; ſcholarſhips in, 37, 123, 124, 434; Arabic profeſſor, 90; divinity profeſſor, 462; Greek lecturerſhip founded, 460; Margaret preacher, 96; Margaret's and regius profeſſors, 61, 85, 458; lady Margaret's lecture, 462; public orator, 85; univerſity regiſter, 100; public library, 453; colleges, Benet, 38, 61, 80, 123, 124, 451, 453, 457, 497, A. 597; Caius, 96, 453; Chriſt's, 461; Clare hall, 73; Corpus Chriſti, 502; Emanuel, 96, 487, 490; Jeſus, 100; King's, 106; Pembroke, 71, 458, 459, 460, 462, 465; Peter-houſe, 73, 398, 465; Queen's, 85; St. John's, 61; St. Mary Magdalen, 461; Trinity, 10, 12, 178, 203, 244, 453, 462, 463, 465, 486, 589.
Cambridge, miniſters of St. Andrew's the Great in, 494; of St. Mary the Leſs in, 61; of Trinity church, 501.
Camden's Britannia, 519.
Campbell, Capt. Duncan, 46.
CANONS, or *prebendaries*, liſt of 55.
Canterbr. Richard, *refectorer* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 212.
CANTERBURY, the chief city, royal reſidence and metropolis, 253, 254, 267; made an archiepiſcopal ſee, 252; bailiffs of, 404; antient map of it, A. 596; granted to citizens at a yearly rent, 612; porter of it *the common executioner* of the county, 597.
Canterbury, citizens of, 363; their agreement concerning the bounds of Longport, 232; mayor and citizens of, 458; St. George's and St. Mary Burgate churches, rectors of, 594; palace at, 434, 349, 452. *See alſo* city.
Canterbury muſlins invented and made by John Callaway, A. 659.
Canterbury, province of, its contents, 516: church of, 486; rich font of, 546; grammar ſchool, 370, 457; ſcholarſhips for, *ibid.*

Canterbury,

Canterbury ſcholars, in Cambridge, 123.
Cantis, John, *mayor*, A. 610.
Canute, king, 139, 161, 166, 167, 302, A. 671.
Capgrave, John, *a learned writer*, and provincial of the White Friars, 113, 297.
Carden, 461.
Cardinal of England, title of diſuſed, 433.
Cardinals, 420, 563, 577, 581, 582; hat brought by ambaſſador from Rome, A. 629.
Carew, Sir Richard, 540.
Carlille, John, *mayor*, A. 605.
Carp taken in the city ditch, A. 637.
Carpenter, Edward, *mayor*, A. 606.
Carpynter, Richard, *mayor*, A. 605.
Carrier, Benjamin, *prebendary*, account of, 83.
Carter, Clive, *mayor*, A. 607; William, mayor, A. 609; Wm. M. D. the firſt encourager of the eſtabliſhment of the county hoſpital, 672.
Cartwright, Mr. 465.
Caryl, Lyndford, *prebendary*, account of, 100.
Caſaubon, Iſaac, *prebendary*, 77, 89, 93; *account of*, 88; Meric, *prebendary*, account of, 93, 94.
Caſia, John Baptiſta de, *prebendary*, account of, 104.
Caſtell, Edmund, *prebendary*, account of, 90.
Caſtellis Cantiæ, treatiſe *de*, by Darrell, 64.
Caſtilion, John, *prebendary*, account of, 58.
Caſtle of Canterbury, priſoners in, 112; new road made acroſs the yard of it, A. 609, 659.
Caſtle, John, *mayor*, 609.
Caſtle and palaces belonging to the abp. *account of*, 524.
Caſyer's, 222.
Cathedral, archbiſhop's throne erected in it, 495; candles provided by the corporation at morning prayers there, A. 639; royal marriage at, 545; ſeats in it of mayor and aldermen repaired by the corporation, A. 650.
Cathneſs, in Scotland; Stewart, biſhop of, 101.
Cattle market, where kept, A. 639; made free, 654.
Cavelar, Ralph, *prebendary*, account of, 82.
Cauſton, Walter, maſter of Kingſbridge hoſpital, 131.
Cealc-hythe, council at, 286.
Cecil, Sir William, *lord treaſurer*, 77, 457.
Cedwalla, king, 164.
Cemetery, antient one near St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 163; one within the monaſtery, 165; part of it let to truſtees for a new county hoſpital, 166.
Cenet, Robert, *veſturer* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 213.
Cenotaphs uſual for great men, 406.
Ceolbert, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 182.
Ceonulph, king, 257, 280, 285.
Ceriſton, manor of, 537.
Chadwick, James, 492.
Chaldane, now Limekyln field, 161. 233.
Chamberlains of city appointed, A. 601.
Champion, Richard, *prebendary*, account of, 64; Nicholas, *chantry prieſt*, 120.
Change, a houſe in the city ſo called, 118.
Chapel of the charnel in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 166.

Chaplains, the king's, claim the cloth of eſtate at royal marriages, 546.
Chapman, Alex, *prebendary, account of*, 102.
Charier, Dr. Benjamin, 464.
Charitable donations to the poor of the city; regiſter of them preſented to the court of burghmote, A. 661.
Charity, extenſive of archbiſhop Winchelſea, 375.
Charing, palace of, 434, 524, 537; MANOR OF, 547.
Charlton, near Barham downs, his royal highneſs George, prince of Wales, reſides at it, A. 661, 663.
Charles, prince of Wales, ſon of king James the Iſt. his reception at Canterbury, A. 642.
Chart, village of, 287.
Chart, Great, rectors of, 9, 59, 65, 77, 83.
Charters and writings frequently forged by the monks 160, 256, ſeveral forged by the abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 198.
Charters, written ones, when firſt uſed, 278.
Charters granted to the city, 642, A. 652, 653, 657.
Chartham, rectors of, 18, 62, 89, 97, 99, 102, 134, 537, 592.
Chartham, archbiſhop Winchelſea reſides there, 375; downs, ſoldiers at, A. 641.
Chartham, William de, *chaplain*, 243, 400.
Charton, in Hampſhire, rectors of, 10.
Chelmondeſton, in Suffolk, rectors of, 512.
Chelſea college, 16, 469.
Cheney's, 239.
Chequers, a houſe ſo called in Longport, 237; inn in Canterbury, A. 626.
Cheriton, rectors of, 89.
Cherry, Mr. of Shotteſbrooke, 81.
Cherry orchards firſt planted in England, 461.
Chertſey, abbot of, 198.
Cheſhunt, in Hertfordſhire, curate of, 27.
Cheſter, men of, A. 615; biſhop of, 25; his houſe at Weſtminſter, 258; Hall, biſhop of, 591; William Barlow, dean of, 82.
Cheſterfield, earl of, 144, 146.
Chevening, rectors of, 59.
Chevereux, duke of, A. 597; ducheſs of, 599.
Cheyne, Sir John, 421.
Chiche, Thomas, 110, 111, 246, 247; *alderman* of Burgate, A. 596; *bailiff* of the city, 603.
Chicheſter, biſhop of, 452, 534; entertained at the deanry, A. 650; BISHOPS OF, Æthelgar, 298; Barlow, 451; Bowers, 66, 593; Gunning, 61; Hilary, 190; Kempe, 424, 425; Langton, 571; Nevil, 356; Sifred, Sigefred, 189, 318; Stratford, 575; Williams, 63; Ruſh, dean of, 60; canons of, 381.
Chicheſter, *alias* Cirenceſter, Roger de, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 196.
Chicheley, Thomas, *maſter* of Kingſbridge hoſpital, 132; *archdeacon*, 132, 151; *account of*, 584.
Chicheley, or Oxford ſteeple, in the cathedral built, 419.

Chidingſtone, rectors of, 46, 47, 58, 101, 108.
Childrens, Langley, monaſtery of, 55.
Children inſtructed by the common clerk of the city, A. 634.
Chilham, rectors of, 65; parſonage of, 380.
Chillenden, Wm. de, *ſub-prior* of Chriſt-church, 360.
Chiltone, Wm. *bailiff* of city, A. 604.
Chirothecarum ferinarum, payment of, 247.
Chiſtlet, vicarage of, 13, 102; chapel at built, 205.
Chriſt-church, priory of, 301, 435; watercourſe of, 148; church-yard, 117; right of ſepulture, 164, 282; monaſtery, cathedral of, founded 267; called the church of St. Thomas, 337; priory ſeal changed, 321, 338; benefactions to library, 350; almonry of, 392, 405; fairs kept within precincts, 405; obedientiaries of, 547; ſteward of court of, A. 620.
Chriſt church, prior of, 136, 535, 539, 565, A. 630; claims the cloth of eſtate at royal marriages, 546: appears by proxy in parliament, 574: his compoſition with the mayor and commonalty, A. 623.
Chriſt-church, priors of, Benedict, 333: Chillenden, 409, 581: Ernulph, 316: Henry, 261: Oxney, 584.
Chriſt-church, monks of, 190, 567.
Chriſtian religion brought into Britain by Auguſtine, 265.
Chriſtian knowledge, ſociety for propagating, legacy to, 509.
Chriſtmas, royal one ſolemnized at Canterbury, 159, A. 671.
Church catechiſm, lectures on, 507, 508, 511, 512; government diſcourſe on, 501.
Church-yards within the cities, when firſt uſed, 281.
Churches in cities had formerly no church-yards, 166; St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, their common burial place in Canterbury, *ibid.*
Churches erroneouſly ſuppoſed to be beſt taken care of by monks, 176; inveſtiture of, diſpute concerning, 315; parochial, right of viſiting by archdeacon, 551; vacancy of them belonged to the ſame, 552, 564, 565.
Churches of England and France, their union attempted, 498.
Churchill, Wm. 499.
Cirenceſter, abbot of, 142.
City of Canterbury deſtroyed by the Danes, 183; ſupplied with water from St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 222; its conteſt with archbiſhop Peckham, 366; granted to citizens in fee farm, A. 602; part of fee farm releaſed, 618; circuit and contents of it, 615, 651; made a county of itſelf, 618; liberties confirmed to it by act, 634; the ſame confirmed in the exchequer, 651: fortified by the parliament, 646. *See alſo* Canterbury,
City, what conſtitutes one, 310.
Clare, earl of, 330, 350.
Claggett, George, *mayor*, A. 607.
Clarembald, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 190.

Clarence,

Clarence, George, duke of, 445.
Clarendon, lord, his Hiſtory of England, 468, 471, 479.
Clark, John, *prebendary*, account of, 85: Roger, *mayor*, A. 606: Wm. *mayor*, 607.
Clegatt, George, *mayor*, A. 607.
Clemens, Alexandrinus, edition of, 501.
Clergy, corporation of the ſons of, benefaction to, 95, 510: proviſion made for them in pariſhes, 276: armed for the defence of the realm, 404, 419: widows and children of, benefactions to, 495, 502: hoſpital for their widows founded and endowed in Canterbury, A. 648.
Clerk of the city chamber appointed, A. 601.
Cliff, Henry de, keeper of the great ſeal, 139.
Cliff, at Hoo, rectors of, 75, 398, 586: council, or ſynod at, 278, 281, 285. *See alſo* Cloveſhoe.
Clifford, lady Agnes de, 565; Richard, *archdeacon*, account of, 579.
Clifton, Gervas, *alderman* of Weſtgate, A. 617; *mayor*, 605.
Clinton, lord, 535, 538, 539.
Cloth of eſtate at royal marriages, by whom claimed, 545.
Cloth market, in St. George's pariſh, A. 616.
Cloveſhoe, ſynod at, 281, 284, 285, 286, 556. *See alſo* Cliff, at Hoo.
Clowes, Thomas, *mayor*, A. 610.
Cloyne, Berkeley, biſhop of, 81.
Cnute, king, 256. *See alſo* Canute.
Coals, meaſures for, ordered, A. 640.
Cobbiſdane, in Nether Hardres, 243.
Cobham, lords, 224, 535; Thomas, dean of Saliſbury, 378; maſter Thomas, 540.
Cobham hall, near Rocheſter, A. 599.
Cocks, Dr. John, vicar-general and official to the archbiſhop, 587.
Cofferers of the city, account of his oath A. 601, 602.
Cogan's hoſpital, in Canterbury, 116, A. 660; founded, A. 648.
Coinage of money granted to the abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 169; archbiſhop has a right to it, 519.
Coinages formerly in Canterbury, 521.
Coke, John, 142.
Cokyn, William, 116, 130.
Cokyn's hoſpital, 115, A. 642.
Colcheſter, archdeacon of, 69; St. John's abbey there, its beautiful flint maſonry, 216.
Cold Harbour bridge erected, A. 660.
Cole, Iſaac, *maſter* of Kingſbridge hoſpital, 133.
Colens, or Collins, Robert, *prebendary*, account of, 76.
Colewelle, Thomas, abbot of St Auguſtine's monaſtery, 245.
Colf, Richard, *prebendary*, account of, 72; Amande, 72, 133; Joſeph, *mayor*, A. 607.
Collard, Mr. 236.
Columna, Proſper de, *archdeacon*, account of, 582; family of their faction and ruin at Rome, *ibid.*

Colwelle, Tho. abbot of St. Auguſtine's Monaſtery, *life of*, 207, 245.
Commandaries, uſe and origin of 475.
Cominges, biſhop of 572.
Commiſſaries and officials to archbiſhop, 76, 87, 133, 246, 575, 579.
Commiſſion for eccleſiaſtical affairs, iſſued by James II. 488.
Common clerk of city, his duty, A. 600, 602, 623.
Compton Richard, *3d prior* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 212.
Conduit of ſtone, built in city, 471; taken down, A. 607, 657; handſome one erected by Abp. Abbot, 643.
Confeſſion, *auricular*, introduced into England, 276.
Conrad, prior of Chriſt-church, 316.
Conſaunt, Alice, 142.
Conſecration of the abp. *account of* 531.
Conſiſtory court of the abp. 518.
Convocation, prolocutors of, 36, 37, 43, 45.
Conyers, lord, 536.
Cooke, Anthony, 15.
Cookham, in Berks, *vicar* of 81.
Cookſtone, *rectors* of, 475.
Coombe, Tho. *prebendary, account of*. 86.
Cooper, Henry, B. L. 142.
Coppyn, Wm. 223; *mayor*, A. 606.
Corbet, John, 241.
Cordel, Sir Wm. 457.
Corn-market, building and ſcite of it ſold, and pulled down, A. 660, 661.
Cornhill, Reginald de, 152.
Cornwaille, Wm. *bailiff* of city, A. 603.
Cornwall, *archdeacon* of, 591.
Cornwall, *dean, account of* 54.
Cornwallis, hon. *dean, account of* 49; Charles, earl, *ibid.* Charles, lord, 512; lieut. gen. Edward, *ibid.*
Coronation, right of, contest for, 321; coronations in the cathedral, 324, 347.
Corſcombe, in county Dorſet, *rectors* of, 103.
Cotteſmore, in county Northampton, *rectors* of 61.
Cotton, Charles, 36; Sir Robert, 66; Leonard, his charity, 156; *mayor*, A. 607, 641; Cotton's hoſpital, 156.
Cotton-mill, new one, erected, A. 659.
Coventry, *biſhop* of, 355, 534; *archdeacon* of, 373.
Counteſs's, *alias* St. Anne's chapel, in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 207.
Coupere, Robert, *bailiff* of city, A. 603.
Councils held, 184, 259, 276, 278, 281, 285, 291, 295, 312, 315, 316, 324, 329, 344, 353, 358, 367, 368, 419, 428, 556, 560, 581, 583.
Councils, general, place of the abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, at, 172; of the abp. 542.
Counſel's fee in former times, A. 625; three appointed to act for city, 637.
Courteler, Richard, *bailiff* of city, A. 604.
Courthope, Wm. 240.
Courtney, William, 407.
Cowden, rector of, 99.
Cowper, Spencer, *prebendary, account of*, 74; William, earl, *ibid.* 236.
Cranbourne, Robt. Cecil, viſcount, 224.
Cranbrook, grammar ſchool at 41; church of, 495.
Cranmer, Edw. *prebendary, account of*, 75; *archdeacon, account of*, 586.

Crawle, Simon, vicar of Blean, 131.
Crayford, Edw. *deputy-recorder*, A. 611; Wm. *recorder*, *ibid.*
Creak, in county Northampton, parſonage of, 476.
Cremona, cardinal, 189.
Creſſet lights, A. 632.
Crevequer, Hamo de, 117.
Criol, John de, 243.
Criſpe, Sir Henry, 227.
Croſton, Thomas, *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214.
Crompe, Wm *mayor*, A. 606.
Cromwell, Tho. Lord, 461, 586; Robina, the youngeſt ſiſter of Oliver, 492; the lord general at Canterbury, A. 647; protector proclaimed, A. 647, 648.
Croſs borne before the abp. reaſon of, 262.
Crouch, four-headed, in St. Paul's pariſh, A. 613.
Croughton rents in Northamptonſhire, 44
CROWN, *patron of dean and prebendaries*, 54; has the diſpoſal of livings on removal of the incumbents to bishoprics, 2.
Croydon, palace at, 403, 412, 423, 453, 460, 464, 484, 486, 496, 498, 502, 503, 524, 525, 537; church of 460, 486, 498, 499, 500, 502; rectors of, 398; vicarage houſe of 498; poor of, beneſactions to, 461, 495; hoſpital at, founded, 464, 495; beneſaction to 510; ſchool at, 465, 495.
Cryſp, John, *mayor*, A. 605.
Crypt, of bleſſed virgin Mary in church of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 186.
Cucking ſtool, one provided in city, A. 629.
Cuddeſdon, impropriation of, 481; palace at, 508.
Cudred, king, 181.
Culpeper, Thomas, 113.
Cumbwell, inſtalment of prior of, by the archdeacon, 554.
Cundy, William, A. 612.
Cunei or mints, formerly in Canterbury, 521.
Cuneum monetæ, the mark or ſtamp of money, granted to the abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 169.
Cunred, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 181.
Cup of the abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, claimed by the king, 202.
Curacius, *the learned*, 454.
Curle, Wm. *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214.
Currant trees firſt introduced into England, 461.
Curties, Thomas, *prebendary*, *account of*, 104; rector and vicar of Wrotham, *ibid.*
Curwyn, John, 467.
Curzon chapel, May Fair, miniſters of, 86.
Cuſtumal of the city, trial concerning, A. 635.
Cyprian, the Engliſh, Abp. Laud, ſo called, 481.

D.

Dacre, lord, A. 598.
Daeth, Sir Thomas, 103.
Dale, Deal, manor of, 547.
D'Alliz, memorial of in cathedral, 77.
Dampier, Thomas, *prebendary*, *account of*, 63.
Dandelyon, Marcellus, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 210.
Danes, invaſions of, 174, 183, 287, 288, 295, 299, 301, 302, 303, 322, 557, 558.
Dancy, Walter, 399.

Daniel,

Daniel, John, *alias* Chillenden, *prebendary, account of*, 100.
Daniel, John, 154.
Dartmouth, lord, 35; William, earl of, 104.
Davington, nunnery of, 379.
Davis, John, *prebendary, account of*, 100; Thomas, *mayor*, A. 609.
Dauphiny, chancellor of, 566.
Davyſon, Robert, *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214.
Dawlaney, lord, A. 625.
Dawney, *hon.* Henry, *prebendary, account of*, 103.
Deal, lands in, 559; rectors of, 59, 82, 135, 594.
DEANS *of Canterbury, lives of*, 1; Aglionby, 54; *life of*, 21; Bargrave, 16; *life of*, 17; Boys, 133; *life of*, 15; Cornewall, *account of*, 54; Cornwallis, *account of*, 49; Fotherby, 68; *life of*, 13; Friend, *life of*, 44; Godwin, *life of*, 7; Hooper, *life of*, 32: Horne, *life of*, 49; Lynch, 498, 499, 595; *life of*, 41; Moore, 515; *life of*, 48; Nevil, *life of*, 10; North, 54; *life of*, 48; Potter, 108, 499; *life of*, 46; Powys, *preſent dean, account of*, 54; Rogers, 133; *life of*, 8; Sharp, *life of*, 29; Stanhope, *life of*, 35; Sydall, 70; *life of*, 38; Tillotſon, 61, 490; *life of*, 27; Turner, *life of*, 22; Wotton, *life of*, 1; ſeries of their portraits in the deanry, 54.
Dean of the priory of Chriſtchurch, Agelnoth, 303.
Dean of the arches, 132; of abp. inſulted by the populace, 376; of chapel royal, 485; of chriſtianity, appointed by the archdeacon, 550.
Dean and chapter of Canterbury, 458, A. 635; library of, benefactions to, 25, 73, 79, 94, 95, 407, 408; water courſe belonging to, 148.
Deanry of Canterbury, *arms of*, 54; Prince Charles, ſon of k. James I &c. lodges there, A. 643; biſhop of Chicheſter entertained there by the city, 650; king William III. there, 654.
Deanries, new ones, inſtituted by abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, and aboliſhed, 200
Debt, actions for, in Sheriff's court of the city, A. 623.
Declaration for liberty of conſcience, publiſhed by king James II. 488.
Dedication of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 182; of the cathedral, 321.
Deedes, Wm. M. D. 39, 96; Julius, *prebendary, account of*, 96; of Hythe, 96.
Deeds inrolled in the court of burghmote, A. 612.
Degmund, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 182.
Degrees conferred by the abp. 542.
Deihurſt, near Glouceſter, abbey of, 301.
Delangle, John Maximilian, *prebendary*, 69; *account of*, 99 Dr. Samuel, 44.
Delaſaux, Tho. *mayor*, A. 610.
Delaware, lord, A. 598.
Dene, Peter, L. L. D. canon of York, London, and Wells, 202.
Denne, John, *mayor*, A. 610; Tho. and Vincent, *recorders*, 611.
Denew, Nathaniel, 96.
Deptford, vicarage of, 36, 37
Dering, John, 20; Heneage, *prebendary, account of*, 91; Derings of Surrenden and Charing, 91; of Barham court, 14.

Deve-

Deveniſh, Wm. *prebendary*, account of, 93; John, abbot of St. Aug. monaſt. *life of*, 206.
Devonſhire, Hugh Courtney, earl of, 403; lord, A. 598.
Diernod, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 181.
Ding, John, *monk* of St Auguſtine's, 214.
Dimchurch, rectors of, 96.
Diſpenſations for pluralities, and non reſidence, cuſtom of granting them, 463; granted by abp. 542.
Dodington, in Ely, rector of, 10; church of 556.
Dodingdale, lordſhip and tythes of, 246.
Doge, Hamon, 242, 243.
Doge's chantry, *in Canterbury*, *account of*, 242, A. 612
Domeſday, record of, 140, 228.
Dominicans or black friars, Kilwardby, provincial of, 361; ſettle in Canterbury, A. 612.
Donne, Edward, *prebendary*, account of, 70.
Dorrell, Sir J. *recorder*, A. 611.
Dorſet, marquis of, 538.
Dover, king Henry VIII. at, A. 628, 629; emperor at, 630; reception there of the Princeſs Maria Henrietta, (queen of king Charles I.) *account of*, 597.
Dover, miniſters of St. Mary's church in, 89, 561.
Dover, prior, of, 298, 339, 340; monks of, 561; priory of, 392; ſuffragan biſhop of, Rogers, 9, 133; Thornden, 55, 298.
Dover, Martin de, *chaplain*, 243.
Dovey, Mr. warden of St. Laurence, A. 631.
Dower, writs of, proſecuted in city in ſheriff's court, A. 623.
Downe, Henry, viſcount, 103.
Dragoons quartered in different houſes in the city, by the king's order, A. 653.
Drake, Dr. publiſher of *Antiq. Brit. Eccleſiæ*, 454.
Drayton, in county Leiceſter, parſon of, 415.
Drayton, James, *mayor*, A. 606.
Dream, a fearful one of abp. Richard, 341.
Drouting ſtreet, Droughtington, 161.
Drulege, Wm. abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 205.
Drus, Robert, 115.
Dublin, biſhop of, 199,; archbiſhops of, Curwyn, 467; Ferringes, 571, *prebendary* of the church of, 467; chancellor of the univerſity of, 476.
Ducarel, Dr. *the archbiſhop's librarian* at Lambeth, 510.
Duck, Dr. Arthur, 417.
Dudley and Ward, the heirs of, John, viſcount, *poſſeſs* St. Laurence tythery in St. Paul's pariſh, in Canterbury, 242, 251; William, viſcount, 251.
Dugdale, Sir William, 456.
Duke's place in Lambeth, 455;
Dunbar, earl of, 472.
Dungeon field, tower in, taken down, A. 657; field improved by alderman Simmons, 659; hills, 613; old field, 617; hall built in it, 630; marks there for ſhooting, 639; ordnance placed in it, 646. 647.
Dunkin, Tho. *mayor*, A. 608.
Dunſtar, John, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 211.
Dunwich, dioceſe of, 283.
Durel, David, *prebendary*, account of, 108.
Durham, biſhop of 347, 371, 534; *biſhops of*, Butler, 505, 508;

508; Coſins, 487; Longley, 411; Talbot, 505, 506; *deans of*, Cowper, 74, Dampier, 64; Hunt, 60; Kempe, 425; Mathews 451; *prebendaries of*, 48, 64, 467, 487, 506, 507, 514; *archdeacons of*, 24, 499.
Dyer, John, *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214.
Dygon, John, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 211; *prior* of the ſame, 213.
Dynham, Elizabeth, 422.
Dyke round the city wall firſt let out, A. 617.

E.

Eadbald, king, 159, 161, 163, 166, 185, 270, A. 671.
Eadbert, king, 282.
Eadmer, the *hiſtorian*, 137, 150.
Eadred, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 182.
Eadſin, abbot of the ſame, *life of*, 166.
Eaduif, duke, 289.
Eadwin, king, 291.
Ealdlond, *prebendary* of, in St. Paul's church, London, 28.
Eaſt Anglia, biſhops of, 257.
Eaſt-bridge, *alias* King's-bridge hoſpital, 9, 11, A. 657, 685; maſter of, 16, 56, 58, 62, 592, 594; ſeal of, 338; chantry of, 119; bridge, A. 607; mill at, A. 613, 614. *See alſo* King's-bridge.
Eaſtchurch, church of, 115.
Eaſter ſunday, ſermon for, by abp. Elfric, 300.
Eaſtey, John, *mayor*, A. 607.
Eaſt Garſton, in Berks, vicar of, 81.
Eaſtry, vicar of, 64; parſonage, 392.
Eaſt Saxons, converſion of, to chriſtianity, 271.
Eaſtwell park, A. 652.
Eden, Sir John, 48.
Edgar, 293, 294, 295.
Edith, Weſton, rectory of, 104.
Ediva, queen, 294.
Edmund, king, 161, 291, 293.
Edmond, ironſide, king, 302.
Edmund, Tho. *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214.
Edred, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 182.
Edward, the confeſſor, king, 161, 167, 184, 304; ſaxon king, 293.
Edwi, king, 294.
Edyall, Henry, archdeacon of Rocheſter, and provoſt of Wingham, 434.
Egelſine, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 171, 306: *life of*, 184.
Egerton, Wm. *prebendary*, account of, 99.
Eleanor, queen to king Henry III. 357, 359; to king Edw. I. 362.
Eleemoſinary, or almonry of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 223.
Elfnoth, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 182.
Elfric, *the grammarian*, 301.
Elham, Roger de, official to the archdeacon, 568.
Elizabeth, queen to king Henry VII. 429; Elizabeth, lady, daughter of king James I. her reception at Canterbury, A. 642.
Elme cum Emmeth, ſinecure of, 46.
Elmer, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 174, 558; *life of*, 182.
Elmſted, vicar of 67, 144, 145; parſonage of, 145.
Elphage, *archdeacon* of, 557.
Elſtob, Charles, *prebendary*, account of, 90; Mrs. her tranſlation of a Saxon homilie, A. 670.

Elſtan, or Ethelſtan, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 183.
Elucidarium, treatiſe of, 317.
Elvyn, George, *mayor*, A. 607.
Elwyn, Tho. *mayor*, A. 610.
Ely, biſhops of, 498, 534, 538; Alcock, 546; Arundel, 409, 415; Barnet, 577; Bourchier, 427, 428; Brown, 428; Cox, 451, 462; Fleetwood, 501; Green, 80, 593; Gray, 434; Gunning, 61; Langham, 394, 395; Langton, 571; Morton, 432, 433; Patrick, 494; Riddell, 563; Turner, 24; *prebendaries of*, 10, 25, 135, 451, 462, 463; *archdeacons of*, 387, 579; *abbot of*, Chancellor, 169; cathedral church of, 307, 429, 434; convocation at, 570.
Elys, Wm. *bailiff* of city, A. 603.
Emery, Wm. *bailiff* of city, A. 603, 604.
Emma, queen, 163, 164, 308.
Emperor at Canterbury, A. 630.
Enfield, Tho. *mayor*, A. 608.
Entertainment, royal, at Canterbury, 429; at Lambeth palace, *ibid.* at the mayor of Canterbury's houſe, A. 624.
Epiſcopius, *the arminian*, 492.
Epitaphs, not uſual in antient times, 318; when firſt uſed in cathedrals, 319.
Eraſmus, 440; his life by Jortin, 501.
Ercombert, king, 164.
Eriet, the archbiſhop's woods near Doddington, 553.
Ernulph, prior of Chriſt-church 316.
Errol, James, earl of, 48.
Eſcheatorſhip, profits of, granted to city, A. 618.
Eſſex, earl of, 535, 539; Bourchier, earl of, 427, 429.
Eſſex, archdeacons of, 95, 370.
Eſſex, John, *the laſt abbot* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 211, 212.
Eſſex, Robert, Devereaux, earl of, 474.
Etaus, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 181.
Ethelbert, king, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 168, 221, 232, 252, 253, 265, 267, 270, 524, A. 667, 671.
Ethelbert's tower, in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, preſent ſtate of it, 219, A 671.
Ethelnod, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 181.
Ethelred, king, 288, 293; the unready, 295.
Eton, fellow of, 86; head maſter of ſchool, 64.
Eveſham, Hempſham, Walter de, 355.
Euſtace, ſon of king Stephen, 324, 325.
Ewe, Bourghchier, earl of, 427.
Executions in city, A. 612, 627, 629, 637, 638, 641, 645, 647, 654.
Executioner of the county, formerly the porter of the city of Canterbury, A. 597.
Exceſter, lord, A. 598.
Exeter, ducheſs of, A. 620.
Exeter, biſhops of, 191, 381, 442, 452; Bartholomew, 335, 343; Buller, 54; Grandiſon, 330; Hall, 591; John, 574; *deans*, 54; Milles, 499; Pole, 445; Wake, 497; *ſubdean* of 8; *prebendary* of 403; treaſurer of, 3; precentor of, 33; cathedral, 407, 408.
Exchange, keeper of, in Canterbury, 521, A. 634.
Exempt pariſhes, not ſubject to archdeacon, 555.
Exminſter, church of St. Martin, in, 408.

Eylwarton in Stone, tythes of, 567.
Eynsford, manor of 430; *finecure* of, 42, 70.
Eythorne, rectory of, 17, 18.

F.

Fagg's 114.
Fair granted to abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 170; within the precincts of Chriſt church, 405.
Fakenham, rector of, in co. Norfolk, 97.
Falkland, lord, 21.
Falſtaff, Laurence, 383.
Farleigh, appropriation of the church of, 579.
Farmer, Richard, *prebendary*, account of, 96.
Farnham, John, 124; William de, *maſter of* King's-bridge hoſpital, 131.
Farthing tokens, great abuſe of, A. 647.
Faucet, Richard or Nicholas, *prebendary*, account of, 105.
Faverſham, abbey of, 190, 369, 386; abbot of, 172, 191, 194; inſtallation of, 553; church, appropriation of, 175, 564, 565; inſurrection at, A. 647.
Faunt, Wm. 112; Nicholas, *mayor*, A. 605.
Fawley, in Hampſhire, rector of, 85.
Feaſts, great ones made by abbots of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 201, 202; royal ones at abp's. palace, 372; at the abp's. inthoronization, 534, 538.
Ferrara, council at, 583.
Fetcham, rectory of, in Surry, 23, 24.
Fetherſton, Tho. *mayor*, A. 607.
Feudall, Edw. *mayor*, A. 609.
Finch, John, lord, baron of Fordwich, 14; Sir Heneage, 29, 30; Edward, canon reſidentiary of York, 63; *prebendary, account of*, ibid. Hon. Leopold W. *prebendary*, account of 106; Sir Henry, ſerjeant at law, 114; Henry, *recorder*, A. 598; John, *recorder*, 611.
Fines levied in ſheriff's court of city, A. 623.
Finett, Sir John, maſter of ceremonies to king Charles I. his obſervations on the reception of ambaſſadors, A. 597.
Fineux, Sir John, chief juſtice, 112, 434, 535, 539.
Fire, dreadful one in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 175; engine purchaſed for uſe of citizens, A. 657.
Fiſh-poole, near Canterbury, 161, 236.
Fiſh-ſhambles in city, A. 623, 643.
Fitzalan Robert, 409.
Fitzwarren, John, *maſter* of Kingſbridge hoſpital, 132.
Fitzurſe, Reginald, 331, 332.
Fitzwater, Maſter Robert, 540.
Fleſh, licence to eat it in Lent, granted by abp. 590.
Florie, ornaments in the church of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, ſo called, 188.
Florence, council at, 583.
Floriac, Florio, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 166; *life of*, 187.
Flint, Sarah, 147.
Foche's, of Ripple, 211.
Foliot, Gilbert, biſhop of London, 254, 263.

Folkeſtone, miniſters of, 134; inſtalment of the prior of, by archdeacon, 554.
Ford, abbey, 343.
Ford, palace of, 434, 443, 524, 525.
Fordingbridge, in Hampſhire, rectors of, 86.
Fordwich, rectory of, 74; Park of, 229.
Forſter, Mr. ſpeaker of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, 81; Thomas, *mayor*, A 605.
Fortifications of city, aſſeſſment for, A. 615.
Fotherby, Charles, *dean*, *life of*, 13; *archdeacon*, 13, 15; *prebendary*, account of, 68; Cecilia, buried in cathedral, 14; Martin, *prebendary*, account of, 102; of county Lincoln, 13.
Fountain, Sir Andrew, 519.
Fowle, Nicholas, *mayor*, A. 609.
Fox, Mr. of Cambridge, 100; John, 461.
Foxhunter, John, *bailiff* of city, A. 604.
Frakenham, rector of, 435.
France, fleet of, in the Downs, A. 621; queen of, ſiſter of king Henry VIII. 628, 629.
Francis, Jane, prioreſs of St. Laurence's hoſpital, 248.
Franciſcan or grey friars ſettle in Canterbury, A. 612; engliſh provincial of, 365.
Frank pledge, court of, held by aldermen of city, A. 618.
Franklyn, David, *fourth prior* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 212, 214.
Franingam, John, *mayor*, A. 658.
Freak, Edmund, *archdeacon*, account of, 588.
Freedom, by birth or marriage, cuſtom of, A. 614; price of in former times, *ibid.* by apprenticeſhip, when firſt obtained, 617; fines for, 652.
Freeman, John, *mayor*, A. 606.
Freemen priſoners kept in St. George's gate, A. 633; young ones, gift to, by Sir Thomas White, 637.
French, Paul, *prebendary*, acof, 105; Dr. Peter, 492; John, *mayor*, A. 606; Thomas, *mayor*, ibid.
French proteſtant refugees, benefactions to them, 495.
Frencham, James, *mayor*, A. 607.
Frend, George, *mayor*, A. 610; Richard, *mayor*, ibid.
Frenyngham, John, *mayor*, A. 658.
Frewen, John, rector of Northian, 98; Accepted *prebendary*, account of, *ibid.*
Friar Stone, executed in Canterbury, A. 633.
Friars eremites, *ſee* White Friars.
Friend, Wm. *dean*, life of 44; Rev. Wm. *ibid.* Robert, *maſter* of Weſtminſter ſchool, 44; William Maximilian, 45.
Frinſham, Rev Mr. 81.
Friſcombald, Everie de, 521.
Frithona, the original name of Abp. Deodatus, 274.
Froſt, Mr. Tho. 510.
Fryer, Margaret, 142.
Fuller, John, *mayor*, A. 606.
Furſer, John, *mayor*, A. 607.
Fynch, Sir Tho. his ſuit with city concerning the juriſdiction of mote, A. 636.
Fyndon, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 268; *life of*, 199.
Fyſher, Wm. *mayor*, A. 607.

G.

Galloway, Dr. Sydſerſe, *biſhop* of, 27.
Gallows, erected at Ote-hill, A. 639; at Hallow-way, 632.
Gardiner, Wm. *alias* Sandwich, *prebendary*, account of, 92.
Gare, Wm. de la, the archdeacon's official, 569.
Garlin, John, *mayor*, A. 608, 609.
Garndre, Wm. *prieſt*, 153.
Garwinton, John, 141; Thomas de, 152; Robert *ſub celerer* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 213.
Gaſcony, clergy of, 517.
Gaſon, Mr. A. 639; John, 644.
Gate in the wall of the old caſtle ſtopped up, A. 634.
Gates, the wooden ones of the city, taken down, A. 658; of city watched, 621; keys of them delivered by the king's order to an officer of dragoons, 653.
Gaunt, Richard, *mayor*, A. 607.
Geaſt, or Gueſt, *archdeacon*, account of, 588.
Geekie, Wm. D. D. 594; *prebendary*, account of, 59; Jane, *ibid.*
Gemetrica, abbey of, 305.
Geoffry, Francis, *mayor*, A. 608, 609.
German, Gilbert, *bailiff* of city, A. 604.
Gerſon John, *the famous theologiſt*, 581.
Gervays, Richard, *bailiff* of city, A. 603.
Gheaſt, family of, in co. Worceſter, 588.
Gibbon, Robt. 227; Tho. gent. 250.
Gibbs, Henry, *mayor*, A. 608, 609, 653; alderman, *portrait painter*, 653; Gibſon, *biſhop*, 34, 506, 507.
Gilbert, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 182.
Gilbert, Wm. *mayor*, A. 608.
Giles, Tho *mayor*, A. 606.
Gilham, Wm. *mayor*, A. 608.
Gillingham, rectors of, 63, 71; palace at, 524; manor of, 547.
Gipps, Geo. 144, 145, A. 660; *account of him and his family*, 147; his truſtees *poſſeſs* St. Gregory's priory, and the eſtates belonging to it, *ibid.* *mayor*, A. 610; M. P. 662.
Giraldus, Cambrenſis, *the chronicler*, 252, 344, 351.
Glaſtonbury, abbey of, 182, 297, 338; abbot and convent of, 297; abbot of, 278, 289, 293, 564; Sigefred, abbot of, 318; abbot of, *chancellor*, 169; prior of, 301.
Glazier, Hugo, *prebendary*, account of, 82.
Glouceſter, council held at, 312; royal feaſt at, 320; earl of, 261, 518, 534, 535; Richard de Clare, earl of, 535: his fees as high ſteward and butler at abp's. inthoronization, 536; Hugh de Audley, earl of, his fees, &c. at the ſame, *ibid.*
Glouceſter, duke of, A. 599; duke of, (brother to king Charles II.) at Canterbury, 648.
Glouceſter, prince Wm. Frederick of, entertained by the mayor at Canterbury, and made free of the city, A. 660.
Glouceſter, biſhops of, Benſon, 59, 505; Sydall, 40; *deans* of, Abbot, 470; Frewen, 98; Laud, 475; Luxmore, 86; *archdeaconry of*, 2, 3; *archdeacon*, Geekie, 59; *prebendaries*

daries of, 77, 105, 484; regiſtrarſhip of, 59.
Gobyon, Amabilia, 112.
Godewyn, John, prior of the convent of White Friars, 113.
Godmerſham, parſon of, 400.
Godſeline *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, his life of St. Auguſtine, 162, 269.
Godwin, *dean*, life of, 7; biſhop of Hereford, 8.
Goff, Stephen, *prebendary*, 98.
Goldfinch, Mr. 235, 237.
Goldſmith, John, A. 626.
Goldſtanton, tythery of, 144.
Goldſon, or Goldſey, *prebendary*, account of, 64.
Goleſton, Laurence, *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſt. 212.
Gooch, *prebendary*, account of, 96.
Goodlad, Andrew, clerk, 154.
Goodrick, Henry, *prebendary*, account of, 105.
Goſeborne, Henry, *mayor*, A. 605, 606.
Goſpel, ſociety for the propagation of, benefaction to 509.
Goth, Raymond, 572.
Gower, Thomas, *mayor*, A. 606.
Gracioſus, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 178.
Gradeel, Wm. *maſter* of Kingſbridge hoſpital, 131.
Graduates of univerſities only, to be preferred to eccleſiaſtical benefices, 419.
Grævius, 501.
Graham, Mrs. *poſſeſſes* St. Laurence houſe and reſides at it, 251; Graham's, *ibid.*
Grand ſerjeantry, *ſervice of*, to the abp. 535.
Grandorge, John, *prebendary*, account of, 95.
Graveſend, rectory of, 66; K. Charles I. at the town of, A. 599.
Gray, Mathias, *mayor*, A. 609; Thomas, *mayor*, ibid. William, *mayor*, ibid.
Gray's Inn hall, 484, 487; preachers at, 497.
Greatley, ſynod at, 290.
Greece, antiquities of, publiſhed, 500.
Grecians, their law of burial, 281.
Green, Tho. *prebendary*, account of, 80; *archdeacon*, account of, 593.
Greenwich, vicars of, 107.
Gregory, William, clerk, preſent maſter of King's-bridge hoſpital, 135.
Grey, lord, Reginald de, 373.
Grey, or Franciſcan friars ſettle in Canterbury, A. 612; gate in St. Peter's incloſed, 634.
Griffith, John, *prebendary*, account of, 63.
Grimbald, abbot and monk of Wincheſter, 288.
Grindal, Wm. 458.
Grindalizing, *term of*, 459.
Grove, ſeat of, 41.
Guallo, the pope's legate, 353.
Guernſey, iſland of, 480.
Guido, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 195.
Guildfold, church of, 471; hoſpital at, founded, *ibid.* Francis, earl of, 48.
Guildford, Richard, 33.
Guildhall in the city, firſt mentioned, A. 615.
Guidford's, 540.
Gunning, Peter, *prebendary*, account of, 61.
Guns and gunpowder, come into uſe in the city. A. 618.
Guttard, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 181.

Gutteridge bottom, 235.
Guttulf, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 182.
Gyldford, Edward, prior of St. Gregories, 143.

H.

Hacket, Dr. archdeacon of Bedford, 18.
Hackington, *alias* St. Stephen's 413; vicars of, 134, 577, 578; church or parſonage of, 566; chapel of, 566, 567; the intended college at, 343; archdeacon's reſidence at 567, 586; hoſpital there founded by Sir Roger Manwood, A. 640.
Hadde, Mathew, *recorder*, A. 611, 642.
Haddon, Dr. 457.
Hadleigh in Suffolk, rectors of 70, 107, 499.
Haies, rectors of, 585.
Hales, Sir Edw. *poſſeſſes* the ſcite of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, the Old Park, North Holmes, and other premiſes, 225; Sir Edw. 236, A. 657, 610.
Hales, Edw. *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 213.
Hales, Sir James, 123, A. 613, 636; baron of the exchequer, 632; Sir Philip, 236; Sir Chriſtopher, 247, 248; attorney general, A. 632; Sir Robert, 402; Henry, A. 649; Sir John, A 656; of St. Stephen's, their benefactions to the city, 222, A. 657, 660; of Bekeſborne, 146.
Halford, Richard, *mayor*, A. 610.
Halke, Tho. *mayor*, A. 607.
Hall, John, *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214; Geo. *archdeacon*, account of, 591; Geo *mayor*, A. 609; Daniel, *mayor*, ibid.
Halling, biſhop of Rocheſter's palace, at, 341.
Halliwell, Thomas, *maſter* of King's-bridge hoſpital, 132.
Hallow-way, gallows erected at, A. 632.
Hallum, Robt. de, *archdeacon*, account of, 580.
Halſted, manor of, 430.
Halſtow, church of, 350.
Hammond, Wm 99; Wm. of St. Alban's, 114; Mr. 236, 237; Tho. *mayor*, A. 610.
Hampton, Tho. abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 211.
Hampton court, conference at, 468.
Hancock, John, *prebendary*, account of, 74.
Handlo, manor of, 536.
Hanſey in Suſſex, rectors of, 100.
Hanſon, Tho. his benefaction to King's-bridge hoſpital, 128; his other charities, 156, A. 658.
Haplys, Tho. *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 213.
Harbledown, St. Nicholas's hoſpital in, 39, 42, 69, 70, 116, 130, 157, 310, 319, 375, 486, 490, A. 642; benefaction to, 510; *maſters of*, 594; church of, 117; rectors of, 59, 133; hall in the Blean at, A. 617, 619, 620; king Henry VIII. at, 628, ſeat of Geo. Gipps, M. P. at, 662.
Hardicanute, king, 304.
Harding, Clement, *prior* of St. Gregory's 143.
Hardres, Sir Tho. 65, 99; Peter, *prebendary*, account of, *ibid.* Wm. *bailiff* of city, A. 603.
Hardres, Thomas, *recorder*, A. 611.

Hardres, Upper, rectors of, 57, 99; Nether, 243.
Hardwick, in county Bucks, rectors of, 106.
Hardwick, *lord chancellor*, 507.
Hare, Richard, *herald*, 422.
Harleston, Robert, 451.
Harnell, John, *mayor*. A. 605.
Harnhelle, John, *bailiff* of city, A. 603.
Harold, Harefoot, king, 303.
Harpsfield, Nicholas, *prebendary*, account of, 67; *archdeacon*, 121, 153, 244, 392; *account of*, 587.
Harpur, George, 113.
Harrington, Sir John, 460, 467.
Harris, John, *prebendary*, account of, 74; alms houses, founded and endowed, *account of*, A. 655.
Harry, William, 148.
Hartford, council at 276.
Hartwell, Abraham, 466.
Harvey, Dr. commissary of Calais, 82; Thomas, 241.
Harvey, lord, A. 598.
Hastenleigh, rectors of, 67.
Hatcher, William, 235.
Hatfield, council held at, 276.
Hatton, Sir Christopher, *lord chancellor*, 77, 464, 467.
Havant, in Hampshire, rectors of, 33.
Havenfield, near Canterbury, 247.
Haut, Sir William, 112; family of, *ibid.*
Hawe, manor of, 154.
Hawkherst, John, *abbot*, of St. Augustine's monastery, *life of*, 210; William, sub-sacrist of the same, 213.
Hawking, rector of, 134.
Hawkins, John, *abbot* of St. Augustine's monastery, *life of*, 211; Peter, 470; Ralph, *mayor*, A. 607.
Hawks, Thomas, 240.
Hayes, George, 124.
Haylsam, John, *monk* of St. Augustine's monastery, 213.
Hayns, gardiner to king Henry VIII 461.
Hayward, Daniel, 237; Edw. *mayor*, A. 609.
Head, Sir John, 59; *prebendary*, account of, 74; *archdeacon*, account of, 594; Francis, 99; Sir Francis, 594.
Heathen land, near Canterbury, 235.
Heaton, Henry, *master* of King's-bridge hospital, 129, 130.
Hele, Rev. Selby, 53.
Helmham, diocese of, 283.
Henchemanny's, the king's, their fees, A. 626.
Henrietta, queen, 218; princess married to king Charles I. at Canterbury, *account of*, A. 643.
Henry II. king, 190.
Herault, Lewis, *prebendary*, account of, 95.
Herb-market erected in city, A. 656.
Herbert, Sir Edw. 239.
Hereford, earl of, 403, 534.
Hereford, diocese of, 283; bishops of, 8, 259, 264, 280, 403, 452, 483, 534, 563; *prebendaries*, 594.
Heretic burnt at Canterbury, A. 633.
Herlaston, Wm. de, keeper of the great seal, 139.
Hermit in Canterbury, beheaded for an insurrection, A. 618.
Hermitage in Canterbury, A. 617.
Herne, vicars of, 71, 72.
Herring, Rev. John, 501.
Hertishorn, in county Derby, rectory of, 35.
Hetherington, Galfridus, 91.

Hey, Rev. Dr. 155.
Heylin, Dr. Peter, his life of abp. Laud, 481.
Heyman, Sir Peter, 227.
Hickes's *theſaurus*, 519.
Hickham, Thomas, *ſacriſt* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 207. *See alſo* Ickham.
Hide, abbot of, 298.
Higden, Wm. *prebendary*, account of, 66.
High court of Canterbury, belonging to the priory of Chriſt church, A. 620.
Higham Ferrers, collegiate church and hoſpital founded there, 418.
Hill, John, *alias* Bury, *prebendary*, account of, 76.
Hilles, Avery, *mayor*, A. 608.
Hilliard, Walter, *alias* Tyler, 402.
Hilſborough, lord, 514.
Hoadly, Dr. 44.
Hoath land near Canterbury, 236.
Hobbs, Mr. 496.
Hodges, John, *mayor*, A. 610.
Hodgeſkin, Dr. John, 587.
Hog market in Canterbury, A. 617.
Holcombe, Samuel, *prebendary*, account of, 90; prebendary of Worceſter, *ibid.* Frances, 91.
Hole, Rev. Mr. 53.
Holman, Geoffry, 141.
Holte, John, *alderman* of Newingate ward, A. 596.
Holy croſs, altar of, in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 196.
Holy croſs, Weſtgate, cemetery of, enlarged, A. 616.
Holy Innocents, altar of, in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 197.
Holy Trinity, altar of, in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 196; chapel of, in cathedral, 291, 405.
Holy war in Paleſtine, 343, 347.
Holyngborne, Wm. *chaplain* to the lord abbot of St. Auguſtine's, 212.
Holywell, in county Huntingdon, rector of, 494.
Homer, *the works of*, 277.
Hompits, near Canterbury, 236.
Honywood, Sir Robert, 146; Honywood's, 248, 249; Sir Wm. *mayor*, A. 608, 652.
Hoo, vicar of, 61.
Hooker, Mr. of Biſhopſborne, 14, 77.
Hooper, Geo. 32; *dean* life of, *ibid.* Abigail, 34.
Hop-market, toll free, granted to city, A. 657.
Hops, when firſt propagated in England, 461.
Hopper's mill, a new quay erected there, A. 647.
Hopton, Richard Cope, 91.
Horndon on the hill, in Eſſex, rectors of, 103.
Horne, *dean*, life of, 49; Dr. Samuel, *ibid.* Edmund, *bailiff* of city, A. 603.
Horſmonden, manor of, 535.
Horton, manor of, 537.
Hoſpitality, order for the keeping of it, by noblemen, &c. repairing to their houſes in the country, A. 643.
Hoſtia, cardinal biſhop of, 202.
Hothfield, manor of, 537.
Hovenden, Robert, *prebendary*, account of, 65; George, *prebendary*, account of, 98; Thomas, *mayor*, A. 607.
Houghfield, manor of, 144.
Hougham, Wm. *poſſeſſes* Barton manor and houſe in Longport, 241; William, junior, *reſides* in the ſame, *ibid.* 242.
Hougham's of Barton, *alias* Longport, and of Aſh, *account of*, 240.

Houghton

Houghton le Spring, in county Durham, rectors of 487, 506.
Hounds, kennel of, belonging to abbot of St. Auguſtine's, claimed by the king, 202.
Howell, Sir Wm. 498.
Howard chapel in Lambeth church, 456.
Hubert, abp. *ſee* abp. Walter.
Huett, John, *mayor*, A 606.
Huffam's, *ſee* Hougham's.
Hugh, 3d. abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 193.
Hume, David, *the hiſtorian*, 51, 52.
Humfrevile, Sir Gilbert, 413.
Hunden, Tho. abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 210.
Hunt, Richard, *prebendary*, account of, 60; William, 241; John, *mayor*, A. 607.
Hunt, *alias* Hadley, Wm. *prebendary*, account of, 86.
Huntingdon, Juliana, counteſs of, buried in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 165; her charities, *ibid.* William de Clinton, earl of, 207.
Huntingdon, archdeacons of, 398, 399, 475.
Hurel, Reginald, *alderman* of Weſtgate, A. 596.
Hutchinſon, Mr. his ſyſtem of philoſophy, 50.
Hyllys, ——, 155.
Hythe, hoſpital of, 13; caſtle of, 330; manor of, 350.
Hythcroke, John, *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214.

I.

Jacob, Edw. *mayor*, A. 609; *alderman*, 613; Dr. A. 650.
Jackſon, Tho. *prebendary*, account of, 65; Ralph, *prebendary*, account of, 103; John, *mayor*, A. 610.
Jambert, *abbot* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 181.
James, Henry, *prebendary*, account of, 85.
Ibetſon, Richard, D. D. 96.
Ibſtock, in county Leiceſter, rectors of, 475.
Ickham, rectors of, 42, 62, 70, 71, 74, 75, 94, 134, 586, 592, 594; pariſh, benefaction to, 94.
Ickham, Tho. *ſacriſt* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 216; Tho. *bailiff* of city, A. 604; Wm. *bailiff* of the ſame, *ibid.* *See alſo* Hickham.
Jefferies, Sir Geo. 95; James, *prebendary*, account of, *ibid.*
Jeffreys, Sir Griffith, 95; John, lord, baron of Wem, *ibid.*
Jeffrys, John, *prebendary*, account of, 79.
Jeken, Valentine, *mayor*, A. 609.
Jemmett, Warham, *mayor*, A. 607.
Jerſey, iſland of, 480.
Jeruſalem, *antient map* of ſtations to it from London, A. 596.
Jeſſe, a great candleſtick in church of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, ſo called, 188.
Jeſus, *alias* Boys's hoſpital, 145; founded, A. 641.
Jeſter to queen Elizabeth, A. 638; to king Charles I. 644; to king Charles II. his fees at Canterbury, 649.
Jews houſes in poſſeſſion of the corporation, A. 634.
Impropriations, great evil of, 177.
Induction of incumbents belongs to archdeacon, 553.
Indulgencies on account of jubilees, granted to Chriſtchurch, 339.
Ingram, Wm. *mayor*, A. 605.

Inſulis,

Inſulis, Alanus de, 253.
Interments of abps. antient method of, 319.
Inthronization of abps. *account of*, 531, 533, 541.
Intrants, *ſee* non-freemen.
Innundation and ſtorm, terrible one at Canterbury, 175.
Joade, Andrew, 240.
John, king, 193.
John, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 178, 185.
Johnſon, Tho. 147.
Jortin, Dr. his life of Eraſmus, 502.
Joſceline, *chaplain* to abp. Parker, 454.
Joſeph, John, *alias* Solleph, *prebendary*, account of, 104.
Ireland, chancellor of, 436; biſhops of, 517.
Iriſh proteſtant ſchools, legacy to, 510.
Iron-bar in Iron-bar-lane, provided by the chamberlain, A. 652.
Iron-croſs in St. Margaret's, A. 613.
Iſaac, Edw. 249.
Iſabel, queen to king Richard I. 347.
Iſham, Zacheus, *prebendary*, account of, 84.
St. John's, *alias* Reomans, monaſtery of, 176.
St. John baptiſt, altar of, in St. Paul's church in Canterbury, 243.
Jubilees in honor of St. Tho. Becket, kept at Canterbury, 339.
Judges itinerant, tax levied for their expences, A. 613; judges and aſſociates of gaol delivery, entertained by city, 615, 637.
Judicis, Wm. de, *archdeacon*, account of, 577.
Ivechurch, rectors of, 2, 39, 65, 69, 135.
Julio, *the Italian phyſician*, 460.
Jurats, or ſworn men of the city chamber, *account of*, A. 600.
Jurdyn, Wm. *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214.
Juries of citizens, a ſuit concerning their appearance, A. 642.
Jury diſfranchiſed for a falſe verdict. A. 637.
Ivy-lane, 235.
Juxon, Richard, 482; biſhop, *ibid.* Sir Wm. 483.
Iwade, church of, 556.
Ixning, vicars of, 74.

K.

K. Charles I. 218, at Canterbury, A. 597, 643, 672; Char. II. at Canterbury, A. 599, 648, 650, 672; Edw. I. 198, 199, 362, 372, 545; Edward II. 379; Edward III. 112, 139, 168, 384, 394; Edward IV. 429, 432; at Canterbury, A. 621; Edward V. 432; Ethelbert, 178; George I. at Canterbury, A. 655, 656; George II. at Canterbury, *ibid.* Henry I. 262, 545; Henry II. 325, 326, 331, 332; Henry III. 195, 353, 355, 357; Henry V. 418; at Canterbury, A. 616; Henry VI. at Canterbury, A. 617, 618; Henry VII. 429, 434; at Canterbury, 439, A. 623; Hen. VIII. 588; at Canterbury, A. 627, 628, 672; James II. 62; James I. of Scotland, 412; James IV. 437; John, 244, 347, 352; Richard I. 343, 347, 355; Richard II 168, 209, 401; at Canterbury, 401, 403, 408, 409; Richard III. 429; at Canterbury, A. 622; Philip, at Canterbury, A. 635; Stephen

phen, 170, 172 322, 324, 325; William the conqueror, 313; Rufus, 311, 314; William III. 29, 491, 492; at Canterbury, A. 653, 654.
Kay, Dr. A. 652.
Kedlington in county Suffolk, rectors of, 27.
Kelſham, Peter, *mayor*, A. 606, 607.
Kemp, Tho. *maſter* of King's-bridge hoſpital, 132; Clement, 238, 239; Sir Thomas, 539; of Olantigh, 424.
Kenington, Wm. *prior* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 206.
Kennet, Dr. 50, 219.
Kennington, rectors of, 220.
Kent, Hubert de Burgh, earl of, 356.
Kent, Canterbury metropolis of it, 253.
Kent and Canterbury hoſpital erected, A. 659; inſtitution of, 621; ſubſcription and receipts of, 672.
Kentiſh men, their antient liberties preſerved, 306.
Kenulph, king, 181, 285.—*See alſo* Ceonulph.
Ketton, *alias* Keddington, in county Suffolk, rectors of, 61.
Kildare, Francis earl of, 224.
Kimpton, in county Herts, rector of, 86.
King, *biſhop*, buried in Chriſt church, Oxford, 22; Thomas, *prebendary*, account of, 70; William, *prebendary*, account of, 97.
King and queen, the peculiar pariſhioners of the abp. 545, 546.
Kings of England borrow money, &c. of the abbots and religious houſes, 167.
King's-bridge *alias* Eaſt-bridge, 126, 129, A. 657, 660. *See alſo* Eaſt-bridge.
KING'S-BRIDGE *alias* EAST-BRIDGE HOSPITAL, account of, 115; *maſter* of, 130, 118; *patrons* of Blean vicarage, 135. *See alſo* Eaſt bridge hoſpital.
King's meade, in Northgate, A. 614.
King's mearke, 161.
King's mills, on the river Stour, A. 629.
Kingſdown, chapel founded 197.
Kingsford, John, ſen. *mayor*, A. 608, 652, 653.
Kingſley, Wm. *prebendary*, account of, 89; *archdeacon*, ib.
Kingſnoth, rectors of, 105.
Kingſton, rector of, 82.
Kirkbye, Roger de, 537.
Kirtlington, council at, 295.
Knatchbull, Anne, 249; Sir Edw. 251.
Knight, J. *prebendary*, account of, 87; Mrs. Catherine, *poſſeſſes* and *reſides* at the White Friars in Canterbury, 114; Henry, *mayor*, A. 608.
Knole, manor of, in Sevenoke, 428; palace of, 434, 440, 524, 537.
Knott, Geo. *mayor*, A. 647.
Knowler, Tho. *mayor*, A. 608; Charles, *mayor*, 609; George, *mayor*, ibid. John, *recorder*, 611.
Knute, king, 183, 302. *See alſo* Canute.
Knyvet, John, *the king's chancellor*, 139.
Kynebert, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 181.
Kyngeſmelle, mill of, A. 614.
Kyngeſnothe, Adam de, 197.

L.

Labredo, Ecy de, *archdeacon*, ſee among the archdeacons.
Labredo, Amanenus, lord of, 572.

Lade, John, *mayor*, A. 607, 608, 609; Robert, *deputy-recorder*, 611.
Lady chapel in cathedral, 341, 585; in the under croft there, 434, 435; lady church in city, morning prayers at six o'clock there, for mayor and corporation, A. 636.
Lambarde, Mr. *author of the perambulation*, 312.
Lambert, Jambert, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 283.
Lambert, Simnel, 438.
Lambeth, manor of, 350; council at, 368; palace at, 360, 390, 398, 419, 429, 434, 437, 447, 449, 453, 456, 464, 483, 494, 495, 496, 498, 503, 509, 510, 512, 513, 515, 524, 525, 528; chapel, intended one at, 348, 507; library founded at the palace, 470, 483, 486, 510; rectory of, 33, 34; church of, 441, 456, 494, 495, 499, 504, 509, 513; burial ground there given for the uſe of pariſhioners, 495; poor of, benefactions to, *ib.* charity ſchool founded at, *ib.* to the aſylum there, 510.
Lamplugh, abp. of York, 32.
Lamborne, in Eſſex, rector of, 108.
Lamhith, chapel of, 566.
Lancaſter, Tho. earl of, 202, 377; duke of, 400; Henry, duke of, 409, 416, A. 615.
Landbeach, rectors of, 451.
Landaff, biſhops of, 74, 288, 303, 371; prebendary of, 381.
Lane, Tho. *bailiff* of city, A. 604; William, *ibid.*
Langdon, abbot of, 194, 369, 380; church of, 587.
Langdon, John, *precentor* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 212; Thomas, *bailiff* of city, A. 604.
Langport, John, *treaſurer* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 213.
Langport, Longport, med, park of, 229. *See alſo* Longport.
Langton, John, chancellor of England, 571; biſhop, A. 622.
Lanthony in Wales, priory of, 436, 437.
Langworth, John, *prebendary*, account of, 60; Lancelot, *ibid.*
Lanthorne, city one, bought for uſe of the corporation, A. 656; cuſtom of ſending a glaſs one to the mayor on his election, *ibid.*
Latham, *the city architect*, 487.
Latimer, Sir Wm. 578.
Lawrence, Elizabeth, 147.
Lawſe, Tho. *prebendary*, account of, 56; *maſter* of King's-bridge hoſpital, *account of*, 132.
Layman, *a prebendary* by the king's licence, 88.
Layton, Richard, maſter in chancery, 213.
Lee, Sir John, 118; John, at, *ibid.* John, *mayor*, A. 608; Zachary, *ibid.* Henry, *ibid.* 652.
Leech, John, canon of Sarum, 389.
Leeds, Chriſtopher, *mayor*, A. 607.
Leeds Caſtle in Kent, 412; prior of, his inſtalment by the archdeacon, 554.
Legantine power veſted in the abp. 541.
Legate, apoſtolic title of, 321; of perpetual legate, granted to the abp. 541.
Legatus natus, title of, granted to the abp. 323, 541.

Legge, Hon. Edw. prebendary, account of, 104.
Legis Peritus, of the city, A. 616. *See* Recorder.
Leiceſter, vicarage of St. Margaret's in, 35; dioceſe of, 283; earl of, 460; lord, A. 640.
Leigh, Peter, cl. 594.
Leland's *Itinerary*, 354, 369, 374, 376, 399, 402, 405, 414, 424, 430; *collectenea*, 396.
Le Neve's life of abp. Tillotſon, 493.
Lenham, eaſt, parſonage of, 144.
Lenox, Mathew, earl of, 101.
Leprous hoſpital, St. Laurence, near Canterbury, 245.
Letard, biſhop of Soiſſon, 163, 270.
Leuknor, Sir Tho. 424.
Lewis, the French dauphin, 193, 566; king of France, 194, 325, 358.
Lewis, John, *maſter* of King's-bridge hoſpital, *account of*, 134; Robert, *mayor*, A. 606.
Lewiſham, vicars of, 35, 36, 37, 77, 104.
Lewknor, Sir Lewis, *maſter of the ceremonies* to king Charles I. A. 599.
Lexicon, *heptaglotton*, publiſhed at Cambridge, 90.
Lichfield made an archiepiſcopal ſee and aboliſhed, 257, 258, 283, 284, 285; biſhop of, 279; Adulph or Edulph, *biſhop of*, 257, 283; Warner, *dean of*, 57; Boleyn, *dean of*, 93, *prebendary of*, 58; treaſurer of, 575.
Lichfield and Coventry, *biſhops of*, 373, 556, 572; Abbot, 470, 472; Cornwallis, 49, 512; Frewen, 98; North, 48.
Lieudown, near Canterbury, 236.
Lillington, appropriation of the church of, 579.
Lilye, Geo. *prebendary*, account of, 55; Wm. *the grammarian*, 55, 56.
Liminge, rector of, 105; manor of, 319, 547.
Linacre, Dr. 461.
Lincoln, dioceſe of, 259; *biſhops of*, 139, 398, 417, 425, 442, 476, 534; Alexander, 323; Barlow, 83; Beaufort, 580; Henry, 381, 530; Laud, 475; Teniſon, 493, 494; Wake, 497; *deans of*, Parker, 451; Ufford, 388; Whitgift. 462; *prebendaries of*, 7, 8, 65, 80, 84, 100, 102, 107, 327, 370, 383, 389, 391, 398, 415, 451, 475, 578, 584; *archdeacon of*, 383; *chancellors of*, 70, 356; canons of, 574; dean and chapter of, 553, 580.
Lincoln, earl of, 261.
Lincoln's Inn, preachers of, 27, 501.
Linſted, church of, 556, 576.
Liſle, Samuel, *prebendary*, account of, 85; *archdeacon*, ibid. *account of*, 593.
Littleborne, vicarage of, 59; parſonage of, 202; chapel at, 205; pariſh of, 236.
Livings, ſmall ones, *augmented*, 484, 495; benefaction for repair of their houſes, 510; value enquired into for uniting them, A. 649.
Livingſborne, *alias* Bekeſborne, church of, 118.
Llanarmon, *fine cure*, in Denbighſhire, 9.
Lockley, Richard, *mayor*, A. 610.
Loders, now Love-lane, in Canterbury, 233.
Loftie, Wm. *mayor*, A. 610.

Lollards

Lollards tower in Lambeth palace, 360, 419.
London, councils or ſynods at, 291, 295, 312, 316, 325, 367, 419. 581.
London, an archiepiſcopal ſee, 252, 253, 263; dioceſe of, 284; St. Paul's cathedral in, 25, 302, 481, 486, 487; pall ſent to the church of, 266; arch prieſt of, 279, 280; *biſhops of*, 187, 197, 279, 331, 369, 395, 534, 544; Abbot, 470; Bancroft, 57, 467; Braybrooke, 404; Chiſull, 570; Clifford, 580; Courtney, 403; Dunſtan, 293; Foliot, 254, 263; Gilbert, 264; Gibſon, 506; Grindal, 459; Juxon, 482, 483; Laud, 23, 474; Kemp, 424, 425, 426, 427; Maurice, 188, 315; Mellitus, 162, 253, 254, 267, 271; Richard, 190, 320; Ridley, 71; Robert, 304; Robinſon, 63; Roger, 356; Sudbury, 400, 401; Walden, 416; Warham, 438; *archdeacons* of, 73, 494; Sancroft, 591; *deans* of, 29; Barwick, 487; Cornwallis, 512; Sancroft, 487; Secker, 507, 508; Stillingfleet. 106; Tillotſon, 490, 491; Wetherſhed, 356; Wynterburn, 584; Younger, 63; *canons of*, 56, 63, 106, 202, 391; *reſidentiaries* of 23, 26, 91, 96, 97, 507; *prebendaries* of, 25, 26, 28, 76, 82, 84, 91, 105, 132, 327, 370, 379, 381, 398, 575, 585, 587; *chaunter* of, 458; treaſurer of, 467; library of, 495.
London, priors of the holy trinity in, 403; dean of St. Martin's in, 427; Sion college in, 490; Caſtle-ſtreet, ſchool and library in St. Martin's in the fields in, 494; benefaction to the poor of of that pariſh, 495; ſchools ſet up in, 431; benefactions to the ſeveral hoſpitals in, 510.
London, churches in, St. Andrew's, Holborn, rectors of, 30, 106; Alhallows, Lombard-ſtreet, rectors of, 79, 86, 102, 103, 108; St. Bartholomew, rector of, 30; preachers of, 591; St. Botolph, vicar of, *ibid.* Chriſt-church in, 369; St. Chriſtopher's, rector of, 84; St. Clement's Danes, vicar of, 81; Eaſtcheap, rector of, 95; St. Dionis Backchurch, rectors of, 56, 57, 75, 96, 104, 595; St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt, rector of, 432; St. Giles's in the Fields, rector of, 30; Cripplegate, vicar of, 106; St. George the martyr, Queen's ſquare, rectors of, 86; St. Laurence Jury, lecturers of, 28, 30, 36; church of, 493; St. Martin's in the Fields, vicar of. 494; St. Mary Aldermanbury, donative of, 27; Le Strand, rector of, 63; St. Mary Hill, rector of, 84; St. Mathew, Friday-ſtreet, rector of, 595; St. Michael, Queenhythe, rector of, 63; Bread-ſtreet, rector of, 91; Crooked lane, rectors of, 87; St. Mildred, rector of, 63; St. Peter's, Paul's wharf, rector of, 63; Cornhill, rector of, 69; St. Swithin's, London ſtone, rectors of, 67, 75; Queenhyth, rector of, 95.
London and Canterbury, compoſition between, for freedom of tallage, &c. A. 633.

London, citizens of, 359, 360; ſeal of the city, 338; plague rages in, A. 643; tower of, firſt walled and ditched, 348; bridge, ſeal of, 338; benefactions to, 340.
Long, Tho. *mayor*, A. 607; Wm. *mayor*, 610.
Long Beech wood in Kent, 464.
Longport, borough and manor, *account of*, 228, 152, 158, 223, 244; fair in, 170; boundaries of, 235; demeſne of 245, 246.
Long wall in city walls built, 401
Lord, John, A. 614.
Lord Chancellors, 409, 411, 412, 433, 437, 438, 439, A. 620; treaſurers, 483.
Lort, Dr. 504, 513.
Lothaire, king, 164, 185.
Lott, John, *mayor*, A. 608.
Love, Dr. maſter of Benet college in Cambridge, 497.
Lovejoy, Eliz. her charities, 127, 155, A. 652.
Lovelace, Wm. 249; Launcelot, *recorder*, A. 611; Francis, *ibid.* Mr. *ſergeant*, A. 637.
Lovericke, Henry, 142.
Lowy of Tunbridge, 536.
Lucas, Richard, *prebendary*, account of, 104.
Lucius, king, 252.
Ludd, Thomas, his charity, A. 647.
Ludham, John, *maſter* of King's-bridge hoſpital, *account of*, 131.
Lukedale, *chantry of*, in Well, 152.
Lulling, *abbot* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 182.
Lutterworth, pariſh of, 413.
Luxmoore, John, *prebendary*, account of, 86
Lycophron, *edition of*, 500.
Lyd, vicars of, 18, 46, 47, 58.
Lygham, Peter, *maſter* of King's-bridge hoſpital, *account of*, 132.
Lymiter, Tho. *mayor*, A. 606.
Lymme, vicar and church of, 555, 556, 577, 588.
Lynch, *dean*, 96, 498, 499, 595; *life of*, 41; Simon, *ibid.* John, *prebendary and archdeacon*, account of, 42, 70, 75, 595;
Lynch's, of Grove, 41.
Lyncoln, Henry, *bailiff* of city, A. 603.
Lynde, John, *bailiff* of city, A. 604; *mayor*, 605, 618.
Lyons, council at, 358; canonry of the church of, 365.

M.

Mace, new one, purchaſed by city, A. 651.
Maces of city not to be borne within precincts of cathedral, 404; borne by the mayor before queen Mary, A. 636.
Magdalen college in Cambridge, *maſter of*, 10, 12.
Maidſtone, palace at, 389, 392, 405, 406, 407, 423, 434, 524, 537; manor of, 547; church of, 406, 407; college of, 348, 359, 405, 417, 579; hoſpital of, 359, 380, 405; ſchool at, 49; bridge at, 405; mill of, 435.
Malcolm, king of Scots, 560; Maud da, of, *ibid.*
Mallaham, Wm. *prior* of the convent of White friars, 113.
Malling, Robt. *commiſſary* of Canterbury, 246.
Malmeſbury, abbot of, 284.
Man, dioceſe of, 258.
Mann, Sir Horace, 49; William, A. 651.
Manſton, Joane, of St. Laurence, 222.
Mantel, Sir Walter, 10.
Manwood, Mr. *juſtice* 457; Mr. 636; Sir Roger, *chief baron*, 640; his funeral, *ibid.*
March, Alice, 470.

Marci, Richard de, 246.
Marden, Laurence, *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214.
Margaret, queen of king Edw. I. 372; king Henry VII's. mother, 434; daughter of king Henry VII. *ibid.* 437, 546.
Marie Henrietta, (queen of king Charles I.) *account of* her reception at Canterbury, A. 597, 672.
Mariſco, John de, *prior* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 194.
Marly farm, Kingſton, A. 655.
Markets in city, for poultry, A. 659; hops, 657; hogs, 617; new one, 622; for tanners, 639; for fiſh, called Whitſtable market, *ibid.* for herbs, 656; market bell erected, 640.
Marlborough, duke of, 514; the *great* duke of, at Canterbury, A. 654.
Marriages, royal, ſolemnized at Canterbury, 218, 357, 372.
Marſhal, earl, 534.
Martyr, Peter, 101.
Martyr, tomb of, in cathedral viſited, A. 626.
Martyrdom in cathedral, keeper of, 191
Marwood, rector of, 97.
Map, antient one, of ſtations to the holy land, A. 596.
Mapliſden, Francis, *mayor*, 608.
Maſon, Wm. *bailiff* of city, 604.
Maſter, Wm. *prebendary*, account of, 93; James, *mayor*, A. 607.
Maſters of the Rolls, 438.
Maſters, Mrs. her charities, 127. 155, 242.
Maſterſon, Daniel, *mayor*, 607.
Mathiolus upon Diſcorides, 73.
Maud, the empreſs, 322, 324.
May, Mr. 149; George, *mayor*, A. 606; Richard, *mayor*, 608.
Mayfield, palace at, 382, 386, 393, 524.
Mayhenet, vicar of Cranbrook, 591.
Mayhew, Dr. of Boſton, 508.
Maynard's hoſpital or ſpital, 156. A. 641, 658, 661.
Mayo, Bell, biſhop ſuffragan of, 437, 535, 539.
Mayor, grant of chuſing one to the citizens, A. 618; his view of frank pledge, as clerk of the markets, 623; charges of an entertainment at his houſe, 624; diſplaced by order of privy council, 638; his ſalary fixed, 645; appointed a deputy-lieutenant, 648.
Mayor and aldermen of city appointed, 602; viſitors of the hoſpital at Hackington, 640; their livery gowns, 648.
Mayor and commonaltie, 129, 136, 239, A. 613; firſt appointed, A. 602; truſtees for different charities, 127, 155, 156, A. 652; their compoſition with the prior of Chriſt church, 623; mayor and citizens, guardians of orphans, A. 643.
MAYORS OF THE CITY, *liſt of*, A. 605.
Mayoreſs of the city to be provided with a gown at the expence of the mayor, A. 635.
Meaſures, ſtandard ones, provided in city, A. 641, 660.
Medicini Statica, treatiſe of, 505.
Meliton, manor of, 535, 536.
Mellitus, biſhop of London, 253.
Mentz, Boniface, archbiſhop of, 281, 532.
Menys, John, *prebendary*, account of, 75.
Meopham, church of, 383, 405.
Mercia, kings of, Beornulph, 286; Ethelbald, 281; Merceline, Penda, 278; biſhops of, 257.
Mereworth, Roger de, 537.

Merlin,

Merlin, prophecy of, 253.
Merſham, rectors of, 58.
Meryam, John, *mayor*, A. 607.
Middleſex, archdeacon of, 388.
Middleton, appropriation of, 175
Middleton, Wm. the abp. official and vicar-general, 570.
Midley, rector of, 9.
Mildreda, 164.
Mill of St. Gregories, 140.
Millers and the pariſhioners of Weſtgate, diſpute between, A. 632.
Milles, Richard, 70; Dr. dean of Exeter, 499; Geo. *mayor*, A. 608.
Mills, John, *prebendary*, account of, 69.
Mills in the city, poll bays put up at them, A. 645.
Milner, Gregory, *prebendary*, account of, 105.
Milton, near Canterbury, rector of, 65; near Sittingborne, vicar of, 72; church of, 565; Keynes, in county of Bucks, rector of, 92.
Minors, Richard, 540.
Minot, Edmund, A. 658.
Minſter in Thanet, vicars of, 58, 76, 80, 82, 93, 134; appropriation of, 175; benefactions to pariſh, 94.
Minſter in Shepy, nunnery of, 322.
Mintage and coinage, privilege of, granted to abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 169.
Mints in Canterbury, 520.
Mitre, privilege of wearing, granted to the abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 171, 184, 191, 192.
Mitred abbot, meaning of, 171; abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, one of them, *ibid.*
Moat-houſe, near Canterbury, 236.
Modena, duke and ducheſs of, at Canterbury, A. 651.
Molinæus Petrus, *ſee* Moulin.
Monaſteries plundered by William the conqueror, 185; diſſolved ones ſearched for hidden treaſures, 217.
Monetarii, or coinages formerly in Canterbury, 521.
Mongeham, great, 15, 16, 39, 69, 85, 96, 102, 133.
Monins, Alice, 451.
Monk, *general*, A. 599.
Monks Idleigh, rectors of, 70, 107.
Monks ſuppoſed to take the beſt care of churches, 176; frequently forged charters and writings, 256; and abps. formerly lived in common, 310.
Monkton, vicar of, 93; parſonage of, 392.
Monmouth, duke of, 33.
Montague, Henry Pole, lord, 445; *general*, A. 599.
Montfaucon, *father*, 505.
Montis Caſſini, abbot of, 172.
Monſtria, noble family of, 575.
Moore, *dean*, life of, 48, 515; George, *prebendary*, account of, 48, 81.
Moot Hall, in St. Mary Bredman's pariſh, A. 615.
Mordant, Lord, A. 598.
Morley, bp. of Wincheſter, 33.
Mortlake in Surry, the abp's. reſidence, 315, 316, 369.
Morphet, Wm. *maſter* of King's-bridge hoſpital, *account of*, 132.
Morres, Dr. rector of Hinckley, 45.
Mortimer, Iſabel de, 368; Hugh de, the abp's. official and vicar-general, 569, 570.
Mortmain, ſtatute of, its conſequence to religious houſes, 176.
Morton, abp. his deviſe, 435; Morton's *ibid.*

Morville, Hugh de, 331, 333.
Mote park, near Maidſtone, 435.
Mottrum, Adam de, *archdeacon*, 409; *account of*, 579.
Moulin, Peter du, *prebendary*, account of, 68.
Montague, J. *maſter* of King's-bridge hoſpital, *account of*, 132.
Moyle, John, 15; Sir Tho *ſurveyor of the king's works*, 218; *ſheriff of* Kent, A. 635.
Much Hadham, in co. Herts, rectors of, 73.
Mundeſley, rectory of, in dioceſe of Norwich, 493.
Mungham, little, parſonage of, 202, 205.
Mulus, king, 164, 185.
Mullynge, John, *mayor*, A. 605.
Mumpeſſon, Mr. 540.
Munn, John, *mayor*, A. 608.
Muſtredeleves, livery of, 538.
Myllis, Wm. *monk* of St, Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214.
Myllys, John, *alias* Warham, *prebendary*, account of, 97.
Myles, Mr. L. L. B. 540.
Mylynin, John, *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214.
Mynes, Wm. *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214; Edward, *monk* of the ſame, *ib.*
Mynte, the king's ſchool, Canterbury, formerly ſo called 125
Myſtole, in Chartham, 68.

N.

Narbonne in Languedoc, church of, 574.
Nackington, 206, 235; parſonage of, 144; church of 145.
Nathaniel, *abbot* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 179.
Natynden, John de, parſon of St. George's Canterbury, 111.
Nayler, John, *mayor*, A. 606.
Nedingworth, in co. Hun. rector of. 434.
Nether Hardres, pariſhioners of, A. 633.
Netherſole, James, *mayor*, A. 60-; Edward, *mayor*, ibid. John, 658.
Nevil, Tho. *dean*, life of, 10; Robert, *prebendary*, account of, 104; Ralph, elected abp. 568; buried in Nevil's chapel in the cathedral, 11, 12.
Nevil's, of co. Nottingham, 10.
Nevinſon, Stephen, *prebendary*, account of, 87.
New Purchaſe, in St. Paul's pariſh, 223; park, the king's in Canterbury, *ibid.*
Newe, Tho. parſon of Godmerſham, 400.
Newe, Tho. de Wolton, 118; Tho. de Recolore, *maſter* of King's-bridge hoſpital, *account of*, 131.
Newel, Henry, *chaplain*, 119.
Newingate, *alderman* of, A. 596; tower of, 614; repaired, 623.
Newton, Theodore, *prebendary*, account of 56; Mr. buried in chapter-houſe of cathedral, 82.
Newtonian ſyſtem *attacked*, 50.
New works, hoſpital in Maidſtone, 359.
Nicholſon, James, *mayor*, 607; Nicholas, *mayor*, ibid. 609.
Nicolaus, *archdeacon*, 563.
Niridea in Naples, abbot of, 179.
Nixon, Tho. *prebendary*, account of, 95.
Non-freemen or intrants, compound for leave to open ſhops, A. 614.
Norborne, parſonage of, 202.
Norfolk, Stedman, archdeacon of, 80.
Norfolk, churches, legacy for ſermons in, 453.
Norgate, *alderman* of, A. 596. *See alſo* Northgate.
Norman, Tho. *bailiff* of city, A. 604.

Normandy, *chief juſticiaries* of, 425; clergy of, 517.
Norris, Charles, prebendary, account of, 97; Charles, vicar of Braborne, *ibid.*
North, *dean*, life of, 48, 54.
Northborne, chapel of, 205.
North Cray, rectors of 67.
Northfleet, vicar of, 66; parſonage, 414; rector of, 580; manor of, 140, 547.
Northgate in Canterbury, parſonage of, 144, 152; pariſhioners of, 148, 149; gate widened, A. 658.
North Kilworth, rector of 475.
Northolmes, Northome, Nordhome, North holmes, near Canterbury, vines planted in, 204, 225, 233.
Northumberland, King, archdeacon of, 97.
Northumberland, Alfred, king of, 278; earl of, 410.
Norton, rector of, 475.
Norwich, mayor and citizens of, 458; St. Peter, of Mancroft, church in, 494; bridewell at, its beautiful flint maſonry, 216
Norwich, biſhops of, 189, 534; Bagot, 52; Courtney, 408; Freak, 589; Gray, 351; Green, 80, 593; Hall, 591; Horne, 52; Liſle, 85, 594; Middleton, 570; Redman, 13, 57, 590; Tanner, 70; William, 190; deans of, 30; prebendaries, *ibid.*
Noſthill priory, Yorkſhire, 138.
Notaries to the apoſtolic ſee, 582; public, 584.
Notbald, *abbot* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 180.
Nott, George, A. 608.
Nottingham, Heneage, earl of, 63.
Novæ Ordinationes, charter of the city ſo called, A. 602.
Nowel, Alexander, *prebendary*, account of, 76.
Nutt and Walker, Meſſ. 236.
Nutt, Wm. *mayor*, A. 606, 607.
Nycholls, Adrian, *mayor*, 607.
Nycolls, Geo. *ſurveyor*, 218.

O.

Oakingham, church of, 8.
Oaten, Ote, hill, executions at, A. 639, 651, 657.
Obedientiaries of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 173.
Ochinus, or Ochine, Bernard, *prebendary*, account of, 101.
Ockman, Tho. *mayor*, A. 608.
Odo, conſtitutions of, 291.
Offa, king of Mercia, 181, 257, 258, 283, 284.
Officials to abp. 569, 587; to the archdeacon, 242, 551, 568, 569.
Offord, John de, keeper of privy and great ſeals, 387, 388. *See alſo* Ufford.
Okerland, 145.
Okynfold, Wm. *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214.
Old caſtle gate ſtopped up, A. 634.
Old park in St. Martin's, near Canterbury, 223, 225, 239; ſpring of water in, given to city, 656.
Oldcaſtle, Sir John, 413.
Olive trees recommended to king Edw. VI. 461.
Oliver, Dr. 59; Nicholas, 227; Elizabeth, *ſiſter* of St. Laurence hoſpital, 248.
Omer, Mr. official to archdeacon, 568.
Oneſtufield, council at, 278.
Onyngs, John, 403.
Options, the abp's. what they are, 517.
Orange, prince of, 33, 45, 488; at Canterbury, A. 651.
Orgar, Richard, *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214.
Ormaret, *Card. Pole's friend*, 447

Oſbern, Wm. *bailiff* of city, 604.
Oſbern's life of abp. Bregwin, 282; of abp. Odo, 292.
Oſborne, *maſter*, Peter, 458.
Oſſory, Teniſon, biſhop of, 59.
Otford, palace at, 375, 439, 524; manor of, 547.
Otham, rectors of, 49.
Ovenden, Mr. A. 639.
Oughton, Henry, *mayor*, 609; Anthony, *mayor*, ibid.
Ovings, John, *maſter* of King's-bridge hoſpital, *account of*, 131.
Outlawries, proceedings of, in ſheriff's court, A 623.
Owre, parſonage, 144; curate of, 145.
Owre, Elizabeth, 154.
Oxenden, Sir Henry, 66; Henry, 251.
Oxford, univerſity, 398, 418, 429, 440, abp. viſitor of, 412, 523; chancellors of, 403, 440, 447, 467, 485, 581; ſcholarſhips in, 434; *colleges in*, All Souls, 48, 65, 80, 89, 105, 106, 417, 418, 441, 484, 486, 584, 590; Baliol, 470; Canterbury, 55, 94, 392, 397, 405, 413; Chriſt church, 498; dean of, 7, 8, 85, 497, 499; canons of, 45, 46, 48, 85, 480, 497, 499, 509, 515; ſtudents, 46; Corpus, Chriſti, 25; Edmund hall, 69; Exeter, 480; Hartford, 108; Jeſus, 95, 480, 587; Lincoln, 559; Magdalen, 49, 50, 53, 62, 84, 95, 592; Merton, 427; New College, 441, 587, 588; New Inn, 436; Peckwater Inn, 432; Pembroke, 480; Queen's, 57, 93, 460; St. Bernard's, 418; St. John's, 418, 475, 478, 481, 482, 483; Trinity, 486; Whitehall, 587; Bodleian, or public library in, 94, 477, 480, 490; divinity ſchool, 441, 418, 427; convocation houſe, 480; theatre, 486; profeſſorſhip of arabick, 480; hebrew, *ibid.* king's, of greek, 587; regius, 499; univerſity orator, 480.
Oxford, *biſhops of*, 481; Parker, 62, 134, 592; Potter, 46, 499; Secker, 507, 512; *archdeacon*, Potter, 46, 47, 108.
Oxford, pariſhes in St Giles's, 482, 484; St. Mary's church, 441.
Oxford, or Chicheley ſteeple in cathedral, 419.
Oyer and Terminer, commiſſion of, granted for the city, 642.

P.

Packinton, Wm. de *archdeacon*, account of, 578.
Padre, Paolo, or father Paul, 20.
Page, Michael, *mayor*, A. 608.
Pagus Ambri, now Ambreſbury, 300.
Palace of king Ethelbert in Canterbury, 253, 265; of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 218, 223; the abps. in Canterbury, 309.
Palaces and caſtles belonging to abp. 524, 525.
Palatines, poor ones, benefactions to, 495.
Palfrey of abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, claimed by the king, 202.
Palls ſent by the Pope to St. Auguſtine, 253, 266; to the abps. *account of*, 532.
Palmer, Sir Henry, 15; John, *prebendary*, account of, 75; Dr. John, 595.
Paligrave, his reception at Canterbury, A. 642; takes ſhipping at Margate, 643.
Pandulph, the Pope's legate, 337, 354.

Papal power re-eſtabliſhed by queen Mary, 446.
Papillon's, 114.
Paramore, Tho. *mayor*, A. 607.
Pargate, Richard, 113.
Paris, John, *maſter* of King's-bridge hoſpital, *account of*, 134; Mathew, *his hiſtory*, 453.
Pariſe, Wm. 540.
Pariſh prieſts, monks the worſt, 176.
Pariſhes, diviſion of, 273, 276.
Park, the king's new one in Canterbury, 223, A. 672; the old one in St. Martin's pariſh there, *ibid.*
Parker, Miſs, 36; Samuel, *prebendary* and *archdeacon*, account of, 62; *maſter* of Kingsbrige hoſpital, *account of*, 134; *archdeacon*, account of 591; John, 458; *ſerjeant at law*, 591; Tho. *mayor*, A. 610, Parker's, 68; of county Norwich, *account of*, 451.
Parker's *Antiquitates Brit. Eccleſiæ*, 444; *Skeletos Cantab.* 459.
Parkhurſt, Richard, *prebendary*, account of, 67.
Parliament, abbots, why ſummoned to, 172.
Panormitan, 517.
Parrot, Sir John, 248, 249.
Parties, the rancour of different ones, in giving characters, 469
Paſk, Thomas, *prebendary*, account of, 73.
Paſs maſter appointed for the city, A. 658.
Paternoſter hill, 236.
Pavia Ananatus, *biſhop* of 583.
Paving, watching, &c. of the city, act for, A. 658.
Paul, Sir Geo. his life of abp. Whitgift, 465.
Pauley, Tho. 146.
Peake, Humphrey, *prebendary*, accounnt of, 105; of Hills court, *ibid.*
Pearſon, Andrew, 458.
Pecock, Wm. 231, 232.
Peckham, eaſt, vicars of, 81, 85, 96, 100.
Peckham, John, *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 201; Michael, abbot of the ſame, life of, 207.
Peculiars of the abp. *account of*, 516; dean and judge of, 518.
Peeres, John, *mayor*, A. 607.
Peerſon, Andrew, *prebendary*, account of, 101.
Pegge, Dr. Samuel, his diſſertation on epiſcopal coins, 519; Rev. Mr. A. 613.
Peirce, Thomas *prebendary*, account of, 84.
Pelegrine, Hugh, 575; Raymund, *ibid.*
Pelican, Thomas, *maſter* of King's-bridge hoſpital, 132.
Pembrooke, earl of, 200, 534.
Pembroke, Richard, *mayor*, A. 609; Wm. *mayor*, ibid.
Penitents, reconcilement of on holy Thurſday by archdeacon, 554.
Penny, Gilbert, *mayor*, A. 607.
Pennyman, James, 499.
Penſherſt, Geo. abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 210.
Penſhurſt, rectors of, 99.
Penthwin, Hugh, *archdeacon*, account of, 585.
Pentworth, John, regiſter to archdeacon and apparitor-general, 584.
Perambulation of the barony of abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 192.
Percy, Tho. *mayor*, A. 606.
Perjury, puniſhment of, in city, by order of the ſtar chamber, A. 631.
Peter, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 177.

Peter Bleſenſis, dean of Wolverhampton, 349.
Peter's pence collected in England, 574.
Peterborough, dean of, 10, 12; abbey of, 333.
Peto, Wm. cardinal and franſciſcan friar, 447.
Petre, Sir Wm. 3.
Petham, manor of, 547.
Petronius, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 179.
Pettis, manor of, 535, 536.
Pettit, Paul, *mayor*, A. 608.
Peyntwyn, John, *archdeacon*, 434
Picard, Richard, *mayor*, A. 609.
Piddle town, rectors of, 103.
Pie powder courts held in city, A 621.
Pilgrims, ordering of lodgings and victuals for, in city, A. 629.
Pillory placed at corn-market, A. 628.
Pilton, in co. Northampton, rectors of, 86.
Piſa, occumenical council at, 581
Pitſeus, *the writer*, 113, 579.
Piſinge, Wm. *mayor*, A. 609.
Pitt, right hon. Wm. chancellor of the Exchequer, preſented with freedom of city, A. 658; entertained at dinner by citizens, 659.
Plague, great one, rages in England, 388, 392; in city, A. 640, 645.
Plays performed in court and guildhall, A. 634.
Pleas, privilege of holding, granted to city, A. 615.
Plomer, Geo. *mayor*, A. 609.
Plompton, John, *mayor*, A. 605.
Pluckley, rectors of, 74, 594.
Pocock, Dr. *the orientaliſt*, 33.
Poldhurſt, *tythery of*, in Harbledown, 144.
Pole, Sir Richard, 445.
Pollen, John, *mayor*, A. 608.
Ponet, John, *prebendary*, account of, 86.
Poney, Tho. abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 204.
Popham, *judge*, 467.
Poor of Canterbury, *benefactions to*, 122, 461, 495.
Porpoiſe, one caught in the town dyke, A. 637.
Porre, Elured, 169.
Porteus, Dr. 509, 512.
Portreeve, or Provoſt of city, appointed, 602.
Portſea, biſhop of, 198, 362.
Pory, John, *prebendary*, account of, 76.
Potter, *dean*, life of, 46, 108, 499; Tho. 47, 499; Martha, buried in cathedral, 47; John, *prebendary*, account of, 108.
Poor prieſts hoſpital in Canterbury, 338, 568, 569, A. 638, 661; made a general workhouſe and bridewell, 656
Poulton, *the jeſuit*, 497.
Pound, common one, at Weſtgate, A. 628.
Powys, Tho preſent dean, account of, 54.
Poynings, Sir Edw. 436, 535; *maſter*, A. 624, 626.
Prat, Richard, *mayor*, A. 605.
Præfect of the city, A. 602.
Præmonſtratentians, *conſervator* of the order of, 198.
PREBENDARIES or CANONS *of Chriſt church in Canterbury*, LIST OF, 13, 18, 27, 28, 39, 40, 42, 55, 467, 499, 516.
PRECINCTS and VILLES *exempt from city liberties*, 109; without the walls *exempt* or *extra-parochial*, 135, 136.
Prelates, their election declared free by king John, 525.
Premunire, fear of, in the election of an abp. 528.

Preneſte,

Pieneſte, Langham, cardinal, biſhop of, 395.
Prerogative court of abp. 518.
Preſton, church of, 386, 569.
Preſton, viſcount, 497.
Prideux, Edmund, 27.
Prieſtley, Dr. 52.
Prieſts, decree forbidding them to marry, 316.
Primacy of the ſee of Canterbury, 253, 254; of England, adjudged to the abp. 310; conteſt for it, 320.
Primas Totius Britanniæ, ſtyle of, when firſt uſed, 278.
Primate and metropolitan of all England, title of, when firſt granted to the abp. 323.
Printing uſed in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 168; when firſt brought into England, 431.
Priuli, Aloyſio, 450.
Privy ſeal, keeper of, 579.
Propagation of the goſpel, ſociety for, 495.
Propchaunt, Tho. *mayor*, 605.
Protection of the king, granted to abbots, &c. 200.
Proude, John, *bailiff* of city, A. 603.
Provinces or biſhoprics, kingdom divided into, 276.
Proviſion, bulls of, introduced, 346.
Proviſions, different prices of, in former times, A. 617, 619, 624, 625, 626.
Prynne, 479, 481.
Purefoy, Nicholas, 7.
Puritans deſtroy the windows of Lambeth chapel, 434.
Purleigh, rector of, 589.
Pyrye, John, *bailiff* of city, A. 603.

Q.

Queen Anne, A. 654; bounty, governors of, 495.
Queen Catherine (wife to king Henry VIII.) at Canterbury, 628; dowager at Canterbury, A. 653; Eliz. at Canterbury, 218, 224, A. 638; at Croydon palace, 453, 464; at Lambeth palace, *ibid.* wife of king Henry VII. 434; at Canterbury, A. 623; Iſabella, 120, 139, 530; Mary, at Canterbury, 446, 447, A. 636; queen to king Charles II. at Canterbury, A. 650.
Queaks in Thanet, king Wm. lodges at, A. 654.
Queningate, new tower, &c. of, A. 616; lane, 617, 622.
Quo warranto iſſued againſt the city, A. 643.

R.

Raby, lord, 66.
Radcliffe, Houſtonne, prebendary, account of, 70.
Railton, Richard, *mayor*, 606.
Rande, Gregory, *mayor*, ibid.
Randolph, Herbert, *recorder*, 611
Rawſtorne, Jeremiah, 114.
Reading, John, *prebendary*, account of, 89.
Reading, council at, 353, 367; convocation at, 366; new charter to the town of, 481; hoſpital at, *ibid.*
Recorder, or *Legis Peritus* of city, his antient fee, A. 616.
Rectors and vicars, poor ones, in Kent, benefactions to, 495.
Reculver, chantry at, 131; manor of, 150, 547; parſonage, 151; palace at, 265; abbot of, 278.
Redercheape, 161.
Redman, Wm *prebendary*, account of, 56; *archdeacon*, account of, 589; John, of co. Cambridge, *ibid.*
Redyngate, ward of, 230; alderman of, A. 596; bridge without

without it, 622. *See alſo* Ridingate.
Reeve, Wm. *mayor*, A. 608.
Regiſters to archdeacon, 584.
Regrating and foreſtalling, preſentments of, A. 638.
Religious houſes, arms and effigies of their benefactions ſet up in churches, &c. 580.
Remſted in Suſſex, nunnery of, 141, 340, 358.
Rettington, Eſſex, rector of, 501
Rhemes, council at, 184, 324, 560; abp. of, 337.
Rich, Edmund, 357.
Richards, Rev. John, 147; Stephen, *mayor*, A. 610.
Richmond, archdeacon of, 258; Henry, earl of, 432; duke of, A. 600.
Riddell, Geoffry, baron of the exchequer, 563.
Ridingate repaired and widened, A. 636; taken down and rebuilt, 658.
Ridley, Drs. Nicholas and Lancelot, 64; Nicholas, *prebendary*, account of, 71; Nicholas, 461; biſhop, 459.
Ring of abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery claimed by the king, 202.
Ringwold, rector of, 97.
Ripple, Soloman de, *bailiff* of St. Auguſtine's monaſt. 205.
Rippon, Dering, dean of, 91.
Riſing, Wm. prior of holy trinity, London, 403.
River Stour, act for cleaning and deepning, A. 629; level tried for improving its navigation, *ib.*
Rivitt, Dr. 69.
Roan, abp. of, 345, 428.
Roberts, Elizabeth Johanna, 147.
Robinſon, John, *prebendary*, account of, 63; *Charles, preſent recorder*, 242; A. 611; John, *mayor*, A. 609.
RECORDERS *of the city*, LIST OF, A. 611.
Rochdale, co. Lancaſter, grammar ſchool founded there, 453.
Roche, Andomar de, archdeacon. *See Rupy.*
Rocheſter, dioceſe of, 284; cathedral church founded, 267, 309; patronage of, 353, 543; *biſhops* of, 279, 350, 355, 369, 380, 382, 390, 534, 538, 561; the abps. croſs bearer, 542; Aſcelin, 561; Barlow, 82; Erneſt, 309; Ernulph, *ibid*; Freak, 589; Geaſt, *ib* Gundulph, 308, 309; Juſtus, 267, 272; Ithamar, 274; Kempe, 424, 425; Neal, 475; Paulinus, 308; Ponet, 87; Ralph or Rodulph, 317, 318, 560; Romanus, 272; Ridley, 71; Sandford, 565; Siward, 304; Warner, 57; Witteſley, 398; 399; *deans*, Caſtilion, 58; Dampier, 64; Freak, 589; Herring, 501; Turner, 23, 26; *archdeacons*, Edyal, 585; *prebendaries*, 143.
Rocheſter, dean and chapter of, A. 672.
Rocheſter caſtle, cuſtody of, granted to abp. 321, 330, 350; *bridge*, beneſactions to, 340, 414, 422, 431, 436, 441; money levied for the repair of it; A. 636.
Roger, *archdeacon*, 189; abbot of St Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 191.
Rogers, *dean*, life of, 8, 146; Francis, D. D. 9; Ann, buried in cathedral, *ibid.* Dr. 13; Richard, *maſter* of King's-bridge hoſpital, *account of*, 133; Thomas, A. 654.
Rokeſley, Gregory de, 570.
Roman bricks, in St Pancraſe chapel, 221; arch at Worthgate, A. 659.

Romans, their law concerning burials, 281.
Rome, court of, intollerable exactions of it, 529; removed to Lyons in France, 572; returned to Rome, 576.
Romney, *bailiffs* of the town of, 404
Romney, Charles, lord, lord-lieutenant of the county, preſented with freedom of city, A. 661, 662.
Rooke, Sir Geo. admiral, *account of*, 250; Wm. *mayor*, A. 608; Finch, killed in a duel, A. 654.
Rook's of St. Laurence, *account of*, 250.
Rooks neſt, now St. Laurence-houſe, near Canterbury, 250.
Rookby, Sir Tho. Robinſon, lord, 45.
Rooper, 155.
Roos, Tho. lord of Hamlake, 117
Roper, Tho. 154; John, of St. John's hoſpital, *ibid.*
Ros, Wm. de, 330; Geoffry de, fee of, 350.
Roſe, damaſk, firſt brought into England, 461.
Roſe, Wm. *bailiff* of city, 604; John, *mayor*, 607; *alderman*, his gift for making the river Stour navigable, A. 640.
Rotlande, Wm. A. 627.
Rotherfield, in Suſſex, rector of, 96.
Roverius, 176.
Royle, Joſeph, *mayor*, A. 610.
Rozier, land, in Holy Croſs, Weſtgate, A. 616.
Rucking, rector of, 59.
Ruffinian, *abbot* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 178.
Rumworth, *alias* Cirenceſter, Henry, *archdeacon*, account of, 582.
Rupy, Andomar de, *archdeacon*, account of, 578.
Ruſh, Anthony, *prebendary*, account of, 60.
Ruſhborne, *tythery of*, 144.
Ruſſell, lord, 28.
Rutlande, Wm. *mayor*, A. 606; Rutlande's, 222.
Rydle, Roger, *mayor*, A. 605.
Ryngely, Mary, 145.
Ryton, rectors of, 506, 515.

S.

Saravia, Adrian, *prebendary*, account of, 77.
Sabine, Avery, *his charity* to King's bridge hoſpital, 127; *mayor*, A. 607.
Sac friars ſettle in Canterbury, A. 613.
Sackett, John, *maſter* of King's-bridge hoſpital, *account of*, 133, 134; rector of Mongeham, *ib.*
Sare, Tho. *mayor*, A. 605, 606; Stephen, *mayor*, ibid.
Saliſbury or Sarum, church of, 345; *biſhops* of, 331, 538, 545; Abbot, 470; Dene, 437; Fotherby, 13, 102; Geaſt, 588; Hallum, 581; Herbert, 564; Hubert, 345, 346, 347; Hugh, 344; Willoughbye, 72; Friar Peto, made biſhop, 447; the biſhop, precentor to the abp 542; *deans*, Clark, 85; Cobham, 378; Freak, 589; Peirce, 84; *chancellors* of, 357, 400, 417; *treaſurers* of, 43; *precentors* of, 579; *canons* or *prebendaries* of, 389, 417, 422, 432, 445, 582; *archdeacon* of, 345.
Saliſbury, Robt. Cecil, earl of, 224; lady Margaret, counteſs of, 445.
Salmeſtone grange, Thanet, 209.
Salmon, Tho. Edw. *mayor*, 610.
Saltwood, manor of, 350, 547; caſtle or palace of, 330, 408, 524; rectors of, 67, 573, 587; hoſpital of, 13.

Saltwood, Robt. keeper of St. Mary's chapel in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 213.
Salluſt, *elegant edition of*, 67.
Salutation tavern in St. Andrew's pariſh, A. 656.
Sandals, privilege of wearing them, granted to the abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 171.
Sancroft, Wm. *archdeacon*, 489; *account of*, 591.
Sandford, Richard, 78; John, *prebendary*, account of *ibid.* Wm. parſon of St. Peter's in Canterbury, A. 633.
Sandown, in co. Herts, vicar of, 91.
Sandhurſt, rector of, 83.
Sankey, Mathew, W. A. 610; entertains his R. H. Geo. Prince of Wales in the city, A. 661.
Sands, Margaret, lady, 224.
Sandwich, 139; churches of St. Mary and St. Clements in, 556, 576, 578.
Sandwich, Henry de, *archdeacon* 195; Elias de, prior of St. Gregories, 143; John, ſub-prior of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 212.
Sandys, *the rebel colonel*, 19, 306; Richard, 242.
Sanſemere, Richard, cl. 400.
Savaricus, *archdeacon*, 563.
Saville, Sir Henry, 391.
Savoy church in London, miniſters of, 83; maſter of, 484.
Savoy, Peter, duke of, 359.
Saunders, Edmund, 240.
Sawyer, Edward, *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214.
Saxey, Jocoſa, 249.
Say, Robt. *maſter* of King's-bridge hoſpital, *account of*, 133; of Harbledown hoſpital, *ibid.*
Sayer, Dr. archdeacon of Durham, 499.
School, the king's or dean and chapter's of Chriſt church, 43, 123; called the mynte, 125; free ſchool in King's-bridge hoſpital, 122, 124; one founded in Canterbury by abp. Theodore, 276.
Scotland or Scoland, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 185, 268.
Scotland, Wm. king of, 347; David, king of, 321; Alexander, king of, 362; *biſhops* of, 258, 259; *chancellor* of, Laud, 476.
Scott, Tho. of Liminge, 114; the *regicide*, 456; Sir Wm. 535, 539; Sir Tho. *ibid.*
Seal granted to the city, 612; carried away by the king's command, 621; a new one made by the king's engraver, 642.
Searles, John, 15; Tho. cl. 571.
Sebert, king, 253, 271.
Secker, Geo. *prebendary*, account of, 91, 510.
Selby, in Yorkſhire, carthuſian monaſtery at, 198.
Sellinge, Wm. *abbot* of St. Auguſtine's monaſt. *life of*, 211.
Sellowe, Wm. *mayor*, A. 605; Wm. *council* to the mayor, 621.
Sellynge, Stephen, *bailiff* of city, A. 603.
Selſey, Æthelgar, biſhop of, 298.
Semarke, John, *mayor*, A. 606.
Seneſchall or Mareſchal, of king, his court held in Weſtgate-ſtreet without A. 617.
Senhouſe, 249.
Septvans, Sir Wm. 155.
Sepulture, St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, founded for one, 163.
Sergeants of the city, 404; of the chamber of the city, A. 601; at mace, in city, 623.

Sermon preached before the mayor at his election, and continued annually, A. 647.
Sevenoke, vicar and fine cure rectory of, 104.
Sevenock, James, *abbot* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 211.
Sexburg, queen, 164.
Sextaine, John, *bailiff* of city, A. 603.
Seymour, Henry, 499.
Shadwell, St. Paul's church in, 66.
Shaſteſbury, prebendary or canon of, 417.
Shambles in city, A. 630, 648, 655, 656.
Sharp, *dean*, life of, 29; Tho. *ibid.* abp. of York, 32; John, 227; of Bradford, in co. York, 29.
Sheffield, John, *public notary*, 584.
Sheldon, abp. 28; Ralph, 435; Frances, *ibid* Roger, 484.
Sheldwych, John, *bailiff* of city, A. 603; Nicholas, *mayor*, 605; Mr. 621.
Shelford, great, miniſter of, 501.
Shepherdſwell, with Coldred, vicar of, 59.
Shepye, John, 580.
Sherborne, or Shirburne, dioceſe of, 284; *biſhops* of, 290; Elfric, 300; Elmer, 182; Emer, 165; Stigand, 305; *archbiſhop* of, 300; hoſpital, *maſter* of, 64.
Sheriff of city holds a court, A 623; pays a fine for wearing his beard, 634.
Sherman, Maurice Abbot, 470.
Shindler, Tho. *mayor*, A. 609.
Shoemakers, curriers, and cobblers, firſt incorporated in city, A. 629.
Shooting in city, neglected by the uſe of bowling, A. 638.
Shuckford, Sam. *prebendary*, account of, 99.
Sidnaceſter, dioceſe of, 283.
Sidon, Wellys, biſhop of, 143.
Sigerie, *abbot* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 182.
Silveſter, *abbot* of the ſame, *life of*, 169.
Simmons, *alderman*, A. 658, 659, 660; James, *mayor*, 610.
Simmons and Royle, Meſſrs. rebuild Abbots mill, A. 659.
Simpſon, John, *mayor*, A. 608.
Singing in churches, firſt introduced into England, 179, 276.
Siricius, *abbot* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 182, 299.
Slindon, manor and park of, 354, 368; palace at, 524.
Small debts, act for the recovery of, in city and liberties, 657.
Smith, Dr. Adam, 51; Alexander, 153; John, 237, 242; Tho. *mayor*, A. 610; Ann, 650.
Smith's hoſpital in Longport, 237, 242, A. 650, 661.
Smyth, Robt. 142; of Weſtenhanger, 239.
Snowden, Elizabeth, 142.
Snowe, Ralph, 155.
Snowthe, John, *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214.
Southwark, St. Olive's rectory in, 23.
Spelman, Sir Henry, 160.
Spencer, Rev. Mr. his life of abp. Chicheley, 417; Spencer, *the poet*, 461; Lords Robert and Charles, 514; Arnold, A. 645.
Speech-houſe or Moat hall in Canterbury, A. 633.
Spofforth, in co York, rectors of, 503.
Sorbonne, divines of, 498.
Solly, Stephen, 240.
Somerſcales, vicar of Doddington, 127.
Somner, Mr. A. 600; Wm. 646; Mr. 650, 657, 658, 660.

Sondes, Lord, A. 672.
Southee, John, *mayor*, A. 610.
Southfleet, rectors of, 59, 82.
Southampton, free ſchool of, 77.
Southwell, collegiate church of, 100, 427.
Southwell, Walter, *mayor*, 607.
St. Adrian, cardinal of, 569; altar of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 203.
St. Alban's, abbot of, 300; monaſtery of, 301; church of, 310.
St. Alphage, relics of, 296.
St. Andrew's in Canterbury, rectors of, 134, 135; church rebuilt, A. 657; divine ſervice, before the corporation, performed there every burghmote day, 652.
St. Andrew's in Scotland, ſee of, 410, 415, 416.
St. Anne's chapel in the cathedral, 354.
St. Anne's, *alias* Counteſs's chapel, in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 165, 207.
St. Anſelm's chapel in cathedral, 382.
St. Aſaph, *biſhops of*, 34, 442; Beveridge, 69; John, 582; Liſle, 85, 594; Ward, 101; *archdeacon of*, 9.
St. Auguſtine, *archbiſhop*, life of, 280, 159, 162, 180, 187, 194, 199, 221, 222, 252, A. 696.
St. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, *account of*, 158, 267, A. 669, 671; *high court of*, 225, palace of, 218, 223, A. 672.
St. Auguſtine's abbey, its cemetery ranſacked for the ſtone coffins, 165; great part of it demiſed to truſtees of county hoſpital, 166; was the common church-yard for the pariſh churches of the city, *ibid.*
St. Auguſtine's abbey, value and revenues of it, 167, 214; king's lodged at it, 168; royal entertainment at it, 366; queen of France lodges at it, 628; queen Eliz. reſides there, 638, A. 672.
St. Auguſtine's abbey, 439; charter of privileges to it, called St. Auguſtine's charter, 168; liberties, charters, and bulls conferred on it, *ib.* 170, 171; abp. prohibited from viſiting it, 170; monaſtery exempted from abp's. juriſdiction, 172; ſearched after its diſſolution for hidden treaſures, 217; coat of arms, 215; common ſeals, *ibid.* antient drawing of it, A. 596; ruins of, 633; rents and houſes, after its diſſolution, granted to the city, A. 634, 672; thoughts on the diſſolved monaſt. *in verſe*, 666.
St. Auguſtine's abbey, abbot of, receives his benediction from the abp. 173; diſpute concerning it, 192; perambulation of his barony, *ib.* made chancellor, 169; his place in councils, 184; his argument concerning the bounds of Longport, 234; his diſputes and compoſition with the citizens, A. 612, 622; *abbots of*, 136, 247, 369, 386, 535, 539, 556, 572, A. 630, 631; LIST *and* LIVES *of them*, 177.
St. Auguſtine's abbey, abbot & convent of, 139, 243, 382, 564, 565, 569; their controverſy and compromiſe with the archdeacon, 552
St. Auguſtine, regular or black canons of, 138; their gateway in St. George's pariſh, A. 616.

St.

St. Bees in Cumberland, ſchool of, founded, 460.
St. Benedict, altar of, in cathedral, 287, 289, 290, 303, 318, 322, 332.
St. Bertin's, abbot of, 380.
St. Blaze, relics of, 289; altar of in St. Aug. mon. 203.
St. Burien's, Cornwall, deanry of, 74.
St. Catherine's hoſpital, 116, 130; portico of, in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 163.
St. Cosmus and Damain in the Blean, church of, 121; altar of in St. Auguſtine's monaſt. 203
St. Croſs, hoſpital of, near Wincheſter, 42, 70.
St. David's, *biſhops of*, 288, 303, 320, 340, 342, 368, 561; Chicheley, 417, 581; Laud, 475, 476; Sydall, 39, 40.
St. Dunſtan's, parſonage and vicarage of, 144, 145; altar of, in cathedral, 302, 386; *account of* the ſcrutiny of his relics, 296, 297.
St. Edburga, relics of, 139.
St. Edmund, of Ridingate, church of, A. 613.
St. Edmund, *ſee* abp. Edmund.
St. Edmundſbury, prior of, 194.
St. Elphage, altar of, in cathedral, 302, 405.
St. Ethelbert's feaſt kept in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 210.
St. Ethelwald, 294.
St. Gabriel, altar of, in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 203.
St. Gemma, friars minors at, 356
St. George's, in Canterbury rectors of, 65, 67, 74; gate, reſervoirs of water placed in it, A. 657; freemen, priſoners kept in it, 633; ſteeple taken down, 660; bell ordered to be rung in it at four o'clock every morning, 640.
St. Giles's, Oxford, vicars of 22
St. GREGORY'S PRIORY, *ville or precinct of*, in Canterbury, *account of*, 136; adjudged within liberty of city, 137; adjudged without, *ibid.* cemetery or church-yard of, 147, 148; church of, 150; priory of, 309, 412, A. 642; prior and convent of, their compoſition with city, concerning privileges, A. 628; prior of, ſuffragan to abp. 630.
St. Gregory's altar, in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 178, 180, 277; in cathedral, 283, 375, 376.
St. Gregory, Saxon homily on the birth-day of, A. 670.
St. Helena, caſtle of, in Savoy, 360.
St. Jacob's hoſpital, near Canterbury, A. 636
St. JOHN'S, *alias* NORTHGATE HOSPITAL, *in Canterbury*, account of, 149, 39, 42, 136, 310, 510, A. 642, 658; *maſters of*, 69, 70, 594.
St. John, altar of, in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 183, 203; in cathedral, 299, 301, 376; church or chapel of, in the priory of Chriſt church, 282, 283, 285, 287, 289, 290, 299.
St. John's chapel in Canterbury, A. 633, 660.
St. Johns, lord, A. 598.
St. Katherine, altar of, in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 197, 203, 205, 243
St. LAURENCE HOSPITAL *of, near Canterbury*, account of, 244, 189, 231, 232; warden of, A. 631.
St. Laurence HOUSE, *near Canterbury*, account of, 244, 229, 230, 231, 232, 235; *tythery of*, in St. Paul's pariſh, 242.

St.

St. Laurence, altar of, in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 203; figure of him, 244.
St. Leger, Arthur, *prebendary*, account of, 60; Sir Arthur, *lord-deputy*, ib. Sir Anthony, 238.
St. Margaret's pariſh, near Deal, 559; church in Canterbury, 556, 569.
St. Martin's-ſtreet, in Canterbury, exempt from the city liberty, 136; *borough*, trial concerning its juriſdiction, A. 651; hill, 237; church of, 161; *biſhops of*, 558, 559.
St. Martin, altar of, in cathedral, 287, 302, 312; portico of, in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 163, 270.
St. Martin's, in Dover, priory and church of, 131, 322.
St. Mary, church of, in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 166, 180, A. 671; chapel of, 186, 196; in cryptis, chapel of, 220; altar of, 201, 325, 326.
St. Mary Bredin, in Canterbury, pariſh of, 246; Bredman, rectors of, 85, 134; Magdalen, rectors of, 67; poor of, A. 655.
St. Mary Magdalen, treatiſe concerning her penitence, 568
St. Michael, altar of, in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 203; gate in Canterbury, 626, 658.
St. Mildred, relics of, 139; tranſlated to St. Auguſtine's monaſt. 183; ſhrine of there, 197; altar of, 203.
St. Mildred, poſtern gate in Canterbury, 635; pariſh, poor of, 655.
St. Nicholas, Tho. *recorder*, 611.
St. Oſwald, 294.
St. Oſyth, prior of, 320.
St. Pancraſe, chapel of, in St. Aug. mon. 209; *account of*, 221.
St. Paul's croſs in London, *ſermons at*, 82.
St. Paul's, in Canterbury, hamlet of, 229; advowſon of, vicarage of, 238; rectors of, 242; rectory or parſonage of, 250.
St. Peter, altar of, in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 183; church in city, rector of, A. 616; alms houſes in, 632.
St. Peter and St. Paul, monaſtery of, A, 669, 679; chapel of, in cathedral, 316, 383.
St. Radigund's priory near Dover, 144; abbot of, 194; abbey of, 564.
St. Radigund's houſe & ground in Canterbury, A. 660.
St. Raphael, altar of, in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 203.
St. Richard, alter of, in crypt of St. Auguſtine's mon. 182.
St. Rufine, biſhop of, 542.
St. Sepulchre, nunnery of, in Canterbury, 233, 317, 435; pariſh of, A. 616.
St. Stephen, altar of, in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 203; in cathedral, 282, 285.
St. Thomas's chapel in St. Gregory's priory, 148, 338; altar of, in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 183, 203; in cathedral, 288, 337; alias Eaſtbridge hoſpital, 333, A. 640.
St. Thomas the martyr, priory & cathedral of Chriſt-church ſo called, 337, 540; pageant of him, provided by city, 626.
Stafford, earl of, 66, 401, 536; Sir Humphrey, 422; of Abbotſbury, *ibid.*
Staines, Richard, *mayor*, A. 610.
Staliſied, parſonage and vicarage of, 144, 145.
Stamford, vicarage of, 475.
Stanlake, Oxford, rector of, 98.
Stanley, John, *mayor*, A. 607; George, *ibid.*

Stanley,

Stanton, H. de, *iter of*, 229.
Staplegate, Edmund de, A. 613.
Starky, John, *mayor*, A. 606.
Statute merchant, recognizances for, acknowledged in city, A. 642, 643.
Stedman, Samuel, *prebendary*, account of, 80.
Stephens, Henry and Thomas, *the famous learned*, 93.
Sterne, Dr. Richard, 478.
Stewards court of the lord prior of Chriſt church, A. 620.
Stewart, Robert, *prebendary*, account of, 101.
Stillingfleet, Edward, *prebendary*, account of, 106.
Stinton, Dr. 509, 512.
Stiſted, manor of, 560.
Stockwell, chapel of, 509.
Stodmarſh, church of, 556.
Stoke, Bruern, in co. Northampton, rector of, 61; Clare, in Suffolk, dean of the college of, 451; grammar ſchool there founded, 453.
Stonar, eſtate of, 251.
Stonard, Richard, *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſt. 214.
Stone, church of, 556; chapelry of, 567.
Stopyndon, Richard, *bailiff* of city, A 604.
Storer, *Bennet*, *prebendary*, account of, 64.
Story John, *gate-keeper* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 213.
Stour river, A. 657, 640, 641, 644, 645, 654.
Stourton, Frances, lady, 224.
Stow, *the hiſtorian*, 466, 490.
Stow, archdeacon of, 102, 391; *cum qui* miniſter of, 501.
Stowting, hundred of, 229.
Strangwiſh, Mr. 536.
Stratford upon Avon, college of, 386; town of, 574.
Stratford, Robert de, 384,
Sudbury, abp. A. 660.
Streets of the city repaired, A. 622; act for paving them, 658.
Stringer, Geo. *mayor*, A. 610.
Strykynbow, Tho *chamberlain* of St. Auguſtine's monaſt. 213
Strype, Mr. his life of abp. Cranmer, 444, 548; of abp. Parker, 456; of abp. Grindall, 462; of abp. Whitgift, 465.
Sturiag, *or* Chiſtelet, ville of 161.
Sturmouth, rector of, 66.
Sturry, manor of, 213.
Sturſete or Weſtgate, manor of, 140.
Sudbury, college of St. Gregories in, founded, 401.
Sunderland, lord, 31.
Sundridge, rectors of, 41, 58.
Suffolk, archdeacon of, 107.
Suffolk, Robt. de Ufford, earl of, 387.
Supporters to arms, borne by an abp of Canterbury, 422.
Surry, earl of, 437, 440.
Suſtorn, John de, 399.
Suſſex, Lord, 462.
Sutton, Richard, *prebendary*, account of, 67.
Sutton, in co. Bedford, rector of, 106.
Sutton, appropriation of the church of, A. 616.
Sutton's friars in Canterbury, A. 616.
Swan, John, *mayor*, A. 605.
Swanſcombe, the kentiſh men oppoſe king Wm. the conqueror there, 184.
Sweat, diſeaſe of, in Canterbury, A. 635.
Swerdling, manor of, 247.
Swannedowne, 161.
Sword firſt borne before the mayor of city, A. 642.
Sworder, Wm. *maſter* of King's-bridge, hoſpital, *account of*, 132
Sydall, *dean*, 70; *life of*, 38; Elias, *prebendary*, 41.

Sydrake, Tho. *chaplain*, 141.
Sylveſter, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 173; *life of*, 189.
Symkins, John, *prior* of St. Gregory's, 143.
Symme, John, *bailiff* of city, A. 603.
Sympſon, John, *prebendary*, account of, 83; Nicholas, *prebendary*, account of, 87; buried in the cathedral, 83.
Synod of the Italian biſhops, 162.
Synods, ſeveral held, 278.
Syred or Swithred, choſen, abp. 287.

T.

Tadcaſter, vicar of, 92.
Taddy, John, *mayor*, A. 610.
Talbot's, 156, 505, 506, 509.
Talboys, Ralph, *prebendary*, account of, 102.
Tallage aſſeſſed on city, anno 32, Edw. I. A. 596.
Tamariſk introduced into England, 461.
Tanner, Tho. *prebendary*, account of, 70, 499; *biſhop*, 490.
Tatnall, Tho. 154.
Tatton, Wm. *prebendary*, account of, 96.
Tenham, manor of, 350, 547; palace at, 524; church of, 556, 566, 576, 578; chapelry of, 567; vicars of, 14, 555.
Teniſon, Edw. *prebendary*, account of, 58; Tho. *prebendary*, account of, 74; John, cl. 493; archdeacon, 496; Dr. 499.
Tenterden, vicars of, 18, 86.
Terne, John de, *alderman* of Worgate, A. 596.
Teſtament, old and new, the text of it amended by abp. Lanfranc, 312.
Teſta, Wm. *archdeacon*, 373.
Teverſham, Cambridge, rectors of, 10, 462, 463, 467.
Tewing, in co. Hertford, rectors of, 35, 36.
Textus Roffenſis, an inſertion in it, ordered by abp. Parker, 312.
Thanet, iſle of, 193, 265; earl of, *recorder*, A. 611.
Thanington, parſonage and curacy of, 145; poor of, 655.
Tharent, Nicholas de, *provoſt* of Wingham, 384.
Theatre over the Bullſtake market, A. 658; new one erected, 659.
Thediſcius, 568.
Theobald, brother of abp. Walter, 346.
Thirlby, *biſhop* 513.
Thomas, *abbot* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 245.
Thomas, Mark, *mayor*, A. 609.
Thompſon, *alias* Campion, Nicholas, 121.
Thoreſby, Mr. 31, 32, 99.
Thorn, Wm. atte, *prior* of St. Gregory's 143; Nicholas, *alias* de Spina, *abbot* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 198.
Thornden, *alias* Stede, *prebendary*, account of, 55.
Thornden, *patent of*, 93.
Thorp, Geo. *prebendary*, account of, 74.
Thorolt, wood of, 379.
Throne, *light of*, in the cathedral, 376.
Throwley, priory of, 380.
Thuigden, J. *maſter* of King's-bridge hoſpital, *account of*, 130.
Ticehurſt, in Suſſex, vicars of, 67, 81, 108.
Tierncrouch, in St. Margaret's, A. 613.
Tilbury, weſt, rectory of, in co. Eſſex, 475.
Tillotſon, Robt. 27; *dean*, life of, *ib.* 61; John, *prebendary*, account of, 61.

Tilmanſtone, vicarage of, 16.
Tilſton's, of Cheſhire, 27.
Tinmouth, John, his life of abp. Bregwin, 282.
Tipſel, ——, 248.
Tirel, Sir Tho. 263.
Titteſhall, St. Mary, in Norfolk, rector of, 512.
Todd, *the Rev. H. J.* his lives of the deans of Canterbury, 1, 34, 36, 53, 89, 493.
Tolputt, John, *mayor*, A. 609.
Tomb, *elegant one* in cathedral, of abp. Warham, repaired and beautified, 441.
Tonge, James, *mayor*, A. 609.
Tooke, Wm. 154.
Totneſs, archdeacon of, 343.
Tournay in Flanders, *abbot of*, 180.
Towen, in Merionethſhire, 87.
Townſend, lord viſcount, 514; hon. Wm. *ibid.*
Tracy, Wm. 331, 332.
Trapps, Mr. 248.
Travelling, charges of, in former times, A. 624.
Treaſurer of England, 571.
Trendale, park of, 229.
Treſſer, Tho. *mayor*, A. 608.
Trent, hiſtory of, 20.
Trewonwall, Henry, *regiſtrar*, of abp. 142.
Trinity chapel, in cathedral, 312, 325, 406; founded in St. Dunſtan's church, 613.
Trotteſclive, Hugh de, *abbot* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 188, 244, 245.
Tronagium, Trove, or Thraw beam, A. 634.
Trowbridge, in co. Wilts, rector of, 503.
Tucker, Sarah, 107.
Tunbridge, manor and caſtle of, 330, 350, 535, 536.
Tunſtal, manor of, A. 627.
Tunford, in co. Kent, rector of, 381.
Tunſtal, Wm. *prebendary*, account of, 72; Dr. Cuthbert, the abp's. chancellor, 298.
Turnbull, Hugh, *alias* Henry, *prebendary*, account of, 93.
Turner, Tho. 22, 25, A. 653; councellor at law, 611; *dean*, life of, 23; Francis, *biſhop* of Ely, 24; Wm. archdeacon of Durham, 24; Wm. *mayor*, A. 608, 649; Margaret, widow of the dean, 26; John, *prebendary*, account of, 107.
Turner's of the white friars, *account of*, 114.
Twiford, in Northumberland, council held at, 276.
Twiſden, Tho. 227.
Twyman, Henry, *mayor*, 608.
Twyne, John, *mayor*, 606.
Tydecombe, Wm. 400.
Tyler, John, A. 633.
Tynoden, John de, *maſter* of King's-bridge hoſpital, *account of*, 130.
Tyrrwhit, Dr. 506; Robt. 598.
Tythes, exemption from, when firſt granted, 176.

V.

Vaghan, Tho. *alderman* of Weſtgate ward, A. 619.
Valoyns, Waretius de, 247.
Vane, Sir Henry, *the elder*, 227.
Varedge, John, 220.
Venice, ſtates of, 73.
Ventris, Mr. A. 646.
Vicars general to abp. 398, 425, 569, 570, 587.
Vicarages, poor ones, augmented, 464, 490, 498.
Vielſton, manor of, 535, 536.
View of frank pledge, held by mayor, as clerk of the markets, A. 623.
Vineyard, one made in the Northolmes, 204.
Virgin Mary, chapel of, in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 178, 186,

186, 277; altar of, in the ſame, 203.
Viſpole, Fiſhpool, hamlet of, 229, 230, 231, 233.
Ulcombe, church, made collegiate, 354.
Union of houſes of York and Lancaſter, contrived by abp. Morton, 432.
Univerſities, the abp. viſitor of, 362, 523.
Voſſius, John Gerard, *prebendary*, account of, 103, 523.
Urns found near St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 163; near St. Pancraſe chapel, *ibid.*
Uſborne, John, 154.
Vyner, Tho. prebendary, account of, 100.
Vyſe, Dr. 513.

W.

Waddell, Henry, *mayor*, 609.
Wages of artificers, &c. within city and liberties, ſettled, A. 641, 663.
Waggons travelling with merchandize through city, pay toll, A. 640.
Wainflet, Tho. *mayor*, 606, 621.
Waits of the city, orders for, A. 645.
Wake, Mary, 42; Edward, *prebendary*, account of, 80; Wm. 497.
Wakefield, Henry, *archdeacon*, account of, 577.
Walden, Sir Humphrey, 373; Roger, cl. 415, 416.
Wales, metropolitan of, 278; annexed to the ſee of Canterbury, 344; viſited by abp. 368; vice preſident of the marches of, 463.
WALES, HIS R. H. GEORGE PRINCE OF, entertained in city and accepts the freedom of it, A. 660, 661.
Walker, Cecilia, 14; Tho. 146.
Wallingford, peace at, 324.
Walloons permitted to inhabit the city, A. 637, 646; aſſeſſed to poor, 650; freedom of city denied to them, 653.
Walls of city repaired, 635, 660.
Walpole, Wm *chaplain*, 112; *hon.* Horace, letter to, 511.
Walſanger in Hampſhire, 438.
Walſingham, W. *his hiſtory*, 453.
Walſoken, in Norfolk, rector of, 501.
Walſby, Edw. prebendary, account of, 108, A. 661.
Waltham in Kent, manor of, 547; parſonage of, 144; vicarage of, 145.
Waltham, abbot of, 556, 572.
Walton, in Yorkſh. vicar of, 67.
Walwyn, Francis, *prebendary*, account of, 85.
Wanford, Herts, rectors of, 98.
Warbeck, Perkin, 438.
Ward, Tho. *prebendary*, account of, 101; Wm. 251; *hon.* John, *ibid.*
Wardſhip, right of, to the abp. 518.
Ware, Tho. *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214.
Warham, Wm. *archdeacon*, 441. *account of*, 585, 587.
Warham's of Oakley, in co. Hants, 438.
Wariner, Mathew, *ſacriſt* of Chriſt church, 590.
Warner, John, *prebendary*, account of, 57; Dr. 473.
Warton, Henry, his life of abp. Laud, 482.
Warum, John, *prebendary*, account of, 87.
Warwick, Edw. earl of, 445; earl of, 534, A. 621.
Waſhing ſhambles, common ones, built on the river in city, A 644.
Waſhingborough, rector of, in co. Lincoln, 108.
Waſte lands in city, grant of, 615

Watch

Watch in city, aſſeſſment for, A. 645; appointed 640, 651.
Watch houſe of city removed, A. 662.
Water, excellent ſpring of, in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 222; given to the city by Sir John Hales, A. 656; waterlock, tower at, in St. Mildred's, 614.
Watmer, Wm. *mayor*, A. 607.
Watſon, John, *mayor*, 607.
Watts, John, *mayor*, A. 609.
Waynfleet, Robt. A. 636.
Webbe, Anth. *mayor*, A. 606; George, *mayor*, ibid. Joſeph, *mayor*, 609.
Wederhall, Wm. provincial of the white friars, 113.
Weighing engine erected in city, A. 657, 658.
Weights and meaſures firſt inſtituted, 348.
Welbec, canons of, 349.
Welde, Wm. *abbot* of St. Auguſtine's monaſt. *life of*, 208.
Welfitt, Wm. prebendary, account of, 67.
Well, Andrew of, *bailiff* of city, A. 603.
Wells, dioceſe of, 574; church of, 345; *biſhops of*, Athelm, 289; Brithelm, 292; *deans of*, Frewen, 98; Stafford, 422; *archdeacons of*, Langham, 395; Langworth, 60; *prebendaries of*, 65, 388, 403, 585; *canons of*, 202, 582; *treaſurers of*, 395, 573; *chancellor of*, 438.
Wellys, Tho. prior of St. Gregory's, and biſhop of Sidon, 143.
Wendeſly, Richard, 458.
Wentworth, lord, A. 598.
Werned, *abbot* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 181.
Weſtbury, manor of in Aſhwell, 460.
Weſt Dereham in Norfolk, abbey of, 349.
Weſtgate built, 401; execution at, A. 662; keys of it delivered to the Emperor, 630; priſoners in, 112; gaol repaired, 660.
Weſtgate, hundred of, 150; *alias* Sturſete, manor of, 140, 547; common pound at, 628; ſtreet of, exempt from city liberty, 136; aldermanry of, 169, A. 614, 622; alderman of, 596, 617; parſonage of, 144; vicars of, 143.
Weſthalimot, manor of, 547.
Weſt Hithe, church of, 556.
Weſtly, Tho. *prebendary*, account of, 83.
Weſtminſter, a city, tho' no biſhops ſee, 310; printing firſt uſed there in St. Peter's abbey, 168; abbot of, 395; councils held there, 315, 321, 340, 350; legantine ſynod at, 561; church of, royal chriſtenings at, 546; church gear uſed at them, *ibid. deans of*, 476, 484; *prebendaries of*, 22, 44, 49, 71, 76, 77, 82, 458, 467, 475, 476, 503, 589; ſchool maſter of, 21; chapel of St. Catherine in, 563.
Weſtminſter, St. James's pariſh in, poor of, 495; rectors of, 497, 506, 507; St. Margaret's, 17; St. Martin's in the fields, vicar of, 80.
Weſtminſter, Mathew of, his hiſtory, 453.
Weſt Saxons, biſhoprics of, 288.
Weſton, Samuel Ryder, *prebendary*, account of, 97.
Weſton, the biſhop of Cheſter's houſe at, 258.
Wetherſhed, Richard, 355.
Wheat, price of, in former times, A. 614, 618.
Wheldrake, in co. York, rector of, 35.
Whetenhall, C. *mayor*, 607.

Whethamſted, in co. Hertford, rector of, 80.
Whitaker, Wm. *prebendary*, account of, 76.
Whitals, James, *mayor*, 606.
White, Sir Tho *his charity*, A. 637; his picture placed in Guildhall, 642.
White bread not to be baked for ſale in city, A. 614.
WHITE FRIARS LIBERTY AND CONVENT, *account of* 109, 110.
Whitehall gateway in Weſtminſter, its beautiful flint maſonry, 216.
Whitfield, Wm. *prebendary*, account of, 106; Francis, 657.
Whiting, Wm. *mayor*, 607.
Whitlock, John, *mayor*, 605.
Whitſand, cuſtom there paid by the abp. 371; *bailiff* of, 531.
Whitſunday, royal feaſt on it, kept in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 210.
Whitticliff, John, *maſter* of King's bridge hoſpital, *account of*, 131.
Whyte, Robt. monk of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214.
Wibeſcrouche, 161.
Wickhambreaux, rectors of, 65, 66.
Wickham's ſchool in Wincheſter, 587.
Wicliffe, *the reformer*, 397; John, 413.
Wiclivians, proceedings againſt, 579.
Wido, *abbot* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 186, 187.
Wife, living viciouſly, baniſhed the city, A. 633, 636.
Wigan, in co Lancaſter, rectors of, 63, 591.
Wighard, *a prieſt*, 275.
Wightred, king, 278.
Wildiſh, John, 237.
Wilkins, David, *biſhop*, 520.
William Rufus, king. 187.
Williams, John, *prebendary*, account of, 63; Philip, *prebendary*, account of, 104.
Williamſon, Sir Joſeph, 67.
Willoughbye, Tno. *prebendary*, account of, 71; Richard, *prebendary*, account of, 72.
Wills proved before the archdeacon, 551; and regiſtered in court of burghmote, 612.
Wilſon, John, *mayor*, 609.
Wilton, prebendary or canon of, 417.
Wimbledon, rectory of, 379.
Wimborne, *dean of*, 445.
Wincheap, Robt. de, prior of St. Gregory's, 143.
Wincheap gate repaired, A. 650; taken down, 657.
Winchelſea, Heneage, earl of, 106; earl of grants a warrant for the mayor, &c. to kill a buck in Eaſtwell park, A. 652.
Wincheſter, dioceſe of, 284; councils held at, 295, 305, 312; cathedral plundered by Col. Sandys, 306; church of, 307; *biſhops of*, 173, 174, 207; 279, 328, 374, 380, 534, 535; Athelard, 284; Beaufort, 420, 432; Burgherſh, 572; Eadſin, 304; Elphage, 301, 557; Elſin, 292; Fox, 437; Morley, 33; *North, hon. Brownlow*, 48; Nigell, 308; Ponet, 101; Stigand, 305; Stratford, 383; Wickham, 404; William, 320; *archdeacons of*, 415, 432; *dean of*, Abbot, 470; *prebendary of*, 104; Biſhop, the abp's. chancellor, 542.
Wincheſter, Wickham's ſchool at, 441, 587.
Windſor, *deans of*, Cornwallis, 49; Robinſon, 63; *canons* or *prebendaries of*, 54, 60, 64, 84, 93, 97, 105, 106, 503.

Windebank, Sir Francis, 24.
Wine licence, when firſt granted A. 637.
Wingham, palace at, 524; manor of, 547; parſonage of, 144; college of, 366; *provoſts of*, 75, 132, 384, 584, 585.
Winſtanſley, Robt. *monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214.
Winter, John, *prebendary*, account of, 82.
Withred, king, 164, 185.
Witney, in co. Oxford, rector of, 44.
Witterſham, rector of, 58.
Wives have power to deviſe freeholds in city, notwithſtanding coverture, A. 612.
Witchcraft, preſentments of perſons for, 638; ſeveral executed in city for it, 650.
Wlfred, *archdeacon*, 285; *account of*, 556.
Wlfric, *abbot* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 182, 183.
Wode, Tho. *mayor*, 606.
Woodhull, John de, cl. 400.
Wolf, *gardiner* to king Henry VIII. 461.
Wolſey, *cardinal*, 439, 440, 586.
Wolton, Wilton, Tho. de, *maſter* of King's-bridge hoſpital, *account of*, 131.
Wolverhampton, the collegiate church of, 349.
Wood, Richard, *prebendary*, account of, 57; Rev. John, 59; Alice, 154.
Woodall, John de, 399.
Woodchurch, rectors of, 59, 143
Woodham, prebend of, in the church of Chicheſter, 22.
Woodhay, eaſt, in Hampſhire, rector of, 33, 34.
Woodvile, Sir Richard, 429.
Wootton, rector of, 65.
Worceſter, dioceſe of, 259, 283; church of, benefaction to 429; *biſhops of*, 2, 191, 534; Baldwin, 343, 342; Bourchier, 427; Clifford, 579; Dunſtan, 293, 294; Freak, 589; Grey, 533; Leigh, 577; North, 48; Reynolds, 379; Stillingfleet, 106; Tegulf, 318; Whitgift, 462, 463; Wlſtan, 307; Witteſley, 398; biſhop of, the abp's chaplain, 542; *deans of*, Juxon, 482; *prebendaries of*, 60, 90.
Worthgate or Worgate, *alderman* of, A. 596; antient Roman arch at, A. 635, 659.
Wotton, *dean*, life of, 1; Tho. 5, 7; Sir Robt. 2, 5; Sir Henry, 20, 73; *his remains*, 465; lady dowager, 218, 224; her palace in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery plundered, *ibid.* A. 646; lady Wootton's green, 237; lord, his houſe in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, A. 598; John, *maſter* of Maidſtone college, 417.
Wotton's of Boughton Malherb, 146; lords, 224.
Wraight, James, *mayor*; A. 608.
Wren, biſhop, 459, 461; his account of the maſters of Pembroke hall, 465.
Wrotham, manor of, 547; palace of, 340, 392; rectors and vicars of, 47, 63, 81, 101, 108, 585.
Wyatt, *Mr. Serjeant, deputy-recorder*, A. 611; Wyatt's rebellion, 635.
Wydebere, *a monk* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, 214.
Wye, college of, 424, 426; perpetual curate of, 65, 92.
Wynhere, *abbot* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 181.
Wyke, near Canterbury, 152.
Wymondham, ſchool of, 457.
Wynchelſe, Wm. *abbot* of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *life of*, 181.
Wyne, bp. of Wincheſter, 306.

Wynne, Robt. *mayor*, 607.
Wynter, John, *bailiff* of city, 604; *mayor*, 605.
Wynterburn, Tho. *archdeacon*, account of, 584.
Wytts, Wiits, Margaret, 78.
Wyvelton, manor of, 536.

Y.

Yardley, in Herts, vicar of, 91.
York, parliament at, 574; duke of, 410, A. 599, 648; ducheſs of, 620; at Canterbury, 651.
York and Lancaſter, union of the houſes of, projected, 432.
York, province of, enlarged, 258; archbiſhop of, his conteſts with the ſee of Canterbury, 258, 259, 260, 262, 263; pall ſent from Rome to him, 266; *archbiſhops of*, 32, 312, 314, 325, 331, 347, 376, 410, 517, 543, 544, 545, 564, 581; Alfric, 304; Alured, 306; Arundel, 409, 415, 416; Biſhopſbridge, 562; Bothe, 263; Elfric, 301; Frewin, 98; Grey, 533; Grindal, 459; Heath, 446; Herring, 501; Hubert, 346; Hutton, 503; Kempe, 420, 423, 424, 425; Mathews, 451; Nevill, 415, 416, 533; Paulinus, 272, 273; Oſwald, 293, 294; Sharp, 29, 91; Thurſton, 259, 320, 560; Wilfred, Wilfred, 278, 291; Wulfric, 300; *deans of*, Finch, 63; Sancroft, 487; Walden, 415; Wotton, 2, 5; *archdeacon, of Eaſt Riding*, Dering, 91; *precentor of*, 35; *prebendaries of*, 2, 29, 96, 383, 403, 415, 445, 503, 578, 579, 580.
York, Peter de Dene, *canon of*, 202.
Young, Arthur, *prebendary*, account of, 74; Florence, *noviciate* of St. Laurence hoſpital, 248.
Younger, John, *prebendary*, account of, 62.

Z.

Zanchius, 461.
Zouch, lord, 470.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

1. *To face Title.*——*Plate of* THE SOUTH VIEW OF THE CATHEDRAL.
2. *To face p.* 1.—*Ditto of* THE SOUTH EAST VIEW OF THE SAME.
3. *To face p.* 129.—*Ditto of* THE ANTIENT ARCHES OVER THE RIVER STOUR AT THE BLACK FRIARS.
4. *To face p.* 216.—*Ditto of* THE NORTHERN GATEWAY OF SAINT AUGUSTINE'S MONASTERY.
5. *To face p.* 219.—*Ditto of* THE REMAINS OF ETHELBERT'S TOWER IN THE SAME.
6. *To face p.* 596.—*Ditto of* AN ANTIENT DRAWING OF THE CITY AND CHURCH OF CANTERBURY.

BRITISH MUSEUM



J. G. Wood del.

J. Newton sculp.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.



DEAN WOTTON'S MONUMENT.

THE LIVES OF THE DEANS

OF THE

CATHEDRAL AND METROPOLITICAL CHURCH OF CHRIST, IN CANTERBURY.[a]

NICHOLAS WOTTON, LL. D. was, by the king's charter of foundation, conſtituted the firſt dean of this church. He was a perſon of ſo diſtinguiſhed a character, that he ought not to be paſſed over with the bare naming of him. But the truth is, his eminency of character ſhone far brighter in the ſeveral high em-

[a] The following account of the deans of Canterbury is chiefly taken from the authentic and well written lives of them, publiſhed in 1793, by the Rev. and learned Mr. Todd, a member of this church, and a kind aſſiſtant and encourager of this Hiſtory.

ployments and offices of ſtate with which he was entruſted, and which he executed with ſingular prudence, than in his ſtation in the church. He was deſcended of a good family, which had been for ſome time ſeated in this county, of which the reader will find ſome account in the fifth volume of the Hiſtory of Kent; being the fourth ſon of Sir Robert Wotton, of Boughton Malherb, by Anne Belknap his wife. He was educated at Oxford, where he ſtudied the canon and civil law; his ſkill in which recommended him to Tunſtall, biſhop of London, to whom he became official, in 1528, being at that time LL. D.[b]

His firſt preferment in the church was the rectory of Ivechurch, to which he was collated in 1530;[c] after which it appears that he acted as a civilian; for in 1536, he appeared as proctor in court for queen Anne Boleyn, when ſentence was pronounced upon her. In 1538, archbiſhop Cranmer appointed him commiſſary of the faculties, and he became chaplain to the king, who the next year preferred him to the archdeaconry of Glouceſter.[d] His next promotion was to the deanry of Canterbury, being nominated to it, by the foundation charter, in 1541, in addition to which he obtained, in 1544, the deanry of York;[e] and in the year following, was preſented to the prebend of Oſbaldwick, in that church.[f] In 1553, he reſigned the archdea-

[b] Fuller's Worthies. Strype's Cranmer, p. 72.

[c] He reſigned this rectory, in 1555, to John Armerar, but a yearly penſion of 14l. 3s. 4d. being a third part of the reputed value of the benefice, was reſerved out of it to him during his natural life. Battely, pt. 2, p. 122. Fuller's church hiſtory, B. 5, p. 207.

[d] This was on the promotion of archdeacon Bell to the ſee of Worceſter, and this poſſibly, ſays Brown Willis, might be one of the firſt inſtances of the crown taking that liberty, on making biſhops, to diſpoſe of their former preferments. See ſurvey of Worceſter cathedral, p. 667.

[e] Wood's Ath. vol. i. faſti, p. 10.

[f] B. Willis's ſurvey of York cathedral, p. 69, 157.

conry

conry of Glouceſter; and in 1557, was preſented to the treaſurerſhip of the church of Exeter, which, however, he relinquiſhed in the ſucceeding year.[g] And he is ſaid to have declined more exalted ſituations, even the ſees of York and Canterbury.[h]

But the dean muſt be conſidered more in the character of a ſtateſman, than as an eccleſiaſtic, from his continued employment on foreign embaſſies and negociations, during the times of which he had a royal diſpenſation for non reſidence, and to receive the profits of all his preferments. In which inſtrument[i] he is ſtyled the king's chaplain and counſellor. He was twice ambaſſador to the emperor Charles V. once to Philip, king of Spain; once to Francis I. king of France; thrice to Henry II. his ſon; once to Mary, queen of Hungary, and governeſs of the Netherlands; and twice to William, duke of Cleves.

At the time of king Henry's death, being then ambaſſador in France, he was made one of the executors and ſupervifors of his will, who beſides, as a mark of his eſteem, gave him a legacy of 300l.[k] In the reign of king Edward VI. he was continued of the council, and for a ſhort time held the office of principal ſecretary of ſtate, to which he was appointed in 1549;[l] and afterwards was again employed abroad, in negociations of ſtate; and at that king's death likewiſe, was one of his ambaſſadors in France, in which office and as one of her council, he was continued by queen Mary, after

[g] B. Willis's ſurvey of Glouceſter cathedral, p. 732. Le Neve's Faſti, p. 91.

[h] Biog. Brit. 4339, note A. Styrype's Life of Parker, p. 35. Lloyd's Worthies.

[i] Battely, pt. 2. This inſtrument was dated in September, 1546.

[k] See Rymer's Fœd. vol. xv.

[l] Hayward's Life of king Edward VI. On the duke of Somerſet's commitment, Dr. Wotton was, in October, 1549, joined with Sir William Petre, as his Majeſty's ſecretary. Harleian MSS. No. 284.

her acceſſion to the crown;[m] and was afterwards intruſted by her during the whole of her reign.[n]

Senſible of the dean's political abilities, queen Elizabeth, on her ſucceſſion to the throne, ſcrupled not to retain him in her ſervice; he was accordingly appointed a privy counſellor, and continued a commiſſioner in the negociation, begun in the late queen's reign, for the treaty of a peace between England, Spain, and France,[o] which he appears to have accompliſhed; and though it laſted but a ſhort time, yet when it was again renewed, he was one of thoſe who was appointed to adjuſt the terms of it. After this, we find him employed in behalf of the Engliſh merchants, who had been ill treated, particularly in the Netherlands;[p] and this probably was the laſt public employment of the dean, which, indeed, he did not long ſurvive He died at London, on January 26, 1567, aged near 70; having continued dean of this church almoſt twenty-ſix years.

Hollingſhed and Camden have both left teſtimonies of his good conduct and prudence as a ſtateſman, and of his worth and learning; but his temporizing and compliance with the different changes of religion at thoſe times, cannot but diminiſh from that eſteem his character would otherwiſe have entitled him to; for he found means to continue in favour, and a privy counſellor, for the ſpace of twenty-ſix years, during four precarious and troubleſome reigns; in which time, religion underwent as remarkable changes, as have been known in the Chriſtian church; yet upon none of them was he diſmiſſed the council board, or from

[m] See Strype's Cranmer, p. 304.
[n] Speed. Hume's Hiſtory of England.
[o] Forbes's Preface to his State Papers.
[p] Baker's Chronicle. Among the Harleian MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, are the inſtructions given to dean Wotton, No. 297; and there are many of his letters in the Nos. 283, 523, and 1582.

his

his ſtate employments, or forced to quit his church preferments. To ſerve his prince, ſeems to have been the ſole maxim by which he acted; and to enhance that religion which his prince favoured, let him change it ever ſo often, ſeems to have been his creed likewiſe.

His perſon was ſmall and ſlender, but very upright; his conſtitution was healthy, his countenance open; he was ſo ſparing of food that he eat but once a day; his mind was much addicted to books and learning, and he was thoroughly maſter of the Latin, Italian, French and Dutch languages. The dean died unmarried, and his body being brought to Canterbury, was buried in the Trinity chapel, in the eaſtern part of this cathedral,[q] where there is an elegant tomb, erected to his memory by his nephew and heir, Thomas Wotton, eſq. having his effigies in white marble kneeling on his tomb, with his hands joined and uplifted before a deſk, on which is an open book. The whole is much admired for its excellent ſculpture, the head eſpecially, which is ſaid to have been executed by an eminent artiſt in Italy, during the dean's reſidence there. Over it is the following inſcription:—

NICOLAUS WOTTONUS, ROBERTI WOTTONI Equitis Aurati ex ANNA BELKNAPPA Filius, utriuſque juris Doctor, Eccleſiæ hujus primus, itemq; Metropolitanæ Eccleſiæ D. PETRI EBORACENSIS Decanus; HENRICO VIII. EDOVARDO VI. MARIÆ & ELIZABETHÆ, ANGLIÆ Regibus, a ſecretis Conſiliis. Ad CAROLUM V. Cæſarem bis, et ad PHILIPPUM HISPANIARUM Regem ſemel, ad FRANCISCUM Primum FRANCORUM Regem ſemel, ad HENRICUM II. ejus Filium ter, ad MARIAM HUNGARIÆ Reginam BELGARUM Præſidem ſemel, ad GULIELMUM CLIVENSIUM Ducem bis, legatione functus. Renovatæ pacis inter ANGLOS, FRANCOS, et SCOTOS, inter GUINAS et ARDE-

[q] See an account of his burial among the Harleian MSS. No. 6064-76, f. 83.

RAM, anno 1546; ſimiliter et ad Caſtrum CAMERACENSE, anno 1559; denique EDINBURGI SCOTIÆ, anno 1560, Oratorum unus. Hic tandem ſere ſeptuagenarius requieſcit.

Hæc ille ante mortem et ante morbum, quaſi fatalem diem præſentiens, et cigneam cantionem propheticé canens, ſua manu in Muſæo ſcripta reliquit.

Qui apud tales Principes, Divina Providentia gubernante, laudabiliter, et in tot, et in tantis cauſis (quarum magnitudo graviſſima utilitas publica fuit) feliciter bonam vitæ ſuæ partem conſumſit; eum Virum ſapientem et experientiſſimum ipſa invidia judicare debet. Quam ſemper ab omni contentione Honorum fuerit alienus, illud declarat, quod ad hanc Eccleſiaſticam Dignitatem non ambitione ulla ſua inflammatus, nec amicorum opera uſus aſpiravit, ſed eam utramque Henricus VIII. (hominis merito et virtute provocatus) ultro detulit. Cumque idem Rex illuſtriſſimus morbum lethalem ingraveſcere perſentiſceret, et Edovardi Principis ſane excellentiſſimi, adhuc tamen pueri et Reipublicæ adminiſtrandæ imparis imbecillam a tamen ſenili prudentia ſecretioris ſui conſilii regendam eſſe exiſtimaret, illis ex ſedecim, quos ſupremæ voluntatis ſuæ Teſtes et Vindices Teſtamento inſtituit, hunc Nicolaum (abſentem tunc in Francia Legatum) unum eſſe voluit. Edovardo Regi jam medio Regni curriculo prope confecto, unus é primariis Secretariis fuit; quem locum diutius tenere potuiſſet, niſi et ſuis et aſſiduis amicorum precibus abdicandi veniam impetraſſet.

Corpus illi erat gracile quidem et parvum, ſed rectum; habitudo ſana, vultus liberalis, victus exquiſitus, quem ſemel tantum in die carpere conſueverat. Valetudo adeo firma, ut raro morbum aliquem ſenſerit. Animus vero totus, libris ac literis dicatus, Artium, Medicinæ, Juriſprudentiæ, et Theologiæ ſtudiis intentus; Linguarum Romanæ, Italicæ, Gallicæ, et Germanicæ inferioris cognitione pulchré exornatus. Ita vir iſte genere clarus, legationibus clarior, domi ac foris

ſoris clariſſimus, honore florens, labore fractus, ætate confectus, poſtquam Decanus huic Eccleſiæ annos 25 dies 293 præfuiſſet, Londini, Januarii 26, Anno noſtræ Salutis 1566, pié et ſuaviter in Domino obdormivit, Thoma Wottono, Nepote, Hærede relicto; qui ei hoc Monumentum, non Honoris ergo, quo abundavit vivus et floreſcet mortuus; ſed Amoris cauſa quem Memoria colet, ut debet, ſempiterna conſecravit.

2. THOMAS GODWIN, S. T. P. prebendary of Lincoln, and dean of Chriſt-church, in Oxford, was, in 1567, on the death of dean Wotton, promoted to this deanry. He was born at Okingham, in Berkſhire, and received his firſt rudiments of learning at the grammar ſchool in that town, from whence going to Oxford, he entered at Magdalen college, of which, in 1545, he became fellow, and two years afterwards took the degree of M. A.[r]

His ſituation in college being rendered uneaſy by his known attachment to the reformation, he accepted the free-ſchool of Brackley, in Northamptonſhire, in the gift of his college, and reſigned his fellowſhip in 1549, and ſoon after married Iſabella, the daughter of Nicholas Purefoy, eſq. of Shalſton, in the county of Bucks.[s]

His intention was, no doubt, to take orders, but the acceſſion of queen Mary fruſtrated his intention, for he was ſuſpended from his office, and ſo ſeverely threatened, that he was obliged to remove his habitation, to ſeek refuge in obſcurity; during which time he practiſed phyſic for the maintenance of himſelf and family, and in 1555, proceeded to the degree of bachelor in that faculty. On the queen's death, however, he reſumed his former deſign of entering into the church, and accordingly he was ordained at the beginning of

[r] See Godwin de Præſul. Biog. Brit. Art. Godwin, and Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 709.

[s] There is a good portrait of him, painted on board, remaining in the deanry.

queen Elizabeth's reign, to whoſe notice he was introduced as an excellent preacher, and for the ſpace of eighteen years he was always appointed to preach before her in Lent. In June 1565, he was promoted to the deanry of Chriſt-church, and in the December following, to the prebend of Milton Eccleſia, in the church of Lincoln,[t] and on the 17th of that month, he took the degrees of bachelor, and doctor of divinity; and on the death of dean Wotton, he was inſtituted, on March 10, 1567, to this deanry of Canterbury. In 1569, the buildings of the deanry having been much damaged by an accidental fire, the dean repaired them, as plainly appeared by his name, and the date 1570, recorded on ſtone, at the upper part of the houſe, ſhewing both when and by whom it was done.[u] He relinquiſhed this deanry in 1584, on being promoted to the ſee of Bath and Wells, being conſecrated on September 13, that year, being then of about the age of ſeventy, having preſided over this church eighteen years.[w]

3. Richard Rogers, S. T. P. and ſuffragan biſhop of Dover, was next appointed dean of this church, being inſtalled on September 16, 1584.

He was a native of Sutton Valence, in this county, a deſcendant of an antient family there; he was educated at Chriſt college in Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. D. in 1562, and became afterwards doctor in the ſame faculty. About the latter end of the year 1559, being then only in deacon's orders, he was

[t] He quitted this prebend in 1574, on being promoted to that of Leighton Buzzard, the richeſt in that church.

[u] On the new fronting of the deanry ſome years ago, theſe ſtones were removed; but the inſcription is now replaced.

[w] The biſhop died at his native town of Oakingham, whither he had retired for the benefit of the air, on November 19, 1590, æt 73, and was buried in the chancel of that church, where there is a mural monument to his memory, erected by his ſon Francis Godwin, ſub-dean of Exeter, afterwards biſhop of Hereford.

preferred

preferred to the archdeaconry of St. Aſaph, which he reſigned in 1566,[x] at which time it is probable, that he was preſented by the biſhop of that dioceſe to the ſinecure rectory of Llanarmon, in Denbighſhire, of which he was poſſeſſed when he was inſtalled dean of Canterbury, as he was of the rectory of Great Chart, in this county, to which he had been collated in 1567, by archbiſhop Parker,[y] as he had been the next year, 1568, to a more conſpicous ſtation, being conſecrated by the ſame prelate, ſuffragan biſhop of Dover.[z]

Archbiſhop Parker, who died in 1575, had ſuch friendſhip and reſpect to him, that as the laſt teſtimony of it, he appointed him one of the overſeers of his will, and left to him by it, the beſt advowſon he ſhould chuſe in his gift, excepting the advowſon of a prebend in the church of Canterbury. In 1594, he was collated by archbiſhop Whitgift to the rectory of Midley, in this county, and to the maſterſhip of Eaſtbridge hoſpital, in Canterbury;[a] of theſe laſt preferments his poſſeſſion was but ſhort, for he died on May 19, 1597, æt. 64,[b] having been dean of this church for the ſpace of thirteen years. He was buried in the chapel of the Virgin Mary, now called the dean's chapel, in this cathedral, where, on a table monument of black marble, is the following unfiniſhed inſcription in capitals:

AN. DOM. 1597, MAII 19, RICHARDUS ROGERS SUTTON VALLENSIS CANTIANUS VIR ANTIQUA FAMILIA ET ANTIQUORUM VIRTUTE, ARCHIEPISCOPI

[x] Willis's Survey of St. Aſaph, p. 287.

[y] Strype's Annals, vol. ii. appendix, p. 63. Regiſter of Inductions. [z] See Dover, Hiſt. Kent, vol. ix.

[a] Battely, pt. ii. p. 172.

[b] He left his wife Mrs. Anne Rogers ſurviving, who was buried in this cathedral in 1613; by her he left a ſon, Francis Rogers, D. D. rector of Denton, and vicar of Alkham, in Kent, and rector of St. Margaret's, in Canterbury, where he lies buried. He died in 1638. See Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 686.

CAN-

CANTUARIENSIS ANOS, 28, SUFFRAGANEUS, EJUSDEMQUE ECCLESIÆ DECANUS ANOS, 13. ÆTATIS SUÆ ANO, 64. HIC SEPULTUS JUSTISSIMÆ SIBI VITÆ MEMORIAM RELIQUIT: EXEMPLUM FUIT. *Cætera deſunt.*

4. THOMAS NEVIL, S. T. P. dean of Peterborough, ſucceeded next to this deanry in 1597.

He was deſcended from the antient and honourable family of Nevil, being the ſon of Richard Nevil, eſq. of Nottinghamſhire, by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Walter Mantel, of Heyford, in Northamptonſhire.—He was born at Canterbury, to which city his father, who had ſpent his younger days at court, had in his decline of life retired.

He was educated in the univerſity of Cambridge, at Pembroke-hall, of which he was elected fellow in 1570,[c] and in 1582, was preſented to the maſterſhip of Magdalen college,[d] at which time he was rector of Dodington, in the Iſle of Ely, to which he had been preſented the year before. In 1587, in the month of November, the queen, to whom he was chaplain, conferred on him a prebend in the church of Ely; and the ſame year he was preſented to the rectory of Charton, in Hampſhire, and in 1590 was promoted to the deanry of Peterborough,[e] to which the queen added, in February 1593, the maſterſhip of Trinity college in Cambridge,[f] upon which he quitted that of Magdalen college. In March 1594, the dean was preſented to the rectory of Teverſham, near Cambridge, on which he reſigned that of Dodington.[g]

On the death of dean Rogers, the queen promoted Dr. Nevil to the deanry of Canterbury, in his room,

[c] Fuller's Worthies, Kent. [d] La Neve's Faſti.
[e] Willis's Survey of Peterborough cathedral.
[f] Burleigh's notes, at the end of Murdin's State Papers, p. 800.
[g] Bentham's Ely.

in

in which he was inſtalled on June 28, 1597; on the death of the queen he was ſent by archbiſhop Whitgift into Scotland, with an addreſs to king James, in the name of all the clergy, with aſſurances of their loyalty and affection, and was moſt graciouſly received; the king declaring, that he would maintain the government of the church, as Elizabeth had left it.[h]

Soon after the acceſſion of king James, archbiſhop Whitgift died, who ſhewed his confidence in the dean, by appointing him one of the overſeers of his will. In March 1615, the king viſiting the univerſity of Cambridge, paid a royal viſit to the dean in his college there, who was too infirm to come to him, to thank him for the liberal entertainment, and the reception which he, with the prince and nobles in his train, had met with in the univerſity; the king telling him at the time, that he was proud of ſuch a ſubject. The dean did not long ſurvive this royal viſit, for having been for ſome time much enfeebled by the palſy, he died at Cambridge, an aged man, ſays Fuller, on May 2, 1615; having filled this deanry about eighteen years.

Few men ever poſſeſſed a more liberal heart than dean Nevil. By his munificence to Trinity college, he ſecured to himſelf the gratitude and admiration of poſterity. He expended more than 3000l. in rebuilding that fine quadrangle, which, to this day, retains the name of Nevil's court. He was alſo a contributor to the library of that college, and was a benefactor to Eaſtbridge hoſpital, in his native city. He died unmarried, and was buried on May 7, in the ſmall chapel on the ſouth ſide of the nave of this cathedral, which he had fitted up for a burial place for himſelf and his relations; and in which he had in his life time erected a monument on the eaſt ſide, for himſelf and his brother Alexander; but the dates of their deaths and their ages, which were left on them blanks, were never af-

[h] Strype's Life of Whitgift.

terwards

terwards inſerted; the remains of this monument have been removed, and placed under the window of the dean's chapel.[1] On that part for the dean, was his figure kneeling, in his habit, at a reading deſk and this inſcription:

THOMÆ NEVILLO, SACRÆ THEOLOGIÆ
DOCTORI PRÆSTANTISSIMO.

Ortu illuſtri, pietate inſigni, ingenio optimo, eruditione haud vulgari, moribus ſuaviſſimis, et ſpectatiſſimo Theologo digniſſimis: In flore primæ indolis (Cantabrigiæ in Aula Pembrochiana ad annos fere quindecem) omnibus iis ornamentis, quibus adoleſcentior ætas illuſtrari ſolet, egregié perpolito: Magdalenſis Collegii in eadem Academia (quod et ornavit; et ſtudio atque induſtria ſua, quoad potuit, locupletavit) Præfecto gratioſiſſimo: Reginæ Elizabethæ (cujus a ſacris fuit) excellentiſſimi judicii Principi ob ſingulares et veré laudabiles animi dotes acceptiſſimo: Petroburgenſis Eccleſiæ (cui ad annos octo haud mediocri cum laude præfuit) Decano eminentiſſimo: Sacræ et Individuæ Trinitatis Collegii, jam non ejus Academiæ tantum, ſed totius Europæ, celeberrimi (labantis non ita pridem et prope cadentis, necnon ob veterem ſtructuram male coherentis, ipſius conſilio, auſpiciis atque ære etiam ſuo liberaliſſime collato, disjectis male poſitis ædificiis atque in elegantiorem formam redactis; viis areiſque veteribus directis et ampliatis, novis pulcherrime conſtitutis, auctis, ornatis ad hanc, qua nunc

[1] This chapel, formerly called Brenchley's chantry, which has been mentioned already before, having continued uſeleſs from the time of the reformation, was repaired by the dean, and cleanſed and beautified for a place of burial for himſelf and his relations; accordingly they were buried in it, the dean himſelf, his father and mother, his uncle Thomas, and his elder brother Alexander, whoſe monuments have been already deſcribed before, among the others in this church. This chapel having been pulled down a few years ſince, the ſcite of it, (which was without the wall of the church) under which the Nevils lie buried, is laid into the church-yard, and in common with it, is open to the air.

conſp-

conſpicitur, eximiam pulchritudinem evecti) Moderatori, Amplificatori, Inſtauratori fæliciſſimo: Hujus denique Eccleſiæ, quam ſumma æquitate, rara modeſtia, fide ſingulari ad annos gubernavit, Decano moderatiſſimo, integerrimo, ampliſſimo: Hoc Monumentum memoriæ ergo Virtus et Honos, invita morte, ſuis quaſi manibus conſtruxere. Obiit Anno Dom. Ætatis ſuæ Menſis Die atque in hac capella, quam (dum vixit) ſibi ac ſuis adornavit, non ſine ingenti ſuorum mærore huic tumulo illatus advenientis Domini noſtri Jeſu Chriſti gratiam et gloriam ſempiternam expectat. Etiam Veni, Domine Jeſu, Veni Cito.

5. CHARLES FOTHERBY, S. T. P. prebendary and archdeacon of Canterbury, was advanced to the dignity of dean of this church, in the room of dean Nevil, in 1615.

He was a native of Great Grimſby, in Lincolnſhire, being the ſon of Martin Fotherby, eſq. of that place, whoſe family had long reſided in it, and brother of Martin Fotherby, biſhop of Saliſbury.[k] He was educated at Trinity college, in Cambridge, of which ſociety he was a fellow; but though he was afterwards advanced to ſo conſpicuous a dignity, he proceeded as an academic, no further than to the degree of B. D. In 1587, he was collated to the vicarage of Chiſlet,[l] which he reſigned in 1692, being preſented by the queen to the rectory of Aldington;[m] about which time he was commiſſioned with Dr. Rogers and others, to viſit the churches and hoſpitals of Saltwood and Hythe.

Soon after this, he received additional marks of the queen's favour, being promoted, on the removal of Dr. Redman, to the ſee of Norwich,[n] to the archdea-

[k] See the Hiſtory of Kent, vol. ix. [l] Reg. Whitgift, pt. iii.
[m] Ibid. [n] Ibid. pt. ii.

conry

conry of Canterbury in 1594, and the year after to the vicarage of Tenham, and by archbiſhop Whitgift to the fourth prebend in this church of Canterbury;[o] nor did the kindneſs of the primate towards him end here, for on the death of the learned and pious Hooker in 1600, he was collated by him to the rectory of Biſhopſborne,[p] on which he reſigned the vicarage of Tenham; and ſuch was the archbiſhop's eſteem and confidence in him, that he was appointed one of the overſeers of his will; the other, being dean Nevil, on whoſe death in 1615, he was nominated dean of Canterbury, to which he was inſtituted on May 12, that year; on this advancement he relinquiſhed his prebend, but retained his other preferments, all which he enjoyed but a ſhort time, for he died on March 29, 1619, æt. 70, having preſided over this church only four years,[q] and was buried in the Virgin Mary's chapel, now called the dean's chapel, in this cathedral; on the ſouth ſide of which is a table monument of black marble, placed to his memory, the emblems

[o] Chapter Regiſter. [p] Reg. Whitgift.

[q] He married Cecilia Walker, of Cambridge, by whom he had a numerous iſſue, as his monument records; of which only one ſon and four daughters ſurvived him: of theſe, Mabella, the youngeſt, then ſingle, afterwards married John lord Finch, baron of Fordwich, lord keeper of the great ſeal, but died without iſſue. He left his wife ſurviving, who died in 1634, aged upwards of 60, and was buried in the ſame tomb in this church, cloſe to which there is an inſcription to her memory. In the beginning of king James I.'s reign, he had purchaſed, among other eſtates in this county, the manor and ſeat of Barham court, near Canterbury; which by one of his deſcendants, went in marriage to the Derings, who now poſſeſs it. The dean's will is in the Prerog. off. Canterbury, proved April 17, 1619. In it he deſired to be buried in the chapel, called our Lady's chapel, in Chriſt church, a place where uſually the preacher did retire for his meditations, before he did go to his ſermon; in ſuch a convenient place, as ſhould be thought fit by his loving brethren, the prebendaries of the ſaid church.

of

of mortality round which are finely carved. The inſcription on the monument is as follows:

Chariſſimo Patri ſuo

CAROLO FOTHERBY de GRIMSBY MAGNA in Comitatu LINCOLNIENSI; olim Collegii Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis apud CANTABRIGIENSES Socio; Sacræ ibidem Theologiæ Baccalaureo, CANTUARIENSIS Diocæſios annos circiter 24 Archidiacono; Metropoliticæ in ea Eccleſiæ 20 Præbendario; ejuſdem Decano 4^tuor^; ſedulo et ſincero Verbo Præconi, cordatoque divinæ Veritatis Propugnatori; viro pietate, gravitate, hoſpitalitate perquam inſigni, 29 Martii Anno humanæ ſalutis 1619, Ætatis ſuæ 70. Vitæ mortalis ſortem cum immortali gloria commutanti.

JOHANNES FOTHERBEIUS Filius et Hæres devotiſſime poſuit.

Habuit uxorem unam et unicam Annos 31 CECILIAM WALKER CANTABRIGIENSEM. ex qua liberos ſuſcepit decem; eorum quinque tantum moriens reliquit ſuperſtites, JOHANNEM Elizabethæ ex Antonio Coco Milite Eſſexienſi Maritum; PHÆBEN Henrico Henrici Palmeri Militis Cantiani filio nuptam; et Roberto Johannis Moyle de Buckwell in eodem comitatu Armigero PRISCILLAM: Innuptas reliquit duas ELIZABETHAM et MABELLAM.

6. JOHN BOYS, S. T. P. rector of Great Mongeham, and of Betſhanger, in this county, ſucceeded to this deanry in 1619.[r]

He was a native of Kent, being the fourth ſon of Thomas Boys, eſq. of Eythorne.[s] Being educated at Cambridge, he became a ſcholar of Benet college, and proceeded to the degree of A. M. in 1593, about

[r] See Wood's Ath. vol. i. f. p. 153.

[s] By his wife Chriſtian, daughter and coheir of John Searles, eſq. of Wye, and he was nephew to Sir John Boys, of St. Gregories, in Canterbury. See the account of St. Gregories hereafter.

which

which time he was elected to a fellowſhip of Clare-hall, which is appropriated to a native of this county. His firſt preferment ſeems to have been the rectory of Betſhanger, to which he was preſented by his uncle Sir John Boys,[t] who had been his patron at the univerſity; and the ſame year he was collated to the maſterſhip of Eaſtbridge hoſpital, in Canterbury;[u] and in 1599, to the vicarage of Tilmanſtone,[w] at which time he had acquired the character of a diſtinguiſhed theologiſt, and proceeded ſoon afterwards to the degree of S. T. P.

In 1610, he was appointed by the king, one of the firſt fellows of the new inſtitution of a college at Chelſea, for the management, by learned divines, of all controverſies againſt Papiſts; a deſign, which, for want of ſupport, fell to the ground, even before the college was finiſhed.[x]

In 1618, Dr. Boys was collated to the rectory of Great Mongeham, on which he relinquiſhed the vicarage of Tilmanſtone, and in 1619 was nominated by the king to the deanry of Canterbury, to which he was admitted on May 3, that year; but he did not live to enjoy this dignity little more than ſix years. He died ſuddenly in his ſtudy, on September 26, 1625, æt. 54; and was buried in the Virgin Mary's, commonly called the dean's chapel, in this cathedral, where there is a handſome monument erected to his memory, by his wife Angela, who ſurvived him.[y] He is repreſented on it in his doctor's habit, as in his ſtudy, ſitting in his chair, and leaning his head on his

[t] Regiſter of Inductions. [u] Ibid. [w] Ibid.

[x] Newcourt's Rep. vol. i. See Fuller's Church Hiſtory, B. 10, p. 51.

[y] He married Angela, daughter of Robert Bargrave, eſq. of Bridge, in this county, and ſiſter to his ſucceſſor dean Bargrave; ſhe ſurvived him many years, and lived to be very unhandſomely treated by the parliamentary rebels, in 1642, at the age of eighty, whilſt reſident in this deanry.

hand.

hand. Among the books, which form the back ground of the monument, is the following inſcription:

Bonorum Lacrymis!

JOHANNES BOISIUS S. T. P. hujus Eccleſiæ Chriſti CANTUARIENSIS Decanus, nuper diligentiæ Chriſtianæ, mox mortalitatis humanæ, nunc gratiæ divinæ exemplum: Eccleſiam ore, vitâ, ſcriptis docuit, ædificavit, illuſtravit: et Opus quo non extat Clero ANGLICANO gratius aut utilius, Liturgiæ univerſæ præ claram Elucidationem ſui perpetuum Monumentum reliquit.

Hoc minus et indignius, ſed tamen debitum felicibus Manibus tanti viri, Mariti amantiſſimi amantiſſima mæſtiſſimaque Uxor:

ANGELA poſuit.

His learned and judicious Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, his Poſtils, or Defence of the Liturgy, Lectures, Sermons, and other theological works, were publiſhed, with a dedication to king James, in his life time, and again in a folio volume, in 1629.[z]

7. ISAAC BARGRAVE, S. T. P. prebendary of this church, and one of the king's chaplains, was next promoted to this deanry, the king's letters patent for his inſtallation bearing date Oct. 11, 1625.[a]

He was ſixth ſon of Robert Bargrave, eſq. of Bridge, in this county, and was born in 1586;[b] being entered early at Clare-hall, in Cambridge, he there took his degrees in arts, and was incorporated A. M. at Oxford, in July 1611.[c] In October 1614, he was preferred to the rectory of Eythorne, in this county,[d] and became ſoon afterwards miniſter of St. Margaret's,

[z] See a liſt of his Works in Maſter's Hiſtory of Corpus Chriſti college, p. 241.

[a] Rym. Fœd. vol. xviii. p. 648.

[b] See more of this family and of the dean's deſcendants, in the Hiſtory of Kent, under Eaſtry, vol. x. p. 105.

[c] Wood's Faſti, vol. i. p. 190. [d] Book of Inductions, &c.

Weſtminſter,[e] and chaplain to the prince of Wales, whom he ſerved in the ſame quality after his acceſſion to the throne; and in 1622, at which time he was S. T. P. he was promoted by the crown to the fifth prebend in this metropolitical church of Canterbury; and Charles I. ſoon after his acceſſion, nominated him, on the death of Dr. Boys, to the deanry of it, to which he was admitted on October 14, 1625. In January 1626, he was preſented by the chapter to the vicarage of Tenterden,[f] which he held by diſpenſation, with the rectory of Eythorne; but in the following year he reſigned the former, being then preferred by the king to the vicarage of Lydd, in this county, then in the king's diſpoſal, *jure prærogativo*; and in 1628 he was collated by the archbiſhop to the rectory of Chartham, near Canterbury.[g]

The account of dean Bargrave, from this time, becomes cloſely connected with the misfortunes of thoſe unhappy times, when rebellion and fanaticiſm trampled on religion and decency; when the cathedrals were plundered and their revenues ſeized. Deans and chapters were aboliſhed in 1641, and the former members of them oppreſſed and cruelly treated. At this time the dean had become ſo obnoxious to the ruling powers, that he was fined 1000l. by the houſe of commons, as a member of the convocation, in which he was looked upon by them as a forward aſſertor of the clergy's rights.[h] This does not ſeem to have deterred him from exerting himſelf in behalf of the church, for that year he undertook with Dr. Hacket, archdeacon of Bedford, to appear before the houſe of commons, in behalf of the eſtabliſhment of deans and

[e] See Lloyd's Memoirs, and Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.

[f] Book of Inductions, &c. [g] Ibid.

[h] See Ruſhworth, vol. v. p. 235, who ſays, the dean of Canterbury, anno 16 Charles I. (1640) was fined 1000l. for the convocation buſineſs.

chapters;

chapters; but this did not prevail, and in the ſame ſeſſion an act paſſed for their abolition.[i]

Next year the fanatic ſpirit of theſe reformers, as they ſtyled themſelves, more fully diſplayed itſelf. In Auguſt the rebel Colonel Sandys, with his troop, arrived at Canterbury; after they had defaced the cathedral, they violently intruded themſelves, late at night, into the deanry, terrifying the family, (the dean himſelf being abſent) and regardleſs even of that reſpect due to the weaker ſex, they treated his wife and his aged ſiſter (the widow of dean Boys) with the moſt unmanly behaviour, and pillaged the houſe, though they afterwards, by the perſuaſion of one of their own party, reſtored the gold which they had unjuſtly ſeized. Their treatment of the dean's ſon was no leſs brutal, whom they took from his bed, and carried priſoner to Dover.[k] The ſufferings of the dean were ſtill greater, for having been acquainted with the affliction of his family, he was haſtening to them, but Colonel Sandys interrupted his deſign, for hearing where he lodged at Graveſend, he went there, and ruſhing with his banditti into his chamber, as he was preparing for bed, made him priſoner, and without any reaſon for this inſolent outrage, he was hurried to London, and committed to the Fleet-priſon.[l] The dean continued in confinement for three weeks, but was neither examined nor called before the houſe; he was, indeed after that time releaſed, but the ſenſe of his perſecution and the proſpect of its future increaſe, ſo much affected him, that he died in the January following, anno 1642, aged 56.

[i] Walker's Suff. of Clergy, pt. i. p. 10.

[k] Dugdale's View. Mercurius Ruſticus. Walker, ibid. and Lloyd's Memoirs.

[l] Walker's Suff. ibid. It muſt have added to the dean's diſtreſs, to find Sandys the author of this cruelty towards him; for that unprincipled rebel owed his eſcape from an ignominious death, when indicted for a rape at Maidſtone, to the dean's intereſt, made then in his behalf.

The dean had been a great traveller, and his friendſhips, made abroad, were ſuch as teſtified his diſcernment and the eſteem he was held in; he attended Sir Henry Wotton in one of his embaſſies, as his chaplain, and he appointed him afterwards one of the ſuperviſors of his will, expreſſing his unremoveable affection to him in it.[m]

During his reſidence at Venice, he enjoyed the intimate acquaintance of the celebrated Father Paul, uſually ſtiled *Padre Paolo*, who wrote the Hiſtory of Trent; whoſe moderation and learning were alike conſpicuous.

The dean was a firm defender of our civil and religious rights; his abilities, which were very conſiderable, had been greatly improved by attentive travel. He was much reſpected, for he was hoſpitable, as well as upright, and his opinions were manly and liberal.[n]

He was buried in the Virgin Mary's, now called the dean's chapel, on January 25, 1643; againſt the north wall of which is a monument erected to his memory, in a ſtate not common; being his portrait, a half length, painted on copper, in a beautiful oval frame of white marble, and an inſcription under it, as follows:

ISAACUS BARGRAVE,

CANTIANUS, S. T. P. Hujus Eccleſiæ DECANUS, et ingens decus; amæno ingenio Pietatem et Eruditionem ornavit: In ſæculo Novitatis nimium avido fide vixit ac moribus antiquis; Gentibus exteris, do-

[m] Life of Sir Henry Wotton.

[n] The dean publiſhed only three ſermons, which were printed in the years 1624 and 1626. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Dering, eſq. of Pluckley, in this county, by whom he had ſeveral children; from Thomas, the eldeſt ſon of whom, was deſcended Iſaac Bargrave, eſq. late of Eaſtry-court, who died in May, 1800. The dean's wife ſurvived him many years, and dying in 1667, æt. 74, was buried near her huſband, in the dean's chapel, where there is an inſcription to her memory.

mique

mique Nobilibus gratiſſimus Hoſpes, Hoſpitio generoſiſſimo repoſuit. Bello civili ex partibus Regiis CAROLI Martyris Stetit ac cecidit.

Poſt varia per Europam itinera
Hic tandem fixus.

Ob. an ſalutis reparat. { 1642 / Ætat. 56.

JOHANNES BARGRAVE, S. T. P. CANTIANUS
Poſterum expenſis
Ponendum curavit
Anno Domini
MDCLXXIX.

Underneath which, follows the inſcription for Elizabeth Dering, his wife, as mentioned before.

8. GEORGE AGLIONBY, S. T. P. ſucceeded next, as dean of this church; the letters patent for which are dated at Oxford, on Feb. 8, 1642.[o]

He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and elected from thence to Chriſt-church in Oxford, in 1619, at which time he was ſixteen years of age, as he is entered in the univerſity matriculation book, *Oxon. Doc^ris. Fil.* There is little doubt but he was the ſon of Dr. John Aglionby, principal of Edmund hall, and the deſcendant of a very antient and genteel family in Cumberland.[p]

Whilſt he reſided in the univerſity, he was diſtinguiſhed as a perſon of ſuperior abilities; Wood tells us, that lord Falkland often went to Oxford, to enjoy the converſation of the learned and the witty there, among whom was George Aglionby, of Chriſt-church.[q]

In June 1623, he took the degree of B. A.[r] about which time he left the univerſity, and became probably an aſſiſtant maſter at Weſtminſter ſchool, and

[o] See Rym. Fœd. vol. xx. p. 545.
[p] Burn's Hiſtory of Cumberland, p. 327.
[q] Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 587. [r] Ibid. vol. i. p. 260.

afterwards tutor to George, the young duke of Buckingham; in 1634, he proceeded to the degree of S. T. P.[s] and in 1638, was promoted to a prebend in the collegiate church of Weſtminſter,[t] and it is probable that he was alſo prebendary of Woodham, in the church of Chicheſter.

Whilſt attending the court of king Charles I. at Oxford, in 1642, he was nominated by the king, on the death of Dr. Bargrave, to the deanry of Canterbury; but in this dignity he never was inſtalled, nor did he reap any advantage from it; the parliament having, as is ſaid before, aboliſhed theſe dignities and ſeized on the revenues of all capitular bodies, and he ſurvived his nomination to this deanry but a few months; for he died at Oxford, in November 1643, in the 40th year of his age, and was buried in Chriſt-church cathedral, near to biſhop King's monument in the ſouth iſle; but there is neither monument or inſcription to his memory, nor is there any portrait of him in the deanry at Canterbury; the want of which interrupts the regular ſeries of portraits of the deans of this church.

9. Thomas Turner, S. T. P. was next admitted dean of this church. He was the ſon of Thomas Turner, of Heckfield, in Hampſhire, alderman and mayor of Reading, in Berkſhire, and was born in the pariſh of St. Giles in that borough. In 1610, he was admitted on the foundation at St. John's college, in Oxford, two fellowſhips in that college being appropriated to perſons from the town of Reading. He was there placed under the tuition of Dr. Juxon, then fellow of the college, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury,[u] and having entered into holy orders, he was in 1623 preſented by his college to the vicarage of St.

[s] See Wood's Ath Faſti, vol. i. p. 260.
[t] Newcourt's Repert. vol. i. p. 928.
[u] Wood's Faſti, vol. i. p. 259.

Giles,

Giles, in the ſuburbs of Oxford, with which he retained his fellowſhip, but reſigned it in 1628.

Dr. Laud, who had become preſident of the college ſoon after his admiſſion to it, appointed him his domeſtic chaplain, and in April 1629, being then biſhop of London, collated him to the prebend of Newington, in the church of St. Paul; and in October following, to the chancellorſhip of that church, in which he was afterwards appointed by king Charles I. a canon reſidentiary [w]

He had been recommended by biſhop Laud to the king's notice, who appointed him one of his chaplains in ordinary, and preſented him to the rectory of St. Olave, Southwark, with which he held the rectory of Fetcham, in Surry.

In 1633, the king having reſolved on a progreſs into Scotland, for his coronation, Mr. Turner was commanded to attend him; previous to which, he was on April 1, 1634, created S. T. P. by the univerſity of Oxford.

In 1641, he was promoted by the king to the deanry of Rocheſter, and on the death of Dr. Aglionby, in 1643, to this of Canterbury, of which, however, he did not obtain poſſeſſion till after the reſtoration; but when he was nominated to this dignity, he reſigned the rectory of St. Olave into the king's hands.

When the king was removed to Hampton-court, and was ſuffered to reſume the mock appearance of majeſty and freedom, dean Turner was among thoſe divines who there attended him; and when he fled to the Iſle of Wight, the dean was one of thoſe ſervants, to whom the liberty of viſiting him was granted; [x] the king's death followed not long after, of which the dean was a ſincere, but ſilent mourner.

[w] Newcourt's Repert. vol. i. p. 189. Wood's Ath.
[x] Parliamentary Journals.

His adherence to the royal cauſe, as might be expected, brought him into much diſtreſs; he was abuſed, pillaged and impriſoned. Three of his houſes were plundered of his furniture and library.[y] Being at his church of Fetcham, he was ſeized (probably in the time of divine ſervice) by a party of horſe, who carried him in an ignominious manner priſoner to an inn in Southwark, and his houſe and rectory were forcibly taken from him; upon which he retired to an eſtate he poſſeſſed in Hertfordſhire, but perſecution followed him there likewiſe, for being ſummoned before the committee of ſequeſtrations, at Hertford, he was charged and convicted of malignancy, for attending the king and praying for him, upon which his eſtate was decimated, and he was compelled to fly for ſafety into Wales.[z]

The dean ſurvived theſe unhappy times, and joined in the general joy which king Charles II.'s reſtoration inſpired, and on the 10th of Auguſt, 1660, entered into the full poſſeſſion of the deanry of Canterbury; and ſo far was he afterwards from ſeeking addition to his preferment, that he ſoon reſigned the rectory of Fetcham. Having enjoyed an uninterrupted ſtate of good health during thirty years, he was at length attacked with that ſevere diſeaſe, the ſtone, the ſharpneſs of which he endured with exemplary fortitude and reſignation, till his death, which happened on Oct. 31, 1672, at the age of 81.[a]

His

[y] Walker's Suff. of Clergy. [z] Ibid.

[a] The dean married Margaret, the daughter of Sir Francis Windebank, ſecretary of ſtate to king Charles I. By her he had three ſons, each of whom attained to diſtinguiſhed ſtations in the church; for Francis was D. D. and fellow of New college, Oxford, and after a ſeries of intermediate preferments, was made biſhop of Ely, in 1684, but was deprived at the revolution, and died in 1700. William was D. D. of Trinity college, Oxford, and afterwards archdeacon of Durham, and died in 1685. And Thomas was likewiſe D. D. fellow, and afterwards preſident of Corpus

His diſpoſition was generous, diſintereſted and humble; and his example afforded an excellent leſſon to thoſe, who imagine that dignity is better ſupported by avarice and inſolence, than by a liberal condeſcenſion; for never was a clergyman more free from pride and coveteouſneſs.

To the church and library of Canterbury, he was a conſiderable benefactor; in thankfulneſs for his deliverance from an imminent danger, he dedicated to the holy altar in this cathedral, a coſtly folio bible, with covers of beaten ſilver, double gilt; to the church of St. Paul, his liberality was extenſive; for, when, in 1661, the ruinous ſtate of that cathedral required a general aſſiſtance, Dr. Turner, then a reſidentiary, ſubſcribed, as well as his brethren, 500l. each. He built likewiſe a good houſe for his ſucceſſors in the canonry there, on which he expended the better part of 1000l. Two colleges in Oxford alſo received ſome ſhare of his bounty, for he gave forty pounds towards the building of a new quadrangle at Trinity in 1665, and two years afterwards, the ſame ſum towards compleating a building in Corpus Chriſti college. In 1667, when king Charles II. requeſted a ſupply from the clergy, by way of loan, Dr. Turner advanced on his own account, 100l beſides his ſhare of 1000l. as a reſidentiary of St. Paul's. He had before contributed on a ſimilar propoſal 120l. beſides his proportion of 1000l. contributed by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. To theſe inſtances of his public ſpirit muſt be added, his generous conduct to his relations; for he reſigned his paternal eſtate of conſiderable value, to his younger brother; he gave portions to ſeveral of his ſiſters, and ſettled them and others of his kindred handſomely in

Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, prebendary of Ely, and St. Paul's, beſides other preferments. He died in 1714, unmarried, remarkable for his munificence and liberality in his life time, and left the bulk of his fortunes, which were very conſiderable, to charitable uſes.

the

the world, at the time when he was a married man and a father: and when the ſtorm of perſecution raged againſt him, and his fortunes were at a low ebb, even then he took into his care his aged parents, harraſſed and ruined by the iniquity of the times, for their eminent loyalty. The dean was buried at the eaſt end of the Virgin Mary's, now called the dean's chapel, where, under the window, there is a handſome mural monument erected to his memory, with the following inſcription:[b]

H. S. E.

THOMAS TURNER, S. T. P.

Eccleſiæ { Beati Pauli apud Londinenſes Canonicus Reſidentiarius / Deinde Roſſenſis Anno CIↃDCXXXXI / Tandem hujus Chriſti Cantuarienſis CIↃDCXLIII } Decanus

Quem Carolus primus et Archiepiſcopus Laud,
Glorioſi et Sanctiſſimi Martyres,
Sacellanum habuerunt et unà cum illis fortiſſimum Confeſſorem.
Quem Rex in ultimis ferè Agonibus
In Curâ Hamptonienſi et Inſulâ Vectis
Unum e paucis fidiſſimum aſcivit ſibi.
Generoſâ Proſapiâ Redingiæ
Natus, ſi quis alter, Bono Publico.
Fortunâ magnâque rerum copiâ reverentèr uſus eſt,

Ingens { Humilitatis profundiſſimæ / Simplicitatis Chriſtianiſſimæ / Zeli pro Eccleſiâ ferventiſſimi } Exemplar.

Calamitates ſub tyrannide perduellium animo æquiſſimo toleravit,
Et utriuſque fortunæ expertus
Utrique par exſtitit.
Juxta felicem Caroli ſecundi reditum
Novas dignitates minimè ambiebat,
Et octogenarius Senex adhuc in concionibus dominabatur.
Jamque maturus cœlo
Poſt multa immortalia facta, nihil optavit mortale
Niſi mori in Domino,
Et obiit Anno Domini CIↃDCLXXII
Ætatis ſuæ LXXXI.

[b] His wife ſurvived him, and dying July 1692, æt. 64, was buried in St. Giles's church, in Oxford, near the remains of their ſon William.

10. JOHN

10. JOHN TILLOTSON, S. T. P. and prebendary of this church, ſucceeded that ſame year 1672, to the deanry of it.[c]

He was deſcended from the antient family of the Tilſtons, of Tilſton, in Cheſhire, from which name his grandfather, Thomas Tilſton, changed it to Tillotſon.[d] He was the ſon of Mr. Robert Tillotſon, a reſpectable clothier at Sowerby, in Halifax, in Yorkſhire, where he was born in 1630, and his father being a rigid puritan, he was educated in the ſame principles. In 1647, he went to Clare-hall, in the univerſity of Cambridge, where he was placed under the tuition of an eminent Preſbyterian divine; in 1650 he took the degree of A. B. and in the following year was elected fellow of that ſociety, and became a tutor there; in 1654, he took the degree of A. M. and three years afterwards left college to ſuperintend the education of the ſon of Edmund Prideaux, eſq. then attorney-general to Oliver Cromwell, and by this connection he obtained a conſiderable benefaction to Clare hill.

At the reſtoration he loſt his fellowſhip, but conformed to the church of England. Having been ordained by Dr. Sydſerfe, biſhop of Galloway, who required of him neither oath nor ſubſcription, he became curate of Cheſhunt, in Hertfordſhire, and in 1662 was elected by the pariſhioners to the donative of St. Mary Aldermanbury, London, but declined the acceptance of it. In June 1663, he was preſented to the rectory of Kedlington, in Suffolk, where he continued but a ſhort time, for in November he was elected by the Society of Lincoln's-inn, their preacher, on which he

[c] The reader may find an ample account of the life of Dr. Tillotſon, publiſhed by Dr. Birch, in the Biographia Britannica, the General Dictionary, Le Neve's Lives of the Archbiſhops, and other books; all which are much too copious to be inſerted here, but from them this very ſhort abſtract is moſtly taken.

[d] Watſon's Hiſtory of Halifax, p. 294.

reſigned

reſigned that preferment; the reputation of his diſcourſes here attracting general notice, it procured him, in addition to that appointment, the Tueſday lectureſhip at the church of St. Laurence Jury.

In 1666 he took the degree of S. T. P. in which year he publiſhed his treatiſe, entitled the Rule of Faith, in oppoſition to a book written in the defence of the tenets of the church of Rome, which brought on a long controverſy between him and the author of it; this cauſed him to be much noticed, and in 1669, the king promoted him to a prebend in this church of Canterbury, and about the ſame time he was made one of the king's chaplains; and though he ſeems to have been no favourite of the king, yet at the recommendation, principally of archbiſhop Sheldon, he was nominated dean of Canterbury, and was inſtalled on Nov. 14, 1672.

In 1675, the dean was preſented to the prebend of Ealdlond, in the church of St. Paul's, London, which he reſigned in February, 1678, on being admitted to that of Oxgate, and to a reſidentiaryſhip in the ſame church. In 1683, he attended the unfortunate Lord Ruſſel, during his confinement, and at his death on the ſcaffold, where the earneſtneſs with which he urged him to a declaration againſt the lawfulneſs of reſiſtance, has been much cenſured, yet he is ſaid to have juſtified his conduct to lady Ruſſel upon this occaſion. Towards the end of king Charles II.'s reign, he publiſhed a Diſcourſe on Tranſubſtantion, which gave riſe to a controverſy between him and the Papiſts, which was carried on during the whole of king James II.'s reign; and in 1688, he attended the meeting of the biſhops at Lambeth, when the well known petition to the king to be releaſed from his injunction of reading and diſtributing the declaration for the liberty of conſcience was framed, to which the dean, among others, added his ſubſcription.

The

The government being ſoon afterwards ſettled, and king William and queen Mary placed upon the throne, the dean was, from a remembrance of the attention which he is ſaid to have ſhewn them, in 1677, in their paſſage through Canterbury, in their way to Holland, appointed in 1689, clerk of the cloſet, and advanced to the deanry of St. Paul's; on which he relinquiſhed this deanry of Canterbury, and two years afterwards was promoted ſtill further to the metropolitical ſee of this church, in the liſt of the archbiſhops, of which, hereafter, a further account of him may be ſeen.

11. JOHN SHARP, S. T. P. dean of Norwich, was nominated to this deanry, in the room of Dr. Tillotſon, in 1689.

He was deſcended from the family of this name, ſeated at Little Horton, near Bradford, in Yorkſhire, a family of good antiquity; he was the ſon of Mr. Thomas Sharp, an eminent tradeſman, and was born at Bradford, in February, 1644.[e]

In April, 1660, he was admitted at Chriſt's college, in Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of A. B. in December, 1663, with much reputation; but the favourite ſtudies of his youth are ſaid to have been botany and chemiſtry. He took the degree of A. M. in 1667, and was ordained both deacon and prieſt; in the ſame year he was recommended as domeſtic chaplain to Sir Heneage Finch, attorney-general; to four of whoſe ſons he was tutor, two of whom having afterwards entered into orders, he ſucceſſively collated, when archbiſhop of York, to the rich prebend of Wetwang, in that cathedral.[f]

At the opening of the Sheldonian theatre at Oxford, in July, 1669, he was incorporated A. M. with ſeveral

[e] Thoreſby's Hiſtory of Leeds, p. 36. His life is in the Biographia Britannica, where may be ſeen a more extenſive account of him.

[f] Le Neve's Lives of Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, p. 280.

other

other Cambridge gentlemen, and in 1672 was preferred to the archdeaconry of Berks, then in the nomination of the crown; and the ſame year, on his patron Sir Heneage Finch being made lord keeper of the great ſeal, he was appointed his chaplain, and at his eſpecial requeſt, undertook the recommendation to him of ſuch, as he thought moſt deſerving, for thoſe benefices as were in the diſpoſal of the ſeals.

In 1674, he preached a ſermon, the firſt in his printed collection, which occaſioned a controverſy to which we are indebted for his excellent diſcourſe on conſcience, and next year was preferred, through the lord keeper's favour, to a prebend of Norwich, and to the rectory of St. Bartholomew, near the Exchange, London, and not long afterwards to that of St. Giles in the Fields. In 1679 he took the degree of S. T. P. in which year he had accepted the lectureſhip at St. Laurence Jury, which he reſigned in 1683. In 1681 he was promoted, by the intereſt of his former patron, then lord chancellor, to the deanry of Norwich; upon the death of king Charles II. he drew up the addreſs of the grand jury for the city of London. He had been chaplain to that monarch, as he was alſo to his ſucceſſor James II. in whoſe reign, however, he was among thoſe diſtinguiſhed preachers, who boldly vindicated the reformed religion, and expoſed the errors of popery; and on May 2, 1686, he delivered in his church of St. Giles, a memorable diſcourſe, in which he pointedly expreſſed a contempt for thoſe who ſuffered themſelves to be converted by any arguments in favour of the Romiſh tenets. This was conſidered as a reflection, even upon the king himſelf. It is no wonder then, that he experienced his reſentment, and notwithſtanding Dr. Sharp's humiliation, he was ſuſpended from his parochial functions by the eccleſiaſtical commiſſion.

During

During this ſuſpenſion he reſided at his deanry of Norwich.[g] He did not however, remain long in diſgrace, for in January, 1687, he was informed from Lord Sunderland, that he was reſtored, and might return to his parochial charge; but in Auguſt, 1688, he was ſummoned, with the other archdeacons, before the eccleſiaſtical commiſſion, for diſobeying the king's injunction, relating to the declaration for liberty of conſcience; to this they agreed not to appear, and Dr. Sharp drew up their reaſons for it.

On the 27th of January following, he preached before the prince of Orange; and on the 30th, before the convention. On both occaſions he prayed for king James, the firſt time it gave no offence, becauſe the abdication of the throne had not been voted; but it being declared vacant on the 28th, Dr. Sharp's prayer, as well as ſome paſſages in his ſermon on the 30th, occaſioned not only ſurprize but diſguſt; however, after ſome debate, he had a vote of thanks, and was requeſted to print it, which he thought proper to decline. Unfavourable as this might ſeem to his future promotion, he explained himſelf in ſuch a manner to king William afterwards, that he received him into his favour again; and on Dr. Tillotſon's relinquiſhing the deanry of Canterbury, he was nominated to it, and was inſtalled on November 25. The merit of dean Sharp was now in high eſtimation, and it reflects the higheſt honor on his character, when upon the depri-

[g] During the dean's ſtay at the deanry, he amuſed his leiſure hours in collecting antient coins, Britiſh, Saxon, and Engliſh, as well as Greek and Roman; of which he obtained ſufficient to furniſh a choice and valuable cabinet. He afterwards drew up ſome ingenious and accurate remarks on the Engliſh, Scots, and Iriſh money, which he communicated, in 1689, to Mr. Thoreſby, in an introductory letter, to whom he acknowledges his partiality to the ſtudy of antiquity, but modeſtly fears that he made that a buſineſs, which ſhould have been only a recreation. The remarks have been lately publiſhed in the Bibl. Topog. Brit. vol. vi.

vation

vation of thoſe biſhops who refuſed to take the oaths to king William and queen Mary, and he was conſidered as a proper perſon to ſucceed to one of the vacant ſees; that neither the king's favour nor the perſuaſion of his friends, could prevail on him to accept the offer; for he entertained a particular eſteem for the prelates who were deprived. This diſpleaſed the king, but Dr. Tillotſon, then archbiſhop, found means to ſoften his diſpleaſure, by prevailing on the dean to promiſe to accept of the ſee of York, when it ſhould become vacant, grounding his formal refuſal on pretence of his wiſh to be preferred in his native country. To this the king ſignified his approbation, and Dr. Lamplugh, the archbiſhop of York, dying a few days afterwards, the dean was promoted to that ſee, and was conſecrated on July 5, 1691; upon which the deanry of Canterbury became vacant. His elevation to this archiepiſcopal dignity, ſays Mr. Thoreſby, was not only to the comfort and honour of his native country and family, but to the univerſal joy and ſatisfaction of the whole nation.[h]

12. GEORGE HOOPER, S. T. P. was next advanced to this dignity in the church of Canterbury, in the ſame month and year, viz. July, 1691.[i]

He was the ſon of George Hooper, gent. and was born at Grimley, in Worceſterſhire, on Nov. 18, 1640. He was firſt admitted at St. Paul's ſchool, and afterwards at Weſtminſter, whence he was elected to Chriſt-church, Oxford, in 1657. In the univerſity, he directed his ſtudies with ſucceſs, not only to philoſophy, mathematics, and the Greek and Roman antiquities, but

[h] Archbiſhop Sharp died on Feb. 2, 1714, æt. 69, and was buried in the cathedral at York, where there is a handſome monument erected to his memory. His ſermons, which are collected in ſeven volumes, are remarkable no leſs for piety and fervor of religion, than for judicious and energetic argument.

[i] His life is in the General Dictionary. See Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 1048.

to

to the more difficult attainments of eaſtern learning; in the purſuit of which he was aſſiſted by that eminent Orientaliſt, Dr. Pocock. Of the Arabic language he made great uſe, in explaining the obſcurer paſſages of the Old Teſtament. He took the degree of A. B. in January 1661, and that of A. M. in December, 1663. In 1672 he became chaplain to Dr. Morley, biſhop of Wincheſter, who ſoon afterwards collated him to the rectory of Havant, in Hampſhire, the ſituation of which being unhealthy, he reſigned it for that of Eaſt Woodhay, in the ſame county. In July 1673, he took the degree of B. D. and not long afterwards became chaplain to archbiſhop Sheldon, by whom he was in 1675, collated to the rectory of Lambeth, and two years afterwards, to the option of the precentorſhip of Exeter, in which church he became likewiſe a canon reſidentiary; and in the ſame year, he took the degree of S. T. P.

He was about this time appointed almoner to the princeſs of Orange, and waited on her in Holland, where he regulated her chapel, according to the uſage of the church of England. After one year's attendance there, he came back to England and married,[k] and then returned to Holland, where he continued, however, not more than eight months; when having obtained the princeſs's permiſſion, he came home again.

About the year 1680, he was appointed one of the king's chaplains, and after king James's acceſſion, in 1685, he attended, by his command, the duke of Monmouth, the evening preceding his execution, and afterwards waited on him in his laſt moments. Soon after the government was ſettled upon William and Mary, he became a royal chaplain; and on the promotion of Dr. Sharp, the queen, (during the king's abſence in Holland) advanced him to the deanry of Canterbury, in which he was inſtalled, on July 19, 1691, on which

[k] He married Abigail, daughter of Rich. Guildford, gent.

he reſigned the rectory of East Woodhay. In February, 1701, he was choſen prolocutor of the lower houſe of convocation; but in the December following, when a new convocation was ſummoned, he would not re-accept the office; and the ſame year he refuſed the offer of the primacy of Ireland. In the famous diſpute concerning the rights of convocation, which at this time commenced, he joined with thoſe who defended the lower houſe, and publiſhed a narrative of their proceedings; which on biſhop Gibſon's anſwering, the dean replied with a ſummary defence of that houſe. In the year 1703, the dean was nominated, by the queen, to the ſee of St. Aſaph, and was conſecrated on October 31, on which he relinquiſhed the rectory of Lambeth, but retained this deanry, and the other preferments with the biſhopric, in which indeed he continued but a few months, for he was tranſlated on March following to the ſee of Bath and Wells, and upon his conſecration, the deanry of Canterbury became vacant.[1] The character of Dr. Hooper cannot be better ſummed up than in the words of Dr. Buſby, the famous maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool, under whom he received that part of his education. "That he was the beſt ſcholar, the firſt gentleman, and would make the compleateſt biſhop that ever was educated at that ſchool."

His works were collected into one volume, and publiſhed at Oxford, in 1757; the contents may be ſeen, in the Rev. Mr. Todd's account of him, among the deans of Canterbury, p. 182.

[1] The biſhop died at Barkley, in Somerſetſhire, whither he ſometimes retired. on September 6, 1721, æt. 87, and was buried in the cathedral of Wells, where a monument is erected to his memory; and adjoining to it, a monument with an inſcription to the memory of his wife, who died in 1726, æt. 71; by her he had nine children, of whom only the fourth daughter Abigail, ſurvived, who married Mr. Prowſe, of Somerſetſhire.

13. GEORGE STANHOPE, S. T. P. was on the vacancy of this deanry, by the tranſlation of biſhop Hooper, nominated to it in March, 1704.

He was the ſon of the Rev. Thomas Stanhope, and was born on March 5, 1660, at Hertiſhorn, in Derbyſhire, of which pariſh his father was rector, as well as vicar of St. Margaret, in Leiceſter. His mother, whoſe name was Alleſtree, was of an antient family in Derbyſhire. His grandfather Dr. George Stanhope, precentor of York, and rector of Wheldrake, in that county, was one of thoſe perſecuted eccleſiaſtics, who for their loyalty to king Charles I. experienced the greateſt diſtreſs; for being diſpoſſeſſed of all his preferments, he was driven out of doors, with eleven children. He died in 1644.[m]

The dean received the firſt rudiments of education at the ſchool of Uppingham, in Rutlandſhire, whence he was removed to that of Leiceſter, and again to that of Eton, from which he was elected on the foundation at King's college, in 1677, where he took the degree of A. B in 1681, and that of A. M. in 1685. Having acquired a valuable ſtock of learning, for of the French, as well as of the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, he had acquired a critical knowledge; he entered into holy orders, and ſeems afterwards to have remained at the univerſity till he was in 1688, preferred to the rectory of Tewing, in Hertfordſhire; and the year following to the vicarage of Lewiſham, in Kent; having been chaplain to Lord Dartmouth, the patron of it, and tutor to his ſon; ſoon after which he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to king William and queen Mary, and he enjoyed the ſame honour under queen Anne.[n]

[m] Bowyer's Anecdotes, p. 498. Walker's Suff. of Clergy, pt. ii. p. 83.

[n] Bowyer's Anecdotes, p. 7. See Hutton's account of Dr. Stanhope.

On July 5, 1697, he took the degree of S. T. P. the exerciſes of which he performed publicly and with great applauſe; and in 1701 was appointed preacher at Boyle's Lectures. In 1703 he was preſented to the vicarage of Deptford, which, relinquiſhing Tewing, he held with Lewiſham, by diſpenſation, and ſoon afterwards was promoted to the deanry of Canterbury, in which he was inſtalled on March 23, 1704. He was now alſo Tueſday lecturer at the church of St. Laurence Jury, in which appointment, as well as in the deanry, he was no mean ſucceſſor to Tillotſon and Sharp. The lecture had indeed been long ſupplied by eminent divines, and was reputed to be an office of honour, rather than profit, and he continued in it till 1708, when he reſigned it.

In February, 1714, he was elected prolocutor of the convocation, and was twice afterwards re-choſen.—But the life of dean Stanhope is beſt known by his literary labours, in which his abilities diſtinguiſhed him as an excellent ſcholar, as well as a judicious critic.—He publiſhed a number of ſermons, many of which had been delivered before public bodies, and for the ſervice of public charities, and many other religious tracts and tranſlations, beſides a paraphraſe and comment upon the epiſtles and goſpels, in 4 vol.—A liſt of all which may be found in Mr. Todd's account of him, among the deans of this church. After having lived an example of chearful and unaffected piety, the dean died at Bath, on March 18, 1728.°

He was of a mild and friendly diſpoſition; to the misfortunes of others he was remarkably attentive, and that concern which he expreſſed, conveyed at once conſolation to the heart, and improvement to the un-

° The dean had been twice married; firſt, to Olivia, daughter of Charles Cotton, eſq. of Beresford, in Staffordſhire, by whom he had one ſon and five daughters; ſecondly, to Miſs Parker, half-ſiſter to Sir Charles Wager, who ſurvived him, and died in 1730, æt. 54.

derſtanding.

derſtanding. His care as a pariſh prieſt and as dean, was exemplary, and the advice he gave to others, was always the rule of his own practice. As he had been remarkable for the many good works which he did whilſt living, ſo he ſhewed his charity in his laſt will, for among other benevolent legacies, he gave the ſum of 250l. to found an exhibition for a ſcholar of Canterbury ſchool continuing at ſome college in Cambridge, till the Michaelmas after he had commenced A. M. The dean was buried in Lewiſham church, where, within the altar rails on his graveſtone, is this inſcription:

Depoſitum GEORGII STANHOPE
S. T. P. DEC. CANT. et
Eccleſiæ hujus VICARII, 1728.

And on the north ſide of the altar, is a handſome mural monument erected by his widow, with this inſcription:

In Memory
Of the very Revd GEORGE STANHOPE, D. D.
38 Years Vicar of this Place, and 26 of
the Neighbouring Church at DEPTFORD;
Conſtituted Dean of CANTERBURY, A. D. 1703.
And thrice PROLOCUTOR of the Lower Houſe
of Convocation.
Whoſe Piety was real and rational,
His Charity great and univerſal.
Fruitful in Acts of Mercy, and in all good Works:
His Learning was Elegant and Comprehenſive,
His Converſation Polite and Delicate,
Grave without Preciſeneſs, Facetious without Levity:
The good Chriſtian, the ſolid Divine
and the fine Gentleman,
in him were happily united;
Who, tho' amply qualified for the Higheſt
Honours of his Sacred Function,
Yet was content with only deſerving them.

In his Paſtoral Office a Pattern to his People,
And to all who ſhall ſucceed him in the Care of them.
His Diſcourſes from the PULPIT
Were equally pleaſing and profitable,
A beautiful Intermixture of the cleareſt Reaſoning
with the pureſt Diction,
Attended with all the Graces of a juſt ELOCUTION;
As his Works from the PRESS have ſpoke the Praiſes
Of his happy Genius; his Love of God and Men,
for which Generations to come
will bleſs his Memory.
He was born March the 5th. He died March the 18th, 172⅞.
Aged 68 Years.

14. ELIAS SYDALL, S. T. P. prebendary of this church, was next nominated dean of Canterbury in April, 1728. He was a native of Norwich, and but of mean parentage, being the ſon of a glover in that city, and his education began equally the ſame; for he was admitted in April, 1688, a bible clerk, on the foundation of archbiſhop Parker, at Benet college, in Cambridge, where he took the degree of A. B. in 1691,[p] and that of A. M. in 1695; in which year he was elected fellow of the ſame ſociety; he had been ordained the preceding year.

Continuing to reſide in the univerſity, he engaged in the duty of St. Benet's church, in Cambridge, to which his college, as impropriators, ſupplied the miniſter. This he relinquiſhed in 1702, for having been appointed chaplain to archbiſhop Tenifon, he was collated by him in March to the rectory of Biddenden, in Kent, which occaſioned him to quit his fellowſhip; this benefice, however, he reſigned, on being collated by the ſame patron, in June, 1704, to the rectory of Ive-

[p] Maſters's Hiſtory of C. C. C. C. p. 368 et ſeq.

church,

church, in Romney Marſh,[q] and in 1705 he obtained the degree of S. T. P.[r]

In 1707 he received additional proofs of the primate's regard to him, being collated in June to the rectory of Great Mongeham, which he held by diſpenſation with Ivechurch, and in July to a prebend in the church of Canterbury; and in 1710 he was choſen proctor in convocation for the clergy of the dioceſe, and the next year he was appointed by the archbiſhop to the maſterſhip of the hoſpitals of St. John, Northgate, and St. Nicholas, Harbledown, near Canterbury; to the duties of which office he faithfully attended, till the year 1731, when he made a reſignation of it.

In 1716, he was nominated one of the king's chaplains, and on the death of dean Stanhope was promoted to the deanry of Canterbury, in which he was inſtalled on April 26, 1728. Three years after which he was advanced to the biſhopric of St. David's, and was conſecrated at Ely houſe, in Holborn, on April 11, by a commiſſion from the archbiſhop, to the biſhops of London, Ely, and Bangor,[s] and in the November following he was tranſlated to that of Glouceſter, with both biſhoprics he retained the deanry of Canterbury, till his death, which happened on December 24, 1733, in the 61ſt year of his age, leaving behind him the character of having been a polite ſcholar, and of having been much beloved as a mild and diffident man.[t]

His publications were only ſix ſermons, the laſt of which, preached at the cathedral on Nov. 5, 1715, is

[q] Book of Inductions.

[r] Cambridge Graduates.

[s] Dr. Sydall married the only daughter of William Deedes, M. D. of Canterbury, by whom he had no iſſue. She ſurvived him ſome years, and died in 1758, æt. 69, and was buried in St. James's church, Weſtminſter, near the remains of her huſband.

[t] Maſters's Hiſtory of C. C. C. C. and Church Regiſter. Willis's Manuſcript Notes to Le Neve's Faſti, in the Bodleian library.

a very remarkable one, which was much animadverted on by many of his hearers; the titles of them may be ſeen in Mr. Todd's account of him, among the deans of this church.

The dean was buried in the chancel of St. James's church, in Weſtminſter, on December 31, 1733, where on a flat ſtone, is the following inſcription, now greatly effaced, to his memory.

Spe felici Reſurrectionis
Hic Situs eſt ELIAS SYDALL S. T. P.
NORDOVICI ex Parentibus ingenuis natus,
CANTABRIGIÆ Literis inſitus
Et in Collegii Corporis Chriſti Societatem cooptatus;
Inde a Thoma nuper Archiepiſcopo Cantuarienſi,
Ut ei a ſacris eſſet, vocatus;
Et Eccleſiæ Cantuarienſis Canonicatu,
Præter alia Beneficia, donatus.
Tandem a Rege Georgio 2do.
Ad iſtius Eccleſiæ Decanatum,
Poſtea ad Epiſcopatum MENEVENSEM
Mox ad GLOCESTRIENSEM Evectus.
Ex his Viator Satis ſuperque diſces
Quis hic Homo fuerit,
Cujus Cineres atque oſſa jam calcas.
Qualis autem fuerit,
In die illo extremo
Cum Deus occulta Hominum indicaverit
Sat cito Intelliges.
Tu interea
Noli ante Tempus quicquam judicare;
Obiit, ſi id tibi interſit,
24°, Die Menſis Decembris
Anno { Æræ Chriſtianæ 1733.
Ætatis ſuæ 61.

He bore for his arms, *Argent, a chevron, between three joiners ſquares, gules.*

15. JOHN

15. JOHN LYNCH, S. T. P. prebendary of this church, was the immediate ſucceſſor in this deanry, being nominated to it in January, 1734.

He was deſcended from an antient family in this county, ſettled near Cranbrook, where Symon Lynch founded a grammar ſchool in queen Elizabeth's reign; and afterwards purchaſed the ſeat of Grove, the continued reſidence of this family ever ſince, ſituated about eight miles from Canterbury, and was member in two ſucceſſive parliaments for Sandwich in the reign of queen Mary. From him, in a lineal ſucceſſion, deſcended John, the father of dean Lynch, who was high ſheriff of this county in the laſt year of queen Anne; an active magiſtrate, a deputy lieutenant, and colonel of the militia of it."

Dean Lynch was born on Dec. 5, 1697, and was educated at the King's ſchool, in Canterbury, from which he was removed, in his 18th year, to St. John's college, in Cambridge, and took the degree of A. B. in 1717, and of A. M. in 1721; in the ſame year he was ordained a deacon, and in 1723 was collated by archbiſhop Wake to the rectory of Alhallows, Bread-ſtreet.

On the promotion of Dr. Sydall to the deanry, he was preferred by the ſame patron to a prebend in this church of Canterbury; in which year he obtained the degree of S. T. P. at Cambridge, having attended the king, as one of his chaplains, to Newmarket, and was afterwards collated to the rectory of Sundridge, in this county, which he held by diſpenſation with his living in London."

" See a further account of the family of Lynch, in vol. ix. of the Hiſtory of Kent, p. 187.

" Cambridge Graduate Book. Maſters's Hiſt. of C. C. C. C. p. 401.

In

In April following he married Mary, the youngeſt daughter of archbiſhop Wake,[x] who ſoon afterwards conferred on him the valuable option of the maſterſhip of St. Croſs hoſpital, near Wincheſter; ſoon after which he exchanged the rectory of Bread-ſtreet for that of Alhallows the Great, in Thames-ſtreet. In May, 1731, he obtained from the archbiſhop the valuable rectories of Ickham and Biſhopſborne, near Canterbury, and in the October following, the ſinecure rectory of Eynesford, upon which he relinquiſhed his London living, as well as that of Sundridge. In this year he accepted the maſterſhip of the hoſpitals of St. Nicholas, Harbledown, and St John, Northgate; an appointment attended with no emolument, but requiring much trouble in regulating the concerns of them, and he continued the care of them till 1744, when he reſigned this office.

In January 1734, on the death of biſhop Sydall, Dr. Lynch was promoted to the deanry of Canterbury, and was inſtalled on the 18th of that month. He was prevented from reſiding regularly on this preferment, by the declining health of the archbiſhop, his father-in-law, and he continued at Lambeth to aſſiſt in managing the archiepiſcopal buſineſs there till that primate's death in January, 1737. After this dean Lynch divided his time chiefly between his deanry and his paternal ſeat of Grove; and as he was diſtinguiſhed no leſs for his extended and open hoſpitality, than for the chearfulneſs of his converſation, his company was much ſolicited, and his ſocial qualities were greatly eſteemed by a large and reſpectable neighbourhood. In 1747

[x] She ſurvived him between ſeven and eight years. Their ſecond ſon Dr. John Lynch, now the only ſurviving male deſcendant of the family, is prebendary of this church of Canterbury, and archdeacon of the dioceſe, and is unmarried. See more of the deſcendants of dean Lynch, under the pariſh of Staple, vol. ix. of the Hiſtory of Kent, p. 187.

he

he was appointed prolocutor of the lower houſe of convocation. The dean in 1757 was ſeized with a paralytic ſtroke, which greatly impaired his faculties; he made, however, an effort to exert himſelf again, by preaching in the cathedral, but he delivered his ſermon ſo little to his ſatisfaction, that he never more repeated the attempt. He therefore obtained a royal diſpenſation to excuſe him from all duty, though he ſtill continued his uſual reſidence and hoſpitality at the deanry; nor was he inattentive to his affairs, till his faculties began to leave him ſome months before his death, which happened on Whitſunday, May 25, 1760, in his 63d year. His remains were conveyed to the family vault in the church of Staple; but as yet there has been no monument or memorial placed there to his memory.

To the preferments which he poſſeſſed, as already mentioned, muſt be added, the treaſurerſhip of Saliſbury, another of archbiſhop Wake's options. Notwithſtanding which, large as his income may appear, both as to his eccleſiaſtical preferments, and his private fortune, yet from his hoſpitality, his expences were equal to his income; on his prebendal and decanal houſes he had expended no leſs than 3000l. and his private charities were known to equal his public ſpirit. To the ſociety which was formed in 1751, for the ſupport of the widows and orphans of the clergy in this dioceſe, he was an early and liberal benefactor, and there were very few public charities of which he was not a member, and few occaſional, to which he did not contribute. The intereſt of the ſchool at Canterbury he warmly and ſucceſsfully promoted, gratefully remembering the ſcholar in the dean; nor could he do this more effectually than by placing ſo accompliſhed a gentleman and a ſcholar, as Dr. Beauvoir, to preſide over it, whoſe abilities raiſed it to the higheſt reputation.

The

The dean was much admired as a preacher, and while his health continued, he ſeldom failed to officiate on Sundays, either in his pariſhes or in the cathedral. He has, however, publiſhed only one ſermon, delivered in 1735, before the ſociety for the propagation of the Goſpel, and printed at their requeſt; yet other public bodies, before whom he preached, paid him the ſame compliment, which he always declined.

16. WILLIAM FREIND, S. T. P. canon of Chriſt-church, in Oxford, was, on the death of dean Lynch, appointed his ſucceſſor, being nominated to it in June, 1760.

He was ſon of Dr. Robert Freind, head maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool, by Jane, daughter of Dr. Samuel Delangle, prebendary of Weſtminſter; his grandfather was the Rev. Mr. William Freind, rector of Croughton, in Northamptonſhire. He was admitted a ſcholar at Weſtminſter ſchool in 1727, whence he was elected in 1731, at the age of ſixteen, to Chriſt-church, in Oxford, where he took the degree of A. M. in June, 1738. He had a better view than a continuance of his ſtudentſhip, for as he was deſigned for the church, his father, who was rector of Witney, in Oxfordſhire, had ſolicited the reſignation of that valuable living in his favour, when he ſhould be qualified to take it; a permiſſion which he obtained from Dr. Hoadly, the patron of it; and accordingly, on his father's reſignation, March 26, 1739, he was inſtituted to the rectory, on April 4th following. In 1744 he obtained a prebend of Weſtminſter, and in 1747 he was preſented by that collegiate body to the rectory of Iſlip, near Oxford, with which he held by diſpenſation the rectory of Witney. In July, 1748, he accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity, for which he went out grand compounder.[y] In 1756 he was promoted to a

[y] Bowyer's Anec. p. 325, 330. Biſhop of Oxford's Regiſter. Oxford Graduates.

canonry

canonry of Chriſt-church and relinquiſhed the prebend of Weſtminſter, and on the death of Dr. Lynch in 1760, he was advanced to the deanry of Canterbury, in which he was inſtalled on June 14, that year. In 1761 he was elected prolocutor of the lower houſe of convocation, and on November 6, he delivered before the clergy in the church of St. Paul, an elegant and animated Latin ſermon.[z] The dean enjoyed this dignity but a ſhort time, for he died at the deanry here, on Nov. 26, 1766, æt. 55. Few deans have been more eſteemed than Dr. Freind; for his attainments as a ſcholar and a gentleman were eminent; his conduct, as a divine, was exemplary; he poſſeſſed a moſt benevolent heart, and he was modeſt and unaſſuming.

He publiſhed a ſermon, preached before the houſe of commons January 30, 1755, and the *Concio ad Clerum*, November 6, 1761. There is in the Oxford collection, a copy of Latin verſes by him, on the marriage of the Prince of Orange with the Princeſs Anne, daughter of George II. in 1734. He wrote likewiſe an epitaph on his friend Dr. Morres, vicar of Hinckley; whoſe great accompliſhments he has diſplayed with peculiar energy. He was a great lover of muſic, which he patronized and practiſed. Concerts at the deanry, in his time, were frequent, and many of the performers were the principal gentlemen in Canterbury and the neighbourhood of it; he was a great collector of choice prints, of which he left behind him a very valuable collection. He was chaplain in ordinary both to the late and preſent king, and married one of the ſiſters of Sir Thomas Robinſon, lord Rookby, the late primate of Ireland, by whom he left iſſue three ſons and one daughter.[a]

The

[z] Bowyer's Anec. p. 330, 587. Church Regiſter.

[a] Viz. Robert, who was a ſtudent of Chriſt-church, and died young. William Maximilian, a ſtudent likewiſe of Chriſt-church, where he proceeded A. M. in 1771, and afterwards had preferments

The dean's remains were removed to Witney, and interred near thoſe of his father and mother; under the handſome monument, erected within the rails of the altar in that church, is this inſcription, on a ſmall piece of marble, to the memory of the dean. Here lieth the body of WILLIAM FREIND, D. D. (ſon of the above-mentioned Robert and Jane) dean of Canterbury, and rector of this pariſh, who died on the 26th of November, in the year of our Lord 1766, aged 55.

17. JOHN POTTER, prebendary of this church, ſucceeded next as dean of it, being nominated to it at the end of the year 1766. He was the eldeſt ſon of Dr. Potter, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and after a private education, was entered a member of Chriſt-church, in Oxford, in 1727, where he was ſoon after appointed a canon ſtudent, his father being at that time canon of that church, as well as biſhop of the ſee. He took his degree of A. M. in June, 1734.

His firſt promotion in the church was the vicarage of Blackburne, in Lancaſhire, in the patronage of his father, as archbiſhop of Canterbury; by whoſe intereſt he obtained likewiſe in 1739 the valuable ſinecure of Elme cum Emneth, in the Iſle of Ely; and in 1741 the archdeaconry of Oxford, which was an option of his father's; and the ſame year, in November, he took the degree of B. D. In 1742, he was collated by his father to the vicarage of Lyd, in Kent, with which he held by diſpenſation the rectory of Chidingſtone, in the ſame county, conferred on him by his father likewiſe. In 1745 he was preſented by the crown to a prebend of Canterbury, in which he was inſtalled

ments in Ireland, which he ſoon relinquiſhed, and returned to Oxford. He is at preſent rector of Chinnor, near Thame; and John, elected from Weſtminſter ſchool to Chriſt-church, and proceeded A. M. in 1779; he is now preferred in Ireland. Elizabeth the daughter, married Captain Duncan Campbell, late an officer of the Chatham diviſion of marines.

on

on September 27; in the October following he took the degree of S. T. P. for which he went out grand compounder, as he had alſo for that of B. D. In 1747 he relinquiſhed the rectory of Chidingſtone, being collated by his father to the rich benefice of Wrotham, in this county, with which he kept likewiſe the vicarage of Lyd; to the former church he was a very liberal benefactor in beautifying it, and he greatly improved the parſonage houſe there, at the expence of more than 2000l. In 1766, on the death of Dr. Freind, he was advanced to the deanry of Canterbury, in which he was inſtalled on December 23, but on his promotion to this dignity, he reſigned the archdeaconry of Oxford.

His health was declining ſome time, but the illneſs which occaſioned his death was but ſhort, of which he died at Wrotham, on Sept. 20, 1770, aged 57. He was chaplain in ordinary both to the late and preſent king. He does not appear as an author, except of a copy of verſes in the Oxford Collection of Congratulations, in 1734.

He had married very imprudently in his early part of life, and conſequently highly to the diſapprobation of his father, who though he preſented him as is mentioned before to ſeveral valuable preferments in the church, yet diſinherited him, by leaving the whole of his fortune to his youngeſt ſon, Thomas Potter, eſq.

His remains were brought from Wrotham, and interred in the dean's chapel in this cathedral, on September 27, where there is a graveſtone over him, with this inſcription :[b]

[b] His widow Martha ſurvived him five years, and dying in 1775, æt. 70, was buried in the ſame grave, in which lies likewiſe an infant ſon, removed to it from the nave, at the time of the dean's burial.

JOHANNES

JOHANNES POTTER S. T. P.
CATHEDRALIS ECCLESIÆ CANTUARIENSIS
DECANUS
OBIIT—20—SEPTEMBRIS
ANNO { POST NATUM CHRISTUM MDCCLXX.
ÆTATIS SUÆ LVII.

18. THE HON. BROWNLOW NORTH, D. C. L. and canon of Chriſt-church, was, on Dr. Potter's death, nominated to this deanry. He was the youngeſt ſon of Francis, earl of Guildford, and was formerly a fellow of All Soul's college, and then canon of Chriſt-church, from which he was, on Dr. Potter's death, preferred to this deanry of Canterbury, in which he was inſtalled on October 9, 1770.[c] In the following year he was on September 8, conſecrated biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, upon which this deanry became vacant. He was afterwards tranſlated to the ſee of Worceſter, and from thence to that of Wincheſter, over which he ſtill preſides.

19. JOHN MOORE, S. T. P. ſucceeded Dr. North, as dean of this church. He was formerly of Pembroke college, Oxford, and became prebendary of Durham, and canon of Chriſt-church, in Oxford, both which preferments he held at the time of his being nominated to this deanry,[d] in which he was inſtalled on Sept. 20, 1771; but he kept this prefer-

[c] He married Miſs Baniſter, daughter of Mr. Baniſter, a Weſt India merchant.

[d] Dr. Moore married one of the ſiſters of Sir John Eden, bart. of Durham, being his ſecond wife, by whom he had four ſons and two daughters, Caroline and Mary, both deceaſed.—Of the ſons, George, D. D. is prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of Braſted; he married on June 29, 1795, lady Mary-Elizabeth, daughter of James, earl of Errol. Charles, the ſecond ſon, is M. P. for Woodſtock; Robert, the third, married on January 3, 1800, the daughter of Matthew Bell, eſq. of Wolſington, in Northumberland, deceaſed; and John, the fourth ſon, is now at Eton ſchool.

ment

ment only four years, for on February 12, 1775, he was conſecrated biſhop of Bangor, upon which this deanry became vacant, and the dean left it, much to the regret of all thoſe whom he preſided over, and of the reſpectable neighbourhood who were admitted to the ſociety of himſelf and family; at the ſame time no dean had ever more joy expreſſed at his promotion, or good wiſhes for his ſtill further advancement, which were happily realized in his elevation to the higheſt dignity of the church, the metropolitical ſee of Canterbury.

20. THE HON. JAMES CORNWALLIS, D. C. L. ſucceeded, on the conſecration of Dr. Moore, to this deanry, in which he was inſtalled on April 29, 1775. He was ſecond ſurviving ſon of Charles, earl Cornwallis; and was formerly a fellow of Merton college, Oxford; he was afterwards promoted to a prebend of Weſtminſter, which he relinquiſhed on his acceptance of this deanry. In September, 1781, he was conſecrated diſhop of Lichfield and Coventry.[e]

21. GEORGE HORNE, S. T. P. preſident of Magdalen college in Oxford, ſucceeded Dr. Cornwallis in this deanry, to which he was nominated in September, 1781. He was born in 1730, at Otham, in this county, of which pariſh his father, the Rev. Samuel Horne, was rector, under whom he received his early education; after which he continued a ſmall time at Maidſtone ſchool, from whence he went to Oxford, where, in March 1746, he was admitted at Univerſity college, having been previouſly choſen to a ſcholarſhip there, from the above ſchool. In October, 1749, he took the degree of A. B. and following year was elected to the fellowſhip of Magdalen college, which is appropriated to a native of Kent.

[e] He was afterwards dean of Windſor, and is now dean of Durham. Dr. Cornwallis married Catherine, one of the ſiſters of Sir Horace Mann, bart.

In the univerſity he was a laborious ſtudent, and gave many elegant teſtimonies of the various learning which he had acquired; and he became critically acquainted with the Hebrew language, and ſtudied ſucceſsfully the fathers of the church. Soon after he had obtained the fellowſhip, he began to attract particular obſervation, by the warmth with which he eſpouſed the philoſophy of Mr. Hutchinſon; and in 1751 he commenced an attack on the Newtonian ſyſtem, in favour of the former. This produced numerous publications on both ſides, but thoſe of Mr. Horne had a vein of ironical humour peculiar to himſelf.

In 1752 he took the degree of A. M. and in the year following entered into holy orders; and he now became a frequent and earneſt preacher.

From ſcenes of controverſy we return to thoſe of academical employment, in which we find Mr. Horne in 1758 junior proctor of the univerſity; at the expiration of which office he took the degree of B. D. In 1760 he attacked Dr. Kennicott's method of correcting the Hebrew text, in which his endeavours were to prove that divine unequal to the buſineſs in which he was engaged; four years after which he took the degree of S. T. P.

As yet, he was advanced to no conſpicuous ſtation. He never, indeed, obtained a parochial benefice.—But on the vacancy of the preſidentſhip of Magdalen college, he was elected to ſucceed in that important ſtation on January 27, 1768; and in the following year publiſhed his Conſiderations on the Life and Death of St. John the Baptiſt, being the ſubſtance of ſeveral ſermons, which he had delivered before the univerſity in Magdalen chapel, on the Baptiſt's day. In 1771 he was appointed one of the king's chaplains in ordinary, in which quality he officiated till his appointment to the deanry of Canterbury. Next year he exerted his abilities in defence of our civil and religious eſtabliſhment; by firmly oppoſing the deſigns

of

of thoſe who would have aboliſhed ſubſcriptions, and have altered the liturgy; an application for which purpoſe having been made to parliament, and on this account he publiſhed a letter to lord North, with conſiderations on this projected reformation. In 1776 he publiſhed his Commentary on the Pſalms; in which, although a unanimous conſent has not been given to all his explanations, yet all confeſs it to be a work, in which the earneſtneſs of the Chriſtian teacher, and the modeſty of the critic are alike conſpicuous. In the ſame year he was appointed vice chancellor of the univerſity, in which ſtation he continued till October, 1780, and perhaps few ever preſided in that diſtinguiſhed ſtation with greater attention or greater popularity. During which time, Dr. Adam Smith having publiſhed an eulogium on the life of David Hume, whereas Dr. Horne thought a reprehenſion more neceſſary, he publiſhed in 1777, a letter to him on the occaſion, in which, ſtiling himſelf one of the people called Chriſtians, he laſhes with keen and deſerved irony, both the philoſopher and his panegyriſt. In 1779 he publiſhed two volumes of ſermons, many of which had been preached before the univerſity. His preferment at preſent, conſiſted only of his headſhip, the income of which was, however, very conſiderable; but on the promotion of Dr. Cornwallis to a biſhopric in 1781, he was advanced to the deanry of Canterbury, in which he was inſtalled on September 22. His time was now divided between Oxford and Canterbury; and as at the former place he was beloved as the amiable governor, ſo at the latter he became no leſs eſteemed as the friendly and hoſpitable dean;[f] and

[f] The dean was the moſt agreeable, as well as the moſt inſtructive companion. He abounded with pleaſant anecdote and valuable information. His manner too, gave additional humour to whatever was facetious. They who knew him beſt, will often reflect on thoſe happy hours, in which they enjoyed his company,

and indeed his hoſpitality at both would have been much more liberal, had it been left to his own inclinations.

During his reſidence at Canterbury, he was always ready, as he had ever been, both in the metropolis and in the univerſity, to exert his ſervices from the pulpit, not only in the general courſe of Sundays in the cathedral, on which days he preached almoſt without intermiſſion, but on every public occaſion. In 1784 he publiſhed his Letters on Infidelity, in which, armed with the weapons of ſound arguments and exquiſite humour, he expoſes the vain pretenſions of ſcience, falſely ſo called, and defeats the dark and wretched ſyſtem of Hume. The theological opinions of another philoſopher, Dr. Prieſtley, occaſioned in 1787, the publication of a letter to him as from an under graduate of Oxford, in which the mutability of the doctor's creed is expoſed with much humour.—This was ſoon known to come from the pen of the dean of Canterbury.

The earlier promotion of Dr. Horne to the mitre, would not have been more grateful to the world, than it would have been due to his merit. However, on the tranſlation of Dr. Bagot from the ſee of Norwich in 1790, he was nominated to it, and was conſecrated at Lambeth chapel on June 7, upon which the deanry of Canterbury became vacant. On Dr. Horne's advancement to a biſhopric, his health was but in a precarious ſituation, and it afterwards decayed rather than improved. He repaired however to his palace at Norwich, and a paralytic ſtroke ſome weeks before his death, fruſtrated all hopes of his recovery; and the 17th of January, 1792, put an end to his ſevere infirmities, and his exemplary patience. Thus ended the life of biſhop Horne, in the 62d year

and will acknowledge how pleaſantly they paſſed, and moved ſmoothly and ſwiftly along, in the enjoyment of his entertaining converſation.

of

of it; a prelate whom few have ſurpaſſed in real learning, none in piety. His works, beſides thoſe abovementioned, were numerous, all which may be found noticed in Mr. Todd's life of him, among the deans of Canterbury. He married in 1768 the daughter of Philip Burton, eſq. of Hatton-ſtreet, by whom he left three daughters, the eldeſt of whom married the Rev. Mr. Selby Hele, rector of Colmworth, in Bedfordſhire, and the youngeſt the Rev. Mr. Hole, of Devonſhire. His remains were interred in the family vault of his father-in-law, before-mentioned, at Eltham, in Kent, where a monument is erected in the churchyard to his memory, with an elegant and juſt inſcription; and the ſame, with only a ſlight alteration, has alſo been put on a monument erected to his memory in the cathedral church of Norwich, of which the following is a copy:

Sacred to the Memory of
The Right Reverend George Horne, D. D.
Many Years Preſident of Magdalen College in Oxford,
Dean of Canterbury,
And late Biſhop of this Dioceſe:
In whoſe Character
Depth of Learning, Brightneſs of Imagination,
Sanctity of Manners, and Sweetneſs of Temper
Were united beyond the uſual Lot of Mortality.
With his Diſcourſes from the Pulpit, his Hearers
Whether of the Univerſity, the City, or the Country Pariſh,
Were edified and delighted.
His Commentary on the Pſalms will continue to be
A Companion to the Cloſet,
Till the Devotion of Earth ſhall end in the Hallelujahs of Heaven.
His Soul, having patiently ſuffered under ſuch Infirmities,
As ſeemed not due to his Years,
Took its flight from this Vale of Miſery,
To the unſpeakable Loſs of the Church of England,
And his ſurviving Friends and Admirers,
January 17, 1792, in the 62d Year of his Age.

22. WILLIAM BULLER, S. T. P. ſucceeded Dr. Horne in this deanry; he was formerly of Oriel college, Oxford, and afterwards dean of Exeter, from whence he was removed to this of Canterbury, in which he was inſtalled on June 22, 1790. He continued in it but a ſhort time, for on Dec. 2, 1792, he was conſecrated biſhop of Exeter; upon which this deanry became vacant.

23. FOLLIOTT HERBERT WALKER CORNEWALL, S. T. P. on the promotion of Dr. Buller, was nominated to this deanry. He was formerly a fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and was afterwards preferred to a canonry of Windſor, and from thence to this deanry, in which he was inſtalled on Jan. 26, 1793. He continued in it but a ſhort time, as he was promoted to the biſhopric of Briſtol in 1797, when the deanry became vacant.

24. THOMAS POWIS, S. T. P. on the promotion of Dr. Cornewall, was nominated to this deanry, in which he was inſtalled on May 13, 1797. He was formerly fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, and had been a prebendary of Briſtol, and canon of Windſor. He is the preſent dean of this metropolitical cathedral church.[g]

THE ARMS of the deanry of Canterbury are, *Azure, on a croſs, argent, the letter* Ꝕ *ſable, ſurmounted with the letter* i, *of the laſt.*

ON THE FOUNDATION of the dean and chapter of this cathedral church of Canterbury, the king reſerved to himſelf the nomination of the dean and canons, or prebendaries of it. The former, and nine of the latter ſtill continue ſo, but the nomination of the remaining three, being the firſt, fourth, and ſixth pre-

[g] In the great drawing-room in the deanry-houſe at Canterbury, is a continued ſeries, (one only excepted, of dean Aglionby) of the portraits of the deans of this church, from dean Wotton down to dean North.

bendaries,

bendaries, were granted in exchange by Edward VI. in his firſt year, to the archbiſhop of Canterbury,[h] in whoſe nomination they ſtill continue at this time.

A LIST OF THE CANONS OR PREBENDARIES OF THIS CHURCH.

CANONS IN THE FIRST PREBEND.

1. RICHARD THORNDEN, *alias* STEDE, S. T. P. was, by the foundation charter, named the firſt prebendary in this ſtall. He had been one of the monks of the late priory of Chriſt-church, and had been maſter or cuſtos of Canterbury college, in Oxford. In 1541 he was elected by the dean and chapter to be proctor for the chapter in convocation; in 1539 he wa sconſecrated ſuffragan biſhop of Dover, and died in 1558, being the laſt year of queen Mary's reign, at Biſhopſborne, of which church, as well as Adiſham, he had been rector, and was buried in the former.[i]

King Henry VIII. in his 31ſt year, granted to Richard, biſhop ſuffragan of Dover, the ſcite of the monaſtery of Childrens Langley, and ſeveral manors and lands in Kent, late belonging to it, to hold without any rent or account, during his life, or until he ſhould be promoted to one or more eccleſiaſtical benefices, dignity, or annuity of the annual or greater value than 100l.[k]

2. GEORGE LILYE, ſon of William Lilye, the famous grammarian, was educated at Magdalen col-

[h] Augmentation-office, deeds of purchaſe and exchange, Kent, box F. 33.

[i] I find his name written both Thornton and Thorndon.—Batt. Somn. pt. ii. p. 123; and more of him before, in the Hiſt. of Kent, under Dover.

[k] Deeds of Inrolment, in Augmentation-office.

lege, in Oxford; leaving which, though without taking a degree, he travelled to Rome, where he was known to cardinal Pole, and was taken under his protection, when he became noted there for his ſingular endowments and proficiency in various parts of learning. Soon after his return home he was made canon of St. Paul's cathedral, and afterwards, through the cardinal's favour, was preferred to this dignity in the church of Canterbury, upon the death of biſhop Thornden,[l] being collated to it on March 13, 1557, and was the firſt nominated ſince the grant of it to the archbiſhop by king Edward VI. He erected a monument for his father in St. Paul's church, in London, and in the epitaph ſtiles himſelf a canon of it. He died in 1559,[m] and was buried in the church-yard of that cathedral.[n]

3. THEODORE NEWTON, A. M. ſucceeded him in this ſtall, and was rector of St. Dionis Backchurch, London. He died in 1568, and was buried in the chapter-houſe here.[o]

4. THOMAS LAWSE, LL. D. the archbiſhop's commiſſary, was collated in his room, in 1568, and was maſter of Eaſtbridge hoſpital, in Canterbury.[p] He reſigned this prebend ſome little time before Nov. 27, 1589, but continued his maſterſhip till his death, which happened on Auguſt 9, 1594.[q]

5. WILLIAM REDMAN, S. T. P. archdeacon of this dioceſe, was inſtalled on November 27, 1589,

[l] See Biog. Brit. vol. v. p. 2970.

[m] Battely's Somner, pt. ii. p. 123. See Biog. Brit. vol. v. p. 2970, note [I].

[n] See more of him, Newcourt's Repert. p. 171. Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 16, where ſee an account of him and his writings.

[o] His will is in Prerog. off. Cant. proved Feb. 7, 1568.

[p] Battely's Somner, pt. ii. p. 123.

[q] He was ſon of Thomas Lawſe, of Ayleſham, in Norfolk, and bore for his arms, *Or, on a chief, ſable, three ſtars of ſix points of the field.*

and

and was afterwards rector of Biſhopſborne and of Upper Hardres. On January 12, 1594, he was conſecrated biſhop of Norwich, on which this prebend became vacant.[r]

6. RICHARD BANCROFT, S. T. P. was collated and inſtalled on January 14, 1594. He vacated this prebend, being conſecrated biſhop of London in 1597,[s] and was afterwards promoted to this archiepiſcopal chair.

7. RICHARD WOOD, S. T. P. was inſtalled on April 29, 1597. He died on Sept. 15, 1609,[t] and was buried in this cathedral.[u]

8. HENRY AIRAY, S. T. P. provoſt of Queen's college, Oxford, ſucceeded him in this dignity. He died in 1616.[w]

9. JOHN WARNER, S. T. P. was next promoted to this ſtall. He was educated at Magdalen college, in Oxford, of which he became fellow; which he reſigned about 1610, on being preſented to the rectory of St. Dionis Backchurch, in London, and in 1616, was collated to this prebend. In 1633 he was promoted to the deanry of Lichfield, and on January 14, was conſecrated biſhop of Rocheſter; on which this preferment became vacant. He gave the beautiful marble font to this church. To the church of Rocheſter he was a generous benefactor;[x] but the college at Bromley, which he founded and endowed for clergymens' widows, will ever remain a monument of his great and liberal munificence.

[r] See more of him among the liſt of archdeacons.
[s] Battely's Somner, pt. ii. p. 124. [t] Ibid.
[u] His will, proved September 22, 1609, is in Prerogative-office, Canterbury.
[w] Battely's Somner, pt. ii. p. 124.
[x] See an account of him and his benefactions, in Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 373.

10. WILLIAM BRAY, B. D. was next collated to it, and was inſtalled on Nov. 13, 1637. He died in 1644,[y] after which it remained vacant, till

11. JOHN CASTILION, S. T. P. was, after the reſtoration of church and monarchy in 1660, collated the next to it. He was educated at Chriſt church, in Oxford, and in 1676 was made dean of Rocheſter.—He was rector of Merſham in this county, and vicar of Minſter, in Thanet, and dying on Oct. 21, 1688, was buried in the lower ſouth croſs iſle of this cathedral.[z] On his graveſtone was this ſhort memorial inſcribed for him. JOHANNES CASTILION, S. T. P. *eccleſiæ cathedralis Roffenſis decanus & hujus eccleſiæ canonicus obiit* 21 Octob. *A. D.* 1688 *ætatis ſuæ* 75. Margaretta uxor ejus obiit 12 Julii An. Dom. 1716, ætatis 80.

12. JOHN BATTELY, a native of St. Edmundſbury, in Suffolk, fellow of Trinity college, in Cambridge, and chaplain to archbiſhop Sancroft, was collated to this prebend on November 5, 1688, being then archdeacon of this dioceſe, rector of Adiſham, and maſter of Eaſtbridge hoſpital, to which he appears to have been a good benefactor.[a] He died in October, 1708, and was buried in this cathedral; his epitaph may be ſeen in the liſt of archdeacons.

13. EDWARD TENISON, LL. B. was collated next to it, and was inſtalled on March 19, 1708-9. He was of Benet college, in Cambridge, and was firſt rector of Witterſham, and vicar of Lydd, in this county, and then of Sundridge and Chiddingſtone, and became likewiſe in 1708 archdeacon of Carmarthen, in Wales, and a prebendary of the church of Lichfield.

[y] Rym. Fœd. vol. xx. p. 219. Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, pt. ii. p. 6.

[z] See Lewis's Thanet, p. 102. Newcourt's Repert. p. 332. Wood's Ath. vol. ii. faſti, p. 138.

[a] See Battely, p. 172.

In

In 1730 he was promoted to the biſhopric of Oſſory, in Ireland;[b] upon which this ſtall became vacant, and was conferred on

14. WILLIAM GREKIE, S. T. P. who ſucceeded him in this ſtall in July, 1731. He was archdeacon of Glouceſter, and had firſt the rectories of Deal and Woodchurch, both which he reſigned, and afterwards held the rectories of Chevening and Southfleet, in this county, the former of which he reſigned on being inducted to Alhallows Barking, London. He died unmarried in 1767, æt. 77. His ſiſter Jane married Sir John Head, bart. prebendary of this church, and archdeacon of this dioceſe.

15. JOHN BENSON, S. T. P.[c] was collated that ſame year to it, being then one of the ſix preachers of this church; he had been rector of Rucking, and vicar of Shepherdſwell with Coldred, which latter he reſigned and held the former with the rectory of Great Chart, as he afterwards did that rectory with that of Harbledown, and in 1780 exchanged both theſe rectories for the vicarage of Boxley, in this county, which, on being preſented to the vicarage of Littleborne in 1789, he held therewith; but reſigned the latter in 1794, and now holds only Boxley. He is the preſent prebendary of this ſtall.

[b] See an account of both Teniſon's prebendaries, in Biog. Brit. vol. vi. p. 3929. The biſhop of Oſſory died in 1735, at Dublin, æt. 62.

[c] Created S. T. P. by the archbiſhop, 1770. He was nephew to Dr Benſon, biſhop of Glouceſter, who gave him the regiſterſhip of the dioceſe of Glouceſter, which he ſome time ſince reſigned in favor of his ſon. He married Suſanna, daughter of Dr. Oliver, of Bath, by whom he has a ſon Martin, and two daughters, Catherine-Elizabeth, married to the Rev. John Wood, vicar of Herne, and Harriet unmarried.

CANONS IN THE SECOND PREBEND.

1. ARTHUR ST. LEGER was inſtalled in 1542, being appointed to it by the foundation charter. He attended upon Sir Anthony St. Leger, the lord deputy of Ireland, and had a diſpenſation anno 38th king Henry VIII. for non-reſidence, during his ſtay there.[d] He reſigned this prebend in 1568.

2. ANTHONY RUSH, S. T. P. born in the dioceſe of Norwich, and fellow of Magdalen college, in Oxford, afterwards one of the queen's chaplains and an excellent preacher, was next promoted to it, being inſtalled on April 6, 1568. He was canon of Windſor, and dean of Chicheſter, and died in the beginning of the year 1577.

3. JOHN LANGWORTH, S. T. P. educated in New college, Oxford, being the ſon of Lancelot Langworth, eſq. of Kertlebury, in Worceſterſhire, was next inſtalled in this prebend in 1578, and in 1579 was likewiſe promoted to a ſtall in the church of Worceſter, and became archdeacon of Wells in 1588. He died in 1613, and was buried in Canterbury cathedral on January 13, that year.[e]

4. RICHARD HUNT, S. T. P. was inſtalled in 1614. He was made dean of Durham in 1620, and in 1631 reſigned this prebend.

5. THOMAS BLECHYNDEN, S. T. P. was the next prebend,[f] being inſtalled on the 4th of Decem-

[d] See Battely, p. 172.

[e] His will, proved January 22, 1613, is in the Prerog. off. Canterbury. Willis's Cath. vol. i. p. 668.

[f] He died in 1638, and was buried at Durham. See Willis, ibid. p. 252.

[g] Rym. Fœd. vol. xix. p. 543.

ber

ber,[h] 1631, but in 1642 he was ejected by the puritans, and this preferment remained vacant till the time of the reſtoration, before which he died.

6. PETER GUNNING, S. T. P. was admitted on the reſtoration into this prebend, being inſtalled on July 9, 1660, before which he had ſuffered much by ſequeſtrations and other loſſes, for his loyalty. He was born at Hoo, in this county, of which pariſh his father was vicar, in which neighbourhood his family remains at this time. He was educated at the king's ſchool, in theſe precincts, and became fellow of Clare-hall, in Cambridge, afterwards chaplain of New college, in Oxford, maſter of Benet and St. John's colleges, in Cambridge, lady Margaret, and Regius profeſſor in that univerſity; beſides which, he was rector of Cotteſmore and Stoke Bruern, in Northamptonſhire, and miniſter of St. Mary's the Leſs, in Cambridge. In 1669, he was conſecrated biſhop of Chicheſter, upon which this ſtall became vacant.[i]

In 1674 he was tranſlated to Ely. He was a perſon of moſt diffuſive charity, a univerſal benefactor to all places to which he had any relation, and what he had not ſpent in his life, he gave by his will to charitable uſes, particularly the endowment of poor vicarages. He died much lamented in 1684, and was buried in that cathedral, æt. 91.

7. JOHN TILLOTSON, A. M. was admitted fellow of Clare-hall, in the room of Peter Gunning abovementioned. He was inducted in 1663 to the rectory of Ketton, *alias* Keddington, in Suffolk, and was inſtalled into this prebend on March 14, 1669, and afterwards, upon the death of dean Turner, was promoted in 1672 to the deanry of this church; in the

[h] Rymer's Fœd. vol. xix. p. 349. Walker's Suff. of the Clergy, pt. ii. p. 7.

[i] See an account of him in Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 766.

liſt

liſt of the deans of which, and of the archbiſhops of this ſee, more may be ſeen of him.

8. SAMUEL PARKER, S. T. P. was inſtalled in this prebend on November 18, 1672, being then archdeacon of this dioceſe and rector of both Chartham and Ickham, in this county. He was a native of Northampton, and was educated at Wadham college in Oxford firſt, and afterwards went to Trinity, where he changed his principles from ſtrict preſbyterianiſm, to thoſe of the church of England, and became chaplain to archbiſhop Sheldon. In 1673 he was made maſter of Eaſtbridge hoſpital, in Canterbury; he reſigned this prebend in 1685, and was next year conſecrated biſhop of Oxford, on which this prebend became vacant, though he afterwards held the archdeaconry with the rectory of Ickham, and the maſterſhip of Eaſtbridge hoſpital *in commendam*.[k]

9. JOHN BRADFORD, S. T. P. ſucceeded him in it, and was inſtalled in October, 1685, and died about ſix weeks afterwards; he was buried, his body being wrapt in ſere cloth, on December 12, that year, in this cathedral.[l]

10. JOHN YOUNGER, S. T. P. of Magdalen college, in Oxford, ſucceeded him, and was inſtalled on the 30th of that month, in which his predeceſſor died. He reſigned his prebend in 1691, and was afterwards

[k] See an account of him and his writings in Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 814. Willis's Cath. vol. ii. p. 436. He was intruded by king James II. on Magdalen college for their preſident, whoſe humour he ſeemed entirely diſpoſed to comply with; and, as Anthony Wood intimates, would have changed his religion for that of Rome, but for his wife, who was unwilling to be parted from him, and being thus riveted in the king's meaſures, he procured him to be elected September 18, and conſecrated October 17, 1686, biſhop of Oxford, of which he had little enjoyment; for dying March 20, 1687, æt. 47, at Magdalen college, he was buried in the chapel there without any memorial. See more of him among the archdeacons, hereafter.

[l] Battely, ibid.

canon

canon reſidentiary and dean of St. Paul's, and clerk of the cloſet to queen Anne.[m]

11. JOHN WILLIAMS, S. T. P. ſucceeded him and was inſtalled on April 27, 1691. He was born in Northamptonſhire, and was ſometime of Magdalen-hall, in Oxford. After the reſtoration he became miniſter of St. Peter's, Paul's wharf, in London, rector of Gillingham, and vicar of Wrotham, in this county, and afterwards rector of St. Mildred's, Poultry, London, and canon of St. Paul's, being then chaplain to king William, and in 1697 was conſecrated biſhop of Chicheſter, on which this ſtall became vacant.[n]

12. JOHN ROBINSON, S. T. P. was next advanced to this prebend, being inſtalled on June 16, 1697; he was at that time the queen's envoy to the king of Sweden; he was afterwards made, in 1703, dean of Windſor, and on November 19, 1710, was conſecrated biſhop of Briſtol,[o] upon which this ſtall became vacant.

13. EDWARD FINCH, S. T. P. ſon of Heneage, earl of Nottingham, lord chancellor,[p] and brother of Henry Finch, dean of York, was inſtalled on February 8, following. He was canon reſidentiary likewiſe of the church of York, and rector of Wigan, in Lancaſhire. He died in 1738.

14. JOHN GRIFFITH, S. T. P. was inſtalled in 1737-8, and next year was inducted to the rectory of St. Michael Queenhithe, London. He died in 1765, and was ſucceeded by

15. THOMAS DAMPIER, S. T. P. who was inſtalled that year; he was a native of Somerſetſhire,

[m] See Wood's Ath. vol. ii. faſti, p. 214.

[n] See an account of him and his writings in Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 1119.

[o] He was afterwards lord privy ſeal, and in 1713, tranſlated to London.

[p] See the grant of this prebend, in Harleian MSS. No. 2264, 236.

and

and had been fellow of King's college, in Cambridge, and afterwards under-maſter of Eton ſchool. In 1769 he was promoted to a canonry of Windſor, on which he reſigned this ſtall. He afterwards, among other preferments, was made dean of Durham.[q]

16. BENNET STORER, S. T. P.[r] late of Trinity college, Cambridge, was inſtalled in his room, on July 3, 1769, and is the preſent incumbent of it.

CANONS IN THE THIRD PREBEND.

1. RICHARD CHAMPION, S. T. P. appointed in the foundation charter of this church, was inſtalled in 1542. He was chaplain to archbiſhop Cranmer, and died in May, 1543.[s]

2. ROBERT GOLDSON, *alias* Goldſey, then one of the king's chaplains, was next promoted to this prebend, and inſtalled on June 7, 1543; he was likewiſe chaplain to the princeſs, afterwards queen Elizabeth. He was deprived of this prebend in 1554.

3. WILLIAM DARRELL was inſtalled in April that year;[t] he wrote a treatiſe *De Caſtellis Cantiæ*, the manuſcript of which is in the library of the Herald's office, in London. He died in 1580.

[q] In 1771 he was inſtalled prebeudary of Durham, which two years afterwards he exchanged for the maſterſhip of Sherburn hoſpital, a preferment which he afterwards, being then dean of Durham, reſigned in favour of his ſon the preſent dean of Rocheſter. He died at Bath in 1777.

[r] So created by the archbiſhop, 1770.

[s] By his will, proved in the Prerog. office in Canterbury, on June 20, 1543, it appears, that he had a benefice in London, and was vicar likewiſe of Eaſtry. He mentions his friends Drs. Nicholas and Lancelot Ridley; he appears to have been a learned man, by the ſeveral books he left among his friends, and mentioned in his will.

[t] He had queen Mary's letters of preſentation on April 2, 1554. Rym. Fœd. vol. xv. p. 382.

4. ROBERT

4. Robert Hovenden, S. T. P. a native of Kent, was inſtalled that year; he had been fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, and then warden, when taking orders he was entertained as domeſtic chaplain by archbiſhop Parker, by whoſe intereſt he was promoted to this prebend, and was advanced likewiſe to prebends in the churches both of Wells and Lincoln. He wrote the Life of archbiſhop Chicheley, the founder of the above college, and dying on March 25, 1614, was buried in the chapel of it.[u]

5. Thomas Jackson, S. T. P. a native of Lancaſhire, was inſtalled in 1614, being at that time rector of Ivechurch, after which he was, at times, rector of Great Chart, Chilham, St. George's in Canterbury, and of Milton, near that city, and likewiſe miniſter of Wye, in this county. He found ſuch favour with the puritans, having been a witneſs againſt archbiſhop Laud, who had been his good friend and patron,[w] that the ſtate committee allowed him 100l. penſion.[x] He was buried on November 13, 1646, in this cathedral, after which this prebend remained vacant till the reſtoration, when

6. William Belk, S. T. P. was inſtalled prebendary of it in July, 1660. He was firſt rector of Wootton, afterwards of Chilham, and then of Wickhambreaux, in this county. He died on Auguſt 12, 1676, æt. 74, and was buried in the lower ſouth croſs of this cathedral, where his graveſtone ſtill remains, and this inſcription: *Hic jacet* Gulielmus Belk, S. T. P. *canonicus hujus eccleſiæ uxorem habuit* Elizabetham Thomæ Hardreſs de Hardreſs, *in comitatu* Cantiano, *equitis filiam obiit* 12 *die* Auguſti, *Anno Domini* 1676, *ætatis ſuæ* 74.

[u] See an account of him and his writings in Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 393.

[w] Wood ſays the archbiſhop had given him an hoſpital.

[x] Walker's Suff. of Clergy, pt. ii. p. 7. See an account of him and his writings in Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 636.

7. THOMAS BELK, S. T. P. ſon of the former prebendary, ſucceeded him in his rectory of Wickham, as well as in this ſtall, in 1676. He died on Sept. 17, 1712,[y] and was buried in the ſouth croſs of this cathedral, cloſe to the grave of his father, and this inſcription on the ſame ſtone: *Hic etiam jacet* THOMAS BELK, S. T. P. *canonicus hujus eccleſiæ, filius* Gulielmi Belk, S. T. P. *uxorem habuit*, Annam Henrici Oxenden, *de* Deane, *in comitatu* Cantiæ, *Baronetti filiam obiit* 17 *die* Septembris, *An.* 1712, *ætat.* 72.

8. WILLIAM HIGDEN, S. T. P. was the next prebendary, being inſtalled on May 9, 1713. He was rector of St. Paul's church, in Shadwell, and dying on Auguſt 28, 1715, was buried in the new chapel at Weſtminſter.

9. THOMAS BOWERS, A. M. ſucceeded him, and was inſtalled on Sept. 28, 1715. Next year he commenced S. T. P. in 1721 he was promoted to the archdeaconry of this dioceſe; in 1722 he was conſecrated biſhop of Chicheſter, but kept both theſe preferments, which he held *in commendam* till his death, which happened on Auguſt 13, 1724.

10. WILLIAM AYERST, S. T. P. was inſtalled in this prebend on Nov. 5, 1724. He was educated at Maidſtone ſchool,[z] and then at Univerſity college, Oxford, and afterwards was fellow of Queen's college, in Cambridge; in 1703 he attended lord Raby, afterwards earl of Stafford, to the court of Berlin, as chaplain and ſecretary to the embaſſy; and again to the Hague in 1711, and to the congreſs of Utrecht in 1712; in the ſucceeding reign he attended Sir Robert Cotton, as chaplain of the embaſſy to France. He had been, at times, rector of Graveſend and Sturmouth, and vicar of Northfleet, and was afterwards

[y] His will, proved October 18, 1712, is in Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

[z] Hiſtory of Maidſtone, p. 164.

rector

rector of St. George and St. Mary Magdalen, Canterbury, all which he resigned, and in 1724 was promoted to this prebend. He published an elegant edition of Sallust, which he dedicated to Sir Joseph Williamson; he died on May 8, 1765, æt. 83, being then rector of North Cray, in this county, and of St. Swithin's, London stone. He was buried in the middle of the nave of this cathedral.[a]

11. RICHARD SUTTON succeeded to this stall on June 1, that same year; he was rector of Ayrham near Newark, at the parsonage of which he died in 1786, and was succeeded by

12. WILLIAM WELFITT, S. T. P. who had this stall conferred on him that year. He was vicar of Walton, in Yorkshire, which he exchanged in 1795, on being collated to the rectory of Hastingleigh and vicarage of Elmsted, in this county; both which he now holds with the vicarage of Ticehurst, in Sussex. He is the present prebendary of this stall.

CANONS IN THE FOURTH PREBEND.

1. RICHARD PARKHURST was nominated in the foundation charter, to be the first canon of this prebend, in which he was installed in 1542. He died in 1558.

2. NICHOLAS HARPSFIELD, LL. D. archdeacon of this diocese, and rector of Saltwood, was promoted to this prebend, in which he was installed on Nov. 1, 1558; but being a Papist, he was, on queen Elizabeth's accession to the crown in 1559, deprived of all his preferments, and committed prisoner to the Fleet,

[a] He bore for his arms, *Argent, on a chevron engrailed, gules, in the upper part a sun; in the lower, a falcon volant, or, in the sinister chief, a cross pomal, gules.*

for denying the queen's ſupremacy, where he continued ſeveral years.[b]

3. THOMAS BEACON, S. T. P. was next inſtalled in this prebend in 1559. He laboured as much to overthrow the power of the pope, and the church of Rome, as his predeceſſor had done to promote it; for which purpoſe he wrote ſeveral very bitter treatiſes. He died in 1567.[c]

4. JOHN BUNGEY, vicar of Lewiſham, was inſtalled on July 7, 1567. He died November 20, 1595, and was buried in Chartham church,[d] of which he was rector.

5. CHARLES FOTHERBY, B. D. was admitted in 1595, and was next year inſtituted to the archdeaconry of this dioceſe, both which dignities he reſigned, on being promoted to be dean of this church, in the year 1615.

6. PETER DU MOULIN, S. T. P. (in Latin *Molinæus*), a native of France, who fled into England for religion ſake, was collated by the archbiſhop to this prebend in 1615. He was the author of ſeveral elegant Latin poems and learned treatiſes.[e] He died at Sedan, on March 10, 1658, before which time this prebend had remained vacant ſeveral years, and it continued ſo till the reſtoration of church and ſtate.

7. PETER DU MOULIN, S. T. P. ſucceeded his father in this ſtall in June 1660. He was a doctor of Leyden, and was incorporated both in Oxford and

[b] See more of him among the archdeacons.

[c] His will is in Prerog. office, Canterbury, proved July 3, 1567. See Granger's Biog. Hiſt. vol. i. p. 156.

[d] He was ſon of John Bungey, of Filbye, in Norfolk; and married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Parker, of Norwich, brother of Matthew, archbiſhop of Canterbury, by whom he had eight ſons and four daughters. He built the ſeat of Myſtole, in Chartham; and bore for his arms, *Argent, a lion paſſant, or, three bezants, two in chief, and one in baſe.* There is a pedigree of them in the heraldic viſitation of Kent, anno 1619.

[e] See Wood's Ath. vol. i. faſti, p. 265-112.

Cambridge,

Cambridge, in the ſame degree. He was chaplain to king Charles II. and died in October, 1684, æt. 84,[f] and upwards, being then rector of Adiſham, and was buried in this cathedral. He was the author of ſeveral treatiſes, and was a zealous Calviniſt. His laſt words, ſays Wood, which he uttered on his death-bed, were, *Since Calviniſm is cried down, actum eſt de Religione Chriſti apud Anglos.*[g]

8. WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, S. T. P. ſucceeded him, and was inſtalled on November 5, 1684. He was a native of Leiceſter, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; he was afterwards rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, London, and archdeacon of Colcheſter. He was conſecrated biſhop of St. Aſaph in 1704,[h] on which this prebend became vacant.

9. JOHN MILLS, S. T. P. was inſtalled in it on Auguſt 14, 1704; he was principal of Edmund hall, Oxford, and editor of the large Greek teſtament. He died in 1707.

10. ELIAS SYDALL, S. T. P. was next inſtalled in this prebend, on July 23, 1707; he had been chaplain to archbiſhop Teniſon, and was rector of Ivechurch and of Mongeham, which he held together by diſpenſation, and was maſter of St. John's and St. Nicholas's hoſpitals. In April 1728, he was promoted to the

[f] His will, proved October 13, 1684, is in Prerog. off. Canterbury. By it he gave his book in folio, which had coſt him much labour and expence, being the defence of king James's book againſt cardinal Perron, engliſhed by him; and alſo all thoſe books compoſed by him, for the defence of the church and the king, in the moſt perilous times; and other books wrote by him for God's holy truth, to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, to be kept in the common library there for ever. He gave to his kinſman John Maximilian Delangle, D. D. canon of Chriſt-church, Canterbury, the pictures of his father and Dr. Rivitt, and all his manuſcripts and writings that do not concern his eſtate.

[g] See an account of him and his writings, in Wood's Ath. vol. i. faſti, p. 112.

[h] Ibid. p. 176.

deanry of this church, on which this prebend became vacant.[i]

11. JOHN LYNCH, S. T. P. was inſtalled in it in 1728, in the room of Dr. Sydall, being then rector of Alhallows, Bread-ſtreet, London, and being afterwards collated to the rectory of Sundridge, in Kent, he held them together by diſpenſation, and was made maſter of St. Croſs's hoſpital, near Wincheſter; in 1731 he reſigned the above livings, on being promoted to thoſe of Ickham and Biſhopſborne, and had the ſinecure rectory of Eynsford conferred on him, and the maſterſhip of the two hoſpitals of St. John, Northgate, and St, Nicholas, Harbledown. In January 1734, on his promotion to the deanry of this church in the room of Dr. Sydall, this prebend became vacant,[k] and

12. EDWARD DONNE, LL. D. was made prebendary in his room in 1733-4. He was rector of Alhallows, Lombard-ſtreet, and dying on January 1746, was buried in the north croſs iſle of this cathedral.

13. THOMAS TANNER, S. T. P. was next collated to it, and was inſtalled in it on January 31, 1746. He was the ſon of Dr. Tanner, biſhop of Norwich, and became rector of Hadleigh, and of Monks Idleigh, in Suffolk; he died at the parſonage houſe of the former, on March 11, 1786, æt. 69. Dr. Tanner married one of the daughters of archbiſhop Potter, whom he ſurvived. He left by her an only daughter, married to Richard Milles, eſq. of Nackington.

14. THOMAS KING, S. T. P. was made prebendary in his room, and inſtalled on April 1, the ſame year, which he vacated in 1795, on being preſented by the archbiſhop of Canterbury to the chancellorſhip of the church of Lincoln, an option. He is alſo rector of Bladon cum Woodſtock, in Oxford. And in his room

15. HOUSTONNE RADCLIFFE, S. T. P. was inſtalled in it the ſame year, having been domeſtic chap-

[i] See more of him among the deans. [k] See ibid.

lain

lain to archbiſhop Moore. In 1780 he was preſented to the vicarage of Gillingham, in the deanry of Shoreham, by Brazen Noſe college, in Oxford, of which ſociety he was a fellow; and in 1788 was collated by the archbiſhop to the rectory of Ickham, near Canterbury, both which he now holds by diſpenſation. On October 4, 1796, he preached at St. Paul's church in London, the *Concio ad Clerum*, which he afterwards publiſhed, by the command of the archbiſhop. He is the preſent incumbent of this ſtall.

CANONS IN THE FIFTH PREBEND.

1. NICHOLAS RIDLEY was appointed by the foundation charter, to be the firſt prebendery of it, and was inſtalled in 1542. He was born at Wyllyſmondwick, in Northumberland; firſt educated at Cambridge, and thence removed to Oxford, where he afterwards became fellow of Univerſity college in 1521, afterwards maſter of Pembroke hall, in Cambridge, vicar of Herne, in this county, chaplain to king Edward VI. and prebendary of Weſtminſter and of this church, and continued ſo whilſt he was biſhop of Rocheſter, in which ſee he was conſecrated on Sept. 5, 1547, and until he was conſecrated biſhop of London in 1549, when it became vacant. There is a remarkable tranſaction of his at the viſitation of Cambridge, whilſt he was biſhop of Rocheſter, recorded in the hiſtory of the reformation, which gives an inſtance of his integrity, and biſhop Goodwyn in his account of the biſhops of London, has made an honourable mention of him.[1]

2. THOMAS WILLOUGHBYE, dean of Rocheſter, ſucceeded him in this prebend, being inſtalled on June

[1] He was tranſlated to London in 1549, and burnt at Oxford in 1555. See an account of him and his writings in Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 94; and his life in Biog. Brit. vol. vii. appendix, p. 150. Fox, vol. iii. p. 434.

23, 1550. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took the degrees of doctor, both in law and divinity; he was rector of Biſhopſborne and Barham, in this county. He was deprived of this, with his other preferments in 1553,[m] and was ſucceeded in this prebend by

3. RALPH JACKSON, who was inſtalled in 1554. He held this prebend in 1557.

4. RICHARD WILLOUGHBYE.

5. RICHARD COLF, S. T. P. a native of Calais,[n] but educated at Chriſt-church, in Oxford, was the next prebendary; being inſtalled in 1585, in which year he was vicar of Milton, near Sittingborne, and then of Herne, in this county. He died on October 7, 1613, and was buried in the north iſle, at the upper end of the nave of this cathedral,[o] where there is a ſmall mural monument placed to his memory, with this inſcription: *Hæc quam vides (Lector) Memoriala in Gratiam Reverendi Viri* RICHARDI COLF. *Sacræ Theologiæ Doctoris, hujus Eccleſiæ Præbendarii poſita hic eſt. Natus* is Calati Angliam *petiit, adjuc parvulus, ſtudiit* Oxonii *in Æde* Chriſti: *tædium gravis morbi longum patientiſſime ferens, atq; in ea quam verbo & vita profeſſus eſt fide ad finam perſeverans Circiter* LXIII *& Incarn:* MDCXLVIII *die* Octob 7 *cum ad ejuſdem anni in hac Metropolitica Eccleſia vice decanus eſſet placidiſſime in Domino obdormivit.*

6. WILLIAM TUNSTAL ſucceeded him, being inſtalled in 1613. He died in November, 1622, and was buried in this cathedral.

[m] He was afterwards biſhop of Saliſbury.

[n] See an account of him in Wood's Ath. vol. i. faſti, p. 180. He was ſon of Amande Colf, of Calais, and afterwards of Canterbury. They bore for their arms, *Or, a feſs, ſable, between three colts of the ſecond.* There is a pedigree of them in the heraldic viſitation of the county of Kent, anno 1619.

[o] His will, proved October 27, 1613, is in Prerog. office, Canterbury.

7. ISAAC

7. ISAAC BARGRAVE, S. T. P. was the next prebendary, being inſtalled on Nov. 6, 1622, from hence he was promoted to the deanry of this church in the year 1625; a further account of whom may be ſeen in the liſt of deans. On his promotion this ſtall became vacant.

8. THOMAS PASK, S. T. P. was next promoted to it in 1625. He was maſter of Clare hall, in Cambridge; archdeacon of London, and rector of Much Hadham, in Hertfordſhire. From all which preferments he was ſequeſtered in the time of the civil wars; but living till the reſtoration of Charles II. he was then reinſtated in them. He died in 1662.[p]

9. JOHN BARGRAVE, S. T. P. ſucceeded him, and was inſtalled on September 26, 1662. He was educated at Peter houſe, in Cambridge, and afterwards became rector of St. Michael, Harbledown. He died on May 11, 1680, æt. 70,[q] and was buried under a flat marble ſtone, on the entrance into the martyrdom.

[p] See the Mercurius Ruſticus. Walker's Suff. of the Clergy, p. 6. pt. 2, p. 141.

[q] Walker's Suff. of Clergy, pt. 2, p. 152. Wood's Ath. vol. ii. faſti, p. 152. His will was proved in Prerog. office, Canterbury, on May 28, 1680. By it, he ordered his body to be buried in the earth, and the chain which he took from one of the Engliſh ſlave's legs, which he redeemed from Angiers, to be hung aloft over his grave, with ſome ſmall motto for a memorandum over him. He gave his cabinet of medals with the antiquities that ſtood upon it, in his ſtudy, and all his other greater medalions that hung upon the ſhelves, unto the library of the cathedral church of Canterbury; to which he gave likewiſe, the great octangular round marble table, that ſtood in his dining-room; and he gave ſeveral books to the library of St. Peter's college, in Cambridge, viz. two vols. of Mathiolus upon Diſcorides, in Italian, the cuts all illuminated; a rare piece, preſented formerly by the States of Venice to the king of England's eminent ambaſſador, Sir Henry Wootton; and ſeveral other valuable books named therein.—He gave to the library of Canterbury all his large and leſſer maps of Italy, Old Rome and New, in ſheets at large, very fair, together with all the cuts in his trunks, of all the antient ruins, the palaces, ſtatues, fountains, the cardinals, ſoldiers, philoſophers, &c. of Italy, France and High Germany.

10. GEORGE

10. GEORGE THORP, S. T. P. ſucceeded next, and was inſtalled on May 26, 1680. He was chaplain to archbiſhop Sancroft, and was rector of both Biſhopſborne and Ickham. He died in November 1719, and was buried in this cathedral, in the ſouth croſs.[q]

11. JOHN HANCOCK, S. T. P. had the prebend conferred on him, and was inſtalled on Dec. 14, 1719 He died æt. 80, in 1728.

12. JOHN HARRIS, S. T. P. ſucceeded to this ſtall in 1728, being dean of St. Buriens, in Cornwall, and was inſtalled on Auguſt 2, that year. In 1729 he was conſecrated biſhop of Landaff, but held this prebend *in commendam* till his death, in 1738, on which this preferment became vacant.

13. THOMAS TENISON was inſtalled in it, anno 1738. He died in May 1742, and was buried in the nave of this cathedral.[r]

14. SPENCER COWPER, S. T. P. ſecond ſon of William, earl Cowper, was preferred to this ſtall in 1742, being then rector of Fordwich, in this county. In 1746 he was promoted to the deanry of Durham, upon which this ſtall became vacant.

15. ARTHUR YOUNG, LL. D. chaplain to the houſe of commons, ſucceeded to it in 1746, being inſtalled on June 28; and in 1748 was inducted to the vicarage of Ixning, in Suffolk. He died in 1759.

16. JOHN HEAD, S. T. P. archdeacon of this dioceſe, was next promoted to this prebend, being inſtalled on July 17, 1759, and on the death of his elder brother in 1768, ſucceeded him in the title of baronet. He was rector of Pluckley and of St. George's, Canterbury; both which he reſigned for the rectory of Ickham, in this county, in the chancel of which church he was buried. He died on Dec. 4, 1769.[s]

[q] In the regiſter of burials, within theſe precincts, he is entered, by the deſcription of *the good and hoſpitable* Dr. Thorpe.

[r] See an account of both the Teniſons, prebendaries of this church, in Biog. Brit. vol. vi. p. 3929.

[s] See more of him among the archdeacons.

17. JOHN

17. JOHN PALMER, S. T. P.[t] late of Jeſus college, Cambridge, chaplain to the houſe of commons, ſucceeded him, in the ſame month and year. He was in 1776 preſented to the rectory of St. Swithin's, London Stone. He exchanged this prebend with his ſucceſſor, in 1781, for the rectory of Adiſham, which was conferred on his ſon; upon which

18. JOHN LYNCH, LL. D. ſecond ſon of Dr. John Lynch, dean of Canterbury, was promoted to it that year, being inſtalled on April 28, 1781. He is rector of St. Dionis Back church, London, and archdeacon of this dioceſe, to which he was collated on Nov. 7, 1788, and is the preſent incumbent of this ſtall.[u]

CANONS IN THE SIXTH PREBEND.

1. JOHN MENYS, a monk of the late ſuppreſſed priory, was nominated in king Henry VIII.'s charter of foundation, the firſt prebendary in it, in which he was inſtalled in 1542. He died in 1549, and was buried in the north iſle of this cathedral.[w]

2. EDMUND CRANMER, brother to the archbiſhop, being then archdeacon of Canterbury and provoſt of Wingham, was on March 4, 1549, promoted to this prebend likewiſe; and had beſides the rich benefices of Cliff and Ickham conferred on him. In the year 1554, he was deprived of all his preferments, and forced to fly into Germany, to ſave his life, for being married; and is ſaid to have died abroad in 1571.[x]

[t] He was ſo created by the archbiſhop in 1770.

[u] See more of him among the archdeacons.

[w] His will is in Prerog. office, Cant. proved March 8, anno 4 Edward VI. He deſired to be buried in the north iſle of the cathedral, where the firſt maſſe was wont to be ſaid.

[x] See more of him among the archdeacons.

3. ROBERT

3. ROBERT COLENS, or *Collins*, LL. B. was admitted canon, and inſtalled on April 12, 1554, in his room.[y] He was commiſſary to the archbiſhop and official to the archdeacon. He was deprived of this prebend in 1559.

4. ALEXANDER NOWEL, S. T. P. was the next prebendary, being inſtalled on Feb. 14, 1560. Upon queen Mary's acceſſion to the throne, he was one of thoſe who fled into Germany, and returned again in the beginning of the next reign of queen Elizabeth, when he had ſeveral eccleſiaſtical dignities conferred upon him; for on February 14, 1560, as above-mentioned, he was conſtituted canon of this church, and of the church of Weſtminſter; but in the year 1564, being promoted to the deanry of St. Paul's, in London, he ſeems to have reſigned both his prebendal ſtalls. He was buried in the church of St. Paul.

5. JOHN PORY, S. T. P. ſucceeded dean Nowel in this prebend, in which he was inſtalled on May 1, 1564. He reſigned it in 1567.

6. JOHN HILL, *alias* Bury, of Chriſt-church, in Oxford, who had ſucceeded dean Nowel in the prebend of Weſtminſter, reſigning it in 1567, was inſtalled prebendary of this church June 29th that year, and his predeceſſor John Pory was admitted to the canonry of Weſtminſter in his room; ſo there ſeems to have been a mutual exchange of theſe dignities. He was afterwards vicar of Minſter, in the Iſle of Thanet, and dying in 1597, was buried in this cathedral.[z]

7. WILLIAM WHITAKER, S. T. P. Regius profeſſor and maſter of St. John's college, in Cambridge, ſucceeded on May 10, 1597, and died in the ſame year.

[y] He was preſented that year. See Rymer's Fœdera, vol. xv. p. 382.

[z] His wife Mary ſurvived him, and dying at the latter end of the ſame year, was buried near him.

8. ADRIAN

8. ADRIAN SARAVIA, S. T. P. prebendary of Glouceſter, was, on the death of Dr. Whitaker, admitted canon of this church, on December 6, 1597. He was a native of Flanders, being born in the town of Hedin, in Artois; he received his doctor's degree at Leyden, in Holland, and about the year 1582 became preacher to the French church there, and about five or ſix years afterwards, came into England, when he was incorporated in the univerſity of Oxford, and taught ſchool in ſeveral places, particularly the free-ſchool at Southampton; but growing in eſteem for his learning, he was preferred to a prebend in the church of Glouceſter, then to one in this church; archbiſhop Whitgift, the lord chancellor Hatton, and the lord treaſurer Cecil, were his ſingular good friends and benefactors. He had alſo contracted an intimate familiarity with the venerable Mr. Hooker, then rector of Biſhopſborne, not far from this place, with whom he held ſeveral conferences concerning the eccleſiaſtical hierarchy. Iſaac Caſaubon, a contemporary canon of this church, a man of ſolid learning and judgment, ſpeaks with high commendation of Saravia, for the book which he wrote on epiſcopacy,[a] in a manuſcript diary of his own life. He was vicar of Lewiſham, and rector of Great Chart, and in 1601 was further promoted to a prebendary of Weſtminſter; he was a grave and venerable divine. Dying on January 25, 1612, æt. 82,[b] he was buried in the north iſle of the nave of this cathedral, where there is a ſmall monument, againſt the wall, erected to his memory. He was twice married; firſt to Catherine D'Alliz, who died in 1605, and lies buried by him;

[a] His works were collected together and printed at London in 1611.

[b] See Walton's Lives, p. 215, 256. Newcourt's Rep. p. 927, Willis's Cath. vol. i. p. 744. Strype's Annals, vol. i. p. 524, vol. iii, p. 288. Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 140. His will, proved January 21, 1612, is in Prerog. off. Cant.

ſecondly

ſecondly to Margaret de Wytts, who ſurvived him, and erected this monument to his memory, on which is this inſcription: *Dilecto conjugi* HADRIANO *de* SARAVIA, Margareta Wiits, *adjuc ſuperſtes qua cum ille nuptias ſecundo iniit, annoſq; ſex pie & feliciter vixit. Memoriale hoc ſincerum licet exiguum amoris ſui quaſi pignus ponendum curavit: Fuit is dum vixit Theologiæ doctor egregius, Cathedralis hujus eccleſiæ prebendarius, meritiſſimus vir in omni literarum genere, eximius pietate, probitate, gravitate, ſuavitate morum inſignis; ſcriptis clarus, fide plenus, & bonis operibus dives valde, natione* Belga, *natus* Hedinæ Arteſiæ *rexit quondam* Lugduni *Batavorum,* Angliæ *Petiit primo ſub initium Regni beatæ memoriæ* Elizabethæ. *Doctor* (Lugduni *ante Creatus)* Oxoniæ *poſt incorporatus eſt.*

In Memoria Æterna erit Juſtus 1612.

Near the monument, on his graveſtone, was once this inſcription, long ſince obliterated. *Hic Inhumata Jacent Corpora* ADRIANI SARAVIA, *ejus prius nuptæ* CATHERINÆ D'ALLEZ. *Obiit illa placide in Domino Anno Ætatis ſuæ* 82 *Salutis noſtræ* 1612, *Jan.* 25. *Hæc* 2 *Febr.* 1605, *Anno a Nuptiis* 15.

9. JOHN ABBOT, S. T. P. ſucceeded him and was inſtalled in 1612. He died in Auguſt 1615, and was buried in this cathedral.

10. JOHN SANDFORD, S. T. P. rector of Ivechurch and Snave, was collated to this prebend by archbiſhop Abbot, whoſe chaplain he was, in the year 1615. He was the ſon of Richard Sandford, of Chard, in Somerſetſhire, of which county he was a native,[c] and was educated at Baliol, and afterwards at Magdalen college, in Oxford, of which laſt he was chaplain. He was a good ſcholar, a ſound divine,

[c] He bore for his arms, *Argent, a chevron, between three mullets, ſable, an annulet, or, on the chevron, for difference.* There is a pedigree of them in the heraldic viſitation of the county of Kent, anno 1619.

maſter

maſter of ſeveral languages, and had a taſte for poetry; he wrote an introduction to the Spaniſh, Italian and French tongues. He died on Sept. 24, 1629, æt. 60,[d] and was buried in the north iſle of the nave of this church, where his graveſtone and inſcription on it, remained till very lately as follows: *Depoſitum Venerabilis* JOHANNIS SANDFORD, *viri inter literatos paucis, nulli inter liberales Secundi, Deo hic quaſi ab Eleemoſynarii, viduis Mariti, orphanis Patroni, Quem tu, Lector, rudes inſtruendo, eſurientes paſcendo, nudos veſtiendo imitare et mercede nunquam peritura fruere obiit* 24 *Septembris*

Anno { *Salutis* 1629 / *Ætatis* 60 / *Canonicatus* 12

11. JOHN JEFFRYS, S. T. P. was inſtalled in his room in 1629, being then rector of Old Romney; he was living in 1645.

12. JOHN AUCHER, S. T. P. was, on the reſtoration of king Charles II. admitted to this prebend, being inſtalled on July 9, 1660. Among other charities, he left by his will, a legacy towards the ſupport of clergymens' widows for ever, and was beſides, a benefactor to Alhallows church, in Lombard-ſtreet, London.[e] Having filled this ſtall for the ſpace of forty years, he died on March 12, 1700, æt. 82, and was buried in the north iſle of the nave of this church,[f] where his graveſtone, with this inſcription, remained till very lately. JOHANNES AUCHER, *S. T. P. Qui ob fidem Deo & Eccleſiæ & Regi Egregie preſtanti cum*

[d] His will is in Prerog. office, Canterbury. He gave in it a legacy of books to the library of Chriſt-church, heretofore demoliſhed, and then intended by the governors of it to be repaired and rebuilt. See an account of him and his writings in Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 540.

[e] See Strype's Survey, B. 2, p. 156.

[f] His will, proved March 27, 1701, is in Prerogative office, Canterbury.

reduce

reduce Carolo II. *ad Canonicatum hujus Eccleſiæ admiſſus eſt quem ultro* 40 *annos excoluit & redditus* 80 *librarum viduis clericorum alendis in perpetuam reliquit obiit* 12 Martii *anno Domini* 1700 *ætatis* 82.

13. THOMAS GREEN, S. T. P. was next promoted to it, being inſtalled on March 19, 1700. He was born in the city of Norwich, and educated at Benet college, in Cambridge, of which he became firſt fellow, and afterwards maſter. In 1695 he became vicar of Minſter, in Thanet, and in 1708 rector of Adiſham, and was the ſame year promoted to the archdeaconry of this dioceſe. In 1716 he was inducted to the vicarage of St. Martin's in the Fields, Weſtminſter; after which he was conſecrated, on October 8, 1721, biſhop of Norwich, and thence in 1723 tranſlated to Ely, on the former of which promotions this ſtall became vacant.[g]

14. EDWARD WAKE, S. T. P. was next collated to this prebend, being inſtalled on Nov. 9, 1721; he was likewiſe a prebendary of the church of Lincoln,[h] and rector of Whethamſted, in Hertfordſhire. He died at Canterbury on November 7, 1732, æt. 68, and was buried in this cathedral, in the ſouth croſs iſle.

15. EDWARD WAKE, A. M. ſucceeded next on his father's deceaſe to this ſtall, on Nov. 24, 1732, being fellow of All Souls college, in Oxford. He died in 1738, and was buried in the ſouth iſle of this cathedral.

16. SAMUEL STEDMAN, S. T. P. was collated to this ſtall on Jan. 18, 1738-9. In 1756 he was promoted to the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and died on May 11, 1768.[i]

[g] See more of him among the archdeacons of this dioceſe.

[h] Willis's Cath. vol. ii. p. 206, 233.

[i] Dr. Stedman left one ſon and one daughter, the former took orders and became vicar of Preſton, near Wingham, and rector of Elmſted, in this county. He died in 1792.

17. GEORGE

17. GEORGE BERKELEY, LL. D. ſucceeded him and was inſtalled June 11, 1768, being the ſecond ſon of the well-known biſhop of Cloyne, in Ireland, by a daughter of Mr. Forſter, ſpeaker of the Iriſh houſe of commons. He was ſtudent of Chriſt-church, in Oxford, and in 1764 was collated by the archbiſhop to the valuable rectory of Acton, in Middleſex, which, with his patron's leave, he exchanged for this ſtall. He was firſt vicar of Eaſt-Garſton, then of Bray, and in 1768 was inducted to the vicarage of Cookham, which preferments all lay in Berkſhire; the latter he held with the vicarage of Eaſt Peckham, in this county, but reſigned it on being promoted to St. Clement's Danes, in London, which, having reſigned Cookham, he held with the vicarage of Tycehurſt, in Suſſex. He likewiſe was chancellor of the collegiate church of Brecon, in Wales. He died on January 6, 1795, æt. 61, and was buried in Chriſt-church, in Oxford, in the ſame vault with the biſhop his father.[k]

18. GEORGE MOORE, A. M. was his ſucceſſor, being inſtalled on Feb. 12, following. He is the eldeſt ſon of the moſt Rev. the archbiſhop of Canterbury, now rector of Wrotham, having reſigned the rectory of Braſted, in this county, and is the preſent incumbent of this ſtall.[l]

[k] Dr. Berkeley married Elizabeth, the eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr. Frinſham, by his wife, the daughter of Mr. Cherry, of Shottiſbrooke, in Berkſhire; by her he had two ſons, George-Monk Berkeley, eſq. and Robert, who both died unmarried, the latter in his infancy. He bore for his arms the ſame coat as thoſe of Glouceſterſhire. Mrs. Berkeley is ſtill ſurviving. This year, 1800, an 8vo. volume of ſermons, by Dr. Berkeley, with his portrait, &c. has been advertized for publication.

[l] See a further account of him in the Liſt of Deans, in that of his father as dean of Canterbury.

CANONS IN THE SEVENTH PREBEND.

1. HUGO GLAZIER, a friar minor of Oxford, and B. D. was nominated in king Henry VIII.'s foundation charter, the firſt prebendary in this ſtall, and was inſtalled in 1542. He was rector of Deal, and ſucceeded Dr. Harvey, as commiſſary-general of Calais, to archbiſhop Cranmer. He was a great favourer of the reformation, and preached the firſt Lent ſermon at St. Paul's croſs, after king Edward VI.'s acceſſion to the crown;[m] he died in 1557, upon which

2. JOHN BUTLER was inſtalled in it that ſame year and died in 1569. He was buried in the chapter-houſe here.[n]

3. RALPH CAVELAR ſucceeded to it, and was inſtalled on January 27, 1569. He died on January 4, 1606, but is ſuppoſed to have reſigned this prebend ſome time before, for

4. JOHN WINTER was the next prebendary of this ſtall, and was likewiſe rector of Southfleet, and dying in January, 1606, was buried in this church.[o]

5. WILLIAM BARLOW, S. T. P. ſometime fellow of Trinity-hall, in Cambridge, was next inſtalled in this prebend, and was likewiſe prebendary of St. Paul's and of Weſtminſter, and dean of Cheſter, whence he was promoted to the ſee of Rocheſter;[p] he

[m] Wood's Ath. vol. i. faſti, p. 61.

[n] His will, proved Feb. 23, 1569, is in the Prerog. office, Canterbury, in which he deſires to be buried in the chapter-houſe beſide Mr. Newton; he was then vicar of Minſter, and parſon of Kingſton. It appears by his will, that he was owner of ſeveral houſes and lands in and about Calais, in one of which he had dwelt, all of which he bequeathed to different perſons, ſhould that place ever become Engliſh again.

[o] His will, proved January 13, 1605, is in Prerog. off.

[p] From which ſee he was tranſlated in 1608, to that of Lincoln. He died in 1613, and was buried in the chancel of Bugden church. Willis's Cath. vol. ii. p. 68.

held

held this prebend in *commendam*, till the year 1608, when he was tranſlated to Lincoln, when, on its becoming vacant

6. BENJAMIN CARRIER, S. T. P. was inſtalled in it in 1609. He died in 1614,[q] and was ſucceeded by

7. JOHN SYMPSON, S. T. P. of Corpus Chriſti college, in Oxford, the ſon of Nicholas Sympſon, a prebendary likewiſe of this church, who was inſtalled in 1614.[r] He died in May 1630, æt. 51, and lies buried with his father Nicholas, above-mentioned, in the middle of the nave of it.[s]

8. THOMAS WESTLY, S. T. P. was his ſucceſſor here, being inſtalled on May 8,[t] that ſame year. He was rector of Great Chart, in this county, and miniſter of the Savoy church, in London, when dying about 1639,[u] he was buried in the latter church.

[q] See Strype's Annals, vol. i. p. 567.

[r] John Sympſon, S. T. P. was inducted in 1619, to the rectory of Aldington, in this county; and in 1626 held it by diſpenſation with Sandhurſt. Rym. Fœd. vol. xviii. p. 874; but whether the above-mentioned perſon, I know not.

[s] His father Nicholas died in 1609, æt. 60; and Nicholas, ſon of John, above mentioned, died in 1680, æt. 58; being at firſt bred a merchant (as the inſcription on the grave-ſtone informed us, which was put down after his death, and removed on the new pavement of the nave) and afterwards retired into the country, where he remained quietly, during the confuſion of the rebellion. They all three lie buried near each other here.—Wood, in his Athenæ, vol. i. faſti, p. 180, ſays, by miſtake, that this Nicholas was likewiſe a canon of this church, but he never was in orders. It was his grandfather Nicholas who was the canon, of whom mention will be made hereafter, among thoſe of the eighth prebend, and the inſcription on the grave-ſtone inſerted. His will, proved June 1, is in Prerog. court, Cant. by which he appears to have been poſſeſſed of different eſtates, in ſeveral pariſhes in this county, and mentions the leaſe of his houſe wherein he then dwelt.

[t] He had the king's letters patent, for the next prebend that ſhould become vacant, dated Auguſt 13, 1628. Rym. Fœd. vol. xix. p. 43.

[u] Ibid. vol. xx. p. 387-5. Wood's Ath. vol. i. faſti, p. 252.

9. SAMUEL BAKER, S. T. P. was next inſtalled in this prebend, in May 1639.[w] He was of Chriſt college, in Cambridge, afterwards chaplain to biſhop Juxon, rector of St. Mary Hill and St. Chriſtopher's, in London, prebendary of St. Paul's, and canon of Windſor, but being deprived in the time of the rebellion, by the Puritans, as being an Arminian, this ſtall continued vacant till the reſtoration of church and monarchy, before which he was deceaſed,[x] and

10. THOMAS PEIRCE, S. T. P. was, on the reſtoration, in 1660, inſtalled in it on July 9. He was born at the Devizes, in Wiltſhire; fellow of Magdalen college, in Oxford, from which he was ejected by the parliament viſitors in 1648, after which he became rector of Brington, in Northamptonſhire. After the reſtoration, he was made king's chaplain, and canon of this church, as above mentioned, and created S. T. P. and prebendary of the church of Lincoln. In the year 1661 he was made preſident of Magdalen college, which he reſigned on being promoted to the deanry of Sarum, but he ſeems to have held this prebend in *commendam*, till his death on March 28, 1691, being buried in the church-yard of North Tidworth, in Wiltſhire;[y] upon which

11. ZACHEUS ISHAM, S. T. P. was next admitted prebendary in it, and inſtalled on May 19, 1691. He was born at Barby, in Northamptonſhire, was ſtudent of Chriſt church, in Oxford, afterwards chaplain to biſhop Compton, rector of Biſhopſgate, in London, and prebendary of St. Paul's, and laſtly of this church.[z]

[w] He had the king's letter of preſentation on May 18, 1639. Rym. Fœd. vol. xx. p. 387.

[x] He was living in 1645.

[y] See an account of him in Wood's Ath. vol. i. faſti, p. 226. Newc. Rep. p. 215. Walk. Suff. Clergy, pt. ii. p. 7.

[z] See an account of him and his writings in Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 401, 858.

12. HENRY

12. HENRY JAMES, S. T. P. was next inſtalled in it on Auguſt 4, 1705.[a] He was preſident of Queen's college, in Cambridge, and regius profeſſor of divinity there. He died on March 15, 1716, and was buried in the chapel of that college.

13. WILLIAM BRADSHAW, A. M. ſucceeded him in it, being inſtalled on March 24, 1716. He was a native of Abergavenny, and then rector of Fawley, in Hampſhire, afterwards S. T. P. He reſigned this ſtall in July 1723, being made firſt canon, and next year dean of Chriſt-church, Oxford, and afterwards biſhop of Briſtol.[b]

14. JOHN CLARK, S. T. P. ſucceeded him, and was inſtalled on Auguſt 15, 1723. He was afterwards made dean of Saliſbury, upon which this ſtall became vacant.

15. SAMUEL LISLE, S. T. P. was inſtalled on Auguſt 9, 1728. He was then archdeacon of this dioceſe, in the liſt of whom, hereafter, more may be ſeen of him. In 1744 he was promoted to the biſhopric of St. Aſaph, on which this ſtall became vacant, and was afterwards tranſlated to the biſhopric of Norwich.

16. FRANCIS WALWYN, S. T. P. ſucceeded to it on April 14, 1744; he was educated at Maidſtone ſchool. He was at times rector of Great Mongeham, St. Mary Bredman, Canterbury, and Eaſt Peckham, which he reſigned, on being collated to that of Adiſham, in this county. He died unmarried on May 19, 1770, at his prebendal houſe, and was buried in the church at Maidſtone.[c]

17. WILLIAM BARFORD, S. T. P. chaplain to the houſe of commons, ſucceeded to this prebend in

[a] See Harleian MSS No. 2262-77.

[b] He died on December 16, 1732, æt. 60, and was buried in Briſtol cathedral.

[c] See Hiſtory of Maidſtone, p. 164.

1770, being inſtalled on June 23. He was educated at Eton, whence he became fellow of King's college, and was afterwards elected public orator of the univerſity of Cambridge in 1763, and next year inſtituted to the rectory of Pilton, in Northamptonſhire, which he vacated, and became afterwards rector of Fordingbridge, in Hampſhire, which he reſigned for that of Kimpton, in Hertfordſhire, of which he was rector at his death, as well as of Alhallows, Lombard-ſtreet, London, and fellow of Eton college. He died *ſ. p.* leaving his widow ſurviving, at his parſonage-houſe of Kimpton, in November, 1792, univerſally reſpected by all learned and good men; upon which

18. JOHN LUXMOORE, A. M. was promoted to this ſtall that year, being nominated on February 14, 1793, and was inſtalled on the 23d in the ſame month. In June 1795 he had the degree of S. T. P. conferred on him by the archbiſhop; in 1796 he was preſented to the vicarage of Tenterden, which he held with the rectory of St. George the Martyr, Queen's-ſquare, on his promotion to the deanry of Glouceſter.

19. THOMAS COOMBE, D. D. ſucceeded to this ſtall in January, 1800. He is chaplain in ordinary to his Majeſty, and miniſter of Curzon chapel, May-Fair, London.

CANONS IN THE EIGHTH PREBEND.

1. WILLIAM HUNT, alias HADLEY, formerly a monk, and at the diſſolution of this monaſtery, ſub-prior of it, was named in the charter of this foundation, the firſt prebendary in this ſtall, in which he was inſtalled in 1542. He died in 1545.

2. JOHN PONET, S. T. P. a native of this county, was preſented to this ſtall on January 29, 1545. He was

was chaplain to the king, who granted him at his requeſt, a licence to travel with two ſervants, three horſes, twenty pounds in money and other neceſſaries; on June 28, 1550, he was conſecrated biſhop of Rocheſter; in the liſt of the biſhops, of which ſee more of him in the Hiſtory of Kent; he had licence to hold this ſtall with his other preferments[d] in *commendam*; he vacated this preferment, and

3. PETER ALEXANDER, a native of Arras, was inſtalled in his room, on April 15, 1551. He was deprived of this prebend in the reign of queen Mary, when

4. JOHN WARUM was preſented in his room by the queen, on May 1, 1554. He died in 1558, and was buried in this church.

5. J. KNIGHT, for ſo he appears to have written his name; but what his Chriſtian name was further, I cannot find, ſeems to have ſucceeded him in this ſtall, but when, or the year in which he died, I have not found; however, on the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth Peter Alexander, the former incumbent, was reinſtated, and had the queen's licence for non-reſidence, dated July 29, 1560, anno 2 Elizabeth.[e] When he died, I know not.

6. STEPHEN NEVINSON, LL. D. the archbiſhop's commiſſary, was the next prebendary in this ſtall. He obtained a licence of plurality, dated Nov 1, 1570, to hold three benefices at the ſame time. He died in October 1581.[f]

7. NICHOLAS SYMPSON, S. T. P. of Corpus Chriſti college, in Oxford, father of John, prebendary in the ſeventh ſtall above-mentioned, was next admitted

[d] Viz. the vicarage of Aſhford, in this county, and the rectories of St. Michael, Crooked-lane, London; and of Towen, in Merionethſhire.

[e] See Rym. Fœd. vol. xv. p. 599.

[f] His will, proved October 12, that year, is in Prerog. office, Canterbury.

canon in this ſtall. He died in 1609, æt. 60, and was buried in the middle of the nave of this cathedral, as mentioned before.[s] The inſcription on his grave-ſtone, lately removed into the lower ſouth croſs, is as follows:

NICOLAS & JOHN SYMPSON.

Exuviæ { NICOLAI / JOHANNIS / NICOLAI } SYMPSON.

Avi, Patris, Filii, in ſpem lætæ Reſurrectionis depoſitæ, Avus & Pater uterq; S. T. P. & hujus Eccleſiæ Canonici obiere hic An. Dom. 1630 *ætat.* 51. *ille An. Dom.* 1609. *Ætat.* 60. *Filius primis annis Mercaturæ addictus, Flagrante Bello civili, Rus recepit, vitamq; degit ſplendide. Vir acri ingenio, ſingulari induſtria, Pius, Probus, Pacificus, Privatim illibatus, Publice probatiſſimus, Regi & Eccleſiæ fidelis: Amicus integer, charus omnibus & ab omnibus deſideratus: Quem nemo non honoroficicentiſſime appellat: obiit vero Aug.* 22. *An Dom.* 1680 *ætat.* 58.

8. ISAAC CASAUBON came into England on an invitation from king James I. and was by him promoted to this canonry, in which he was inſtalled on January 16, 1610. King James granted to him, January 3, in his 8th year, anno 1611, letters of denizen, and by his ſpecial mandate, dated a few days afterwards to the dean and chapter, reciting that he had by his letters patent, dated Dec. 17, in his 8th year, anno 1611, granted to him, being a man very deſerving in every kind of literature, a prebend or canonry in the church of Canterbury, which Nicholas Sympſon, deceaſed, had lately enjoyed; he therefore granted to him of his eſpecial grace, &c. that although the ſaid Iſaac Caſaubon was a layman and married, yet

[s] Wood's Ath. vol. i. faſti, p. 180. His will, proved Feb. 27, 1609, is in Prerog. office, Canterbury. He bore for his arms, *Per bend, a lion rampant, counterchanged, or, and ſable.*— His pedigree is in the heraldic viſitation of the county of Kent, anno 1619.

he

he ſhould enjoy the ſame and every profit belonging to it, &c. and although he ſhould not keep any kind of reſidence there whatſoever, he commanded them to allow him a ſtall in the quire, and a place and voice in the chapter, as was accuſtomed; after which, on the 19th of that month, the king granted him a penſion of 300l. per annum, during pleaſure, mentioning, that he had invited him hither out of France, to be uſeful as he ſhould ſee cauſe, for the ſervice of the church, and had granted him the above for his better ſupport and maintenance.[b] He died in 1614.

9. WILLIAM KINGSLEY, S. T. P. fellow of All Souls college, in Oxford, ſucceeded him in this ſtall in 1614, and was likewiſe archdeacon of this dioceſe. He died on January 29, 1647, and was buried in the lower ſouth croſs, or wing of this cathedral, where there is a mural monument erected to his memory, the inſcription on which, as well as a further account of him, may be ſeen hereafter, among the archdeacons of this dioceſe.

10. JOHN READING, B. D. ſucceeded him in this ſtall. He was born in Buckinghamſhire, educated in Magdalen college, in Oxford, and afterwards of Alban hall; he afterwards became miniſter of St. Mary's church, in Dover, where he was plundered and impriſoned, and afterwards baniſhed. In the year 1642 archbiſhop Laud, then in the tower, through the king's letter, collated him to the rectory of Chartham, and in 1644 he was nominated to this prebend, after which he was preſented to the rectory of Cheriton, but was impriſoned again in Dover caſtle, and then

[b] Rym. Fœd. vol. xvi. p. 707, 709, 710. Among the Harleian MSS. is a catalogue of his manuſcripts, No. 6469, and a collection of his letters, No. 7002-2. And, among the manuſcripts in the library of Canterbury cathedral, is a diary of his life, in Latin, written with his own hand; marked D. 1. folio. See Mr. Todd's Catalogue, *Deans of Canterbury*, p. 286.

in

in that of Leeds, from which laſt he obtained his releaſe, but he was ſequeſtered from the whole of his preferments, and continued ſo till the reſtoration, when he congratulated king Charles II. in an eloquent oration, on his landing at Dover, and was at the ſame time reſtored to his eccleſiaſtical benefices, and to this dignity. He died at Chartham on Oct. 26, 1667, and was buried in the church there.[i]

11. EDMUND CASTEL, S. T. P. was next admitted to this ſtall in November 1667. He was celebrated for his knowledge in the Oriental languages, and was Arabic profeſſor in the univerſity of Cambridge, where he publiſhed the Lexicon *Heptaglotton*. He died in 1685.

12. CHARLES ELSTOB, S. T. P. was next inſtalled in this canonry, in his room, in December 1685. He died, and was buried in this cathedral in November, 1721, in the north croſs iſle, near the monument of archbiſhop Peckham.

13. SAMUEL HOLCOMBE, S. T. P. was nominated to it on January 26, 1721-2, and in 1742 was promoted to a prebend likewiſe in the church of Worceſter. He died in 1761, æt. 95, and was buried in this cathedral, where, in the ſouth croſs, there is a monument erected to his memory, with this inſcription:—H. S. E.—SAMUEL HOLCOMBE, *S. T. P.*—*Hujuſce Eccleſiæ Canonicus; Vir ſane integritate morum Simplex, Et in Sacris imprimis eruditus; Veram Strenue Coluit Religionem, Doctrina & Exemplo Chriſtianus. ob. Apr. die* 1 *mo Æt. anno* 96. *Salutis* 1761——SAMUEL HOLCOMBE, *A. M. Eccl. Vigorn Canon et* FRANCISCA *Filii ejus Hoc monumentum poſuere.*[k]

14. GEORGE

[i] See an account of him and his writings in Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 406. Nich. Hiſt. Libr. p. 169. Walker's Sufferings of Clergy, pt. ii. p. 8.

[k] Near the above is a monument to the memory of his wife, and this inſcription:—*Juxta hoc marmor ſitum eſt—Quicquid mori potuit*

14. GEORGE SECKER, S. T. P. nephew to the archbiſhop, late of Chriſt church, in Oxford, was next inſtalled in it, in April 1761. He had a diſpenſation in 1751, to hold the vicarage of Yardley, in Hertfordſhire, with that of Sandown, in the ſame county; and in 1754 he was inſtalled in the prebend of Willeſdon, in St. Paul's cathedral; and next year had a diſpenſation to hold the vicarage of Yardley, above-mentioned, with the rectory of St. Mildred, Bread-ſtreet, London. He reſigned his prebend of Canterbury in 1766, on being made a canon reſidentiary of St. Paul's, being at that time rector of Braſted, in this county, and of Alhallows, Thames-ſtreet, London.[l]

15. HENEAGE DERING, S. T. P. deſcended from a collateral branch of the Derings, of Surrenden, ſeated at Charing, in this county, ſucceeded next to this ſtall in 1766. He was the youngeſt ſon of Dr. Heneage Dering, dean of Rippon, and archdeacon of the Eaſt Riding of York, by Anne, daughter of John Sharpe, archbiſhop of York.[m] He was firſt vicar of

potuit FRANCISCÆ HOLCOMBE—*Reverendi Viri* S. HOLCOMBE, S. T. P.—*Et hujus Eccleſiæ Canonici, Uxoris—Fœminæ prudentis, piæ, pudicæ—non ſolum Conjugi ſuo dilectiſſimæ,—ſed et ab omnibus plurime æſtimandæ—Parentes habuit*—GALFRIDUM HETHERINGTON,—LONDINENSEM *Generoſum—Et* SUSANNAM *ex antiqua* WILMENORUM *Stirpe,—In agro* EBORACENSI *oriundam E quatuor quos enixa eſt liberis,—*SUSANNA *præmaturâ morte eſt abrepta,* —FRANSCISCA, SAMUEL, ANNA,—*ſuperſunt—Poſt graves et longos Corporis Dolores—Quos tamen invicta patientia—Reddidit leviores—Tandem xxx die Menſis Martii—Anno Dom* 1725, *ætatis* 62 —*Pie ac Religioſe, prout vixerat, obiit—Plorantibus undiq; amicis.*

[l] He died at his reſidentiary houſe in Amen Corner, having married the daughter of Mr. Bird, of Coventry, whom he left ſurviving *ſ. p.* She afterwards married Richard Cope Hopton, eſq. barriſter at law, a younger ſon of the family of that name in Herefordſhire, whom ſhe likewiſe ſurvived.

[m] This branch of the Derings bear for their arms the ſame as thoſe of Surrenden, in this county, baronets, but with *a chief, azure*, for difference.

Tadcaſter;

Tadcaſter; and in 1752, was preſented to the rectory of Burley on the Hill, near Stamford. He was in 1754, for ſome time perpetual curate of Wye, in this county, which he reſigned the ſame year; he was afterwards promoted to the rectory of Milton Keynes, in Buckinghamſhire, which he holds at this time, and is the preſent incumbent of this ſtall.

CANONS IN THE NINTH PREBEND.

1. WILLIAM GARDINER, alias *Sandwich*, one of the monks of the late priory, and warden of Canterbury college, in Oxford, at the time of the diſſolution of it,[n] was named in the foundation charter of this church, to be the firſt prebendary in this ſtall, to which he was admitted in 1542.[o] He died on the feaſt of St. Michael in 1545, and was buried in the nave of this cathedral, where his grave-ſtone remained till very lately, but the inſcription has been long ſince obliterated. Weever has given his epitaph, as follows:[p]

Heus tu ſiſtito gradum, qui Obambulas,
Et quod Scriptum eſt legito Gulielmi
Gardneri Candidati Theologie
Hujus et Eccleſiæ olim Prebendarii
Oſſa hoc clauduntur ſub marmore
Obiit qui Sancti Michaelis . . . luce
Anno poſt Mileſim & Quingenteſimum
Quadrageſimo quarto cui det
Chriſtus Vitam & tibi Lector perennem.

2. WILLIAM DEVENISH,[q] LL. B. one of the king's chaplains, was inſtalled on Nov. 26, 1545.—He was ſometime fellow of Merton college, then pro-

[n] A ſpecimen of his learning may be ſeen in Strype's *Memorials of archbiſhop Cranmer*, p. 193.

[o] His will is in the Prerog. office, Canterbury.

[p] Funeral Monuments, p. 237.

[q] In a manuſcript of this church he is called Thomas.

voſt

voſt of Queen's college, in Oxford, and canon of Windſor, and was chaplain to king Edward VI. but he was deprived of all his preferments in 1553, for being married.[r]

3. HUGH, *alias* HENRY TURNBULL, S. T. P. was next inſtalled in his room, on March 1, in the firſt year of queen Mary, anno 1553.[s]

4. GEORGE BOLEYN, S. T. P. dean of Lichfield, and a prebendary of Chicheſter, was inſtalled next in it, on Dec. 21, 1566. He died in January, at the beginning of the year 1603, and was buried in Lichfield cathedral, of which he then continued dean.[t]

5. WILLIAM MASTER, S. T. P. was inſtalled on Jan. 25, 1603. He died in May 1628.[u]

6. MERIC CASAUBON, S. T. P. the ſon of the learned Iſaac Caſaubon, prebendary in the eighth prebend as before-mentioned, was next promoted to it, being inſtalled on June 19, 1628. He was born at Geneva in 1599, and being brought into England at eleven years of age, received his education at Chriſt-church, in Oxford, of which he became ſtudent, and received the king's letters of denizen, dated Jan. 13, 1625.[w] He was grandſon of the famous and learned Henry, and great-grandſon of Robert Stephens. He was firſt beneficed at Bledon, in Somerſetſhire, and afterwards was vicar of Minſter and of Monkton, in the iſle of Thanet,[x] the latter of which he reſigned

[r] Wood's Ath. vol. i. faſti, p. 65.

[s] Rym. Fœd. vol. xv. p. 382.

[t] See Willis's Cath. vol. i. p. 400. Strype's Annals, vol. iii. p. 174.

[u] His will is in the Prerog. office, in Canterbury. In it he mentions his leaſe of his new houſe, in the common garden; and gives five marcs towards the amending of the highways, on Boughton-hill, to be paid whenever the ways thereabouts ſhould effectually go in hand to be amended; and gives towards the choir of Chriſt-church 10l. which he had lent them, towards the buying of the patent of Thornden.

[w] Rym. Fœd. vol. xviii.

[x] Walker's Sufferings of Clergy, pt. ii. p. 8.

for

for the rectory of Ickham, in this county. He died in July 1671, æt. 75;[y] having enjoyed this prebend near forty six years; and was buried in the lower south croſs of this cathedral, where there is a marble monument erected to his memory, with the following inſcription:

Sta & Venerare viator
Hic Mortales Immortalis ſpiritus exuvias depoſuit
MERICUS CASAUBONUS.
Magni Nominis
Eruditiq; Generis } *par Hæres:*

Quippe Qui { *Patrem* Iſaacum Caſaubonum
Avum Henricum Stephanum
Proavum Robertum Stephanum } *habuit*

Heu quos viros! Quæ Literarum lumina! Quæ ævi ſui decora! Ipſe Eruditionem per tot erudita capita traductam excepit, Excoluit, & ad Pietatis (quæ in ejus pectore Regina Sedebat) ornamentum & incrementum fæliciter conſecravit: Rempublicamq; literariam multiplici rerum & linguarum ſupellectile locupletavit. Vir, incertum, Doctior aut melior, in Pauperes Liberalitate, in amicos utilitate, in omnes humanitate, in acutiſſimis Longiſſimi Morbi tormentis Chriſtiana Patientia inſigniſſimus. Gaudeat primaria hæc Eccleſia Primariis Canonicis CASAUBONIS *ambobus, qui eundem in Eruditione quo ipſa in Eccleſiarum Serie, ordinem obtinuerent. Obiit noſter pridie Idus* Julii *anno* 1671, *ætatis ſuæ* 75, *Canonicatus Sui* 46.

[y] Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 485; for an account of him and his writings, and his life, in Biog. Brit. vol ii. p. 1192. His will, proved on Auguſt 8, 1671, is in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury. There is a particular and curious account in it, but of too great length to be inſerted here, of his father's and his own manuſcripts, many of which he gave to the public library of the univerſity of Oxford, and others to that of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury; to which latter he gave his old coins of gold, ſilver, braſs and copper. He gave 20l. to the ſame library. To the buildings of Chriſt-church, in Oxford, 100l. and legacies to his two pariſhes of Ickham, and Minſter in Thanet.

7. LEWIS

7. LEWIS HERAULT, S. T. P. was the next prebendary in it, being inſtalled on Auguſt 25, 1671.—He died in 1682, and was buried in November, that year, in this cathedral.[z]

8. JAMES JEFFERIES, S. T. P. brother to then Sir George Jefferies, was inſtalled in this prebend, on November 18, 1682, and dying on Sept. 4, 1689, æt. 40,[a] was buried in the martyrdom, or lower north croſs of this cathedral, where his graveſtone, with this inſcription, yet remains: *Sub hoc marmore depoſitæ ſunt reliquiæ* JACOBI JEFFERIES, *S. T. P. hujus Eccleſiæ Canonici Qui obiit* 4. Septembris *Anno Domini* 1689, *ætatis ſuæ* 40.

9. THOMAS NIXON, S. T. P. was next inſtalled in it on Nov. 4, 1689. He died in November, 1712, and was buried at Queenhithe, in London, of which church he was rector.[b]

10. JOHN GRANDORGE, S. T. P. ſucceeded next to it, being inſtalled on May 4, 1613. He was fellow of Magdalen college, in Oxford, where he died in January 1732. By his will he bequeathed to Magdalen college 500l. to this cathedral 500l. for repairs and ornaments; to the corporation of the ſons of the clergy the like ſum, to be diſtributed among the daughters of poor clergymen, beſides many other charitable legacies.

11. THOMAS GOOCH, S. T. P. was next inſtalled on Feb. 27, 1729-30. He was archdeacon of Eſſex, maſter of Caius college, in Cambridge, and rector of St. Clement's, Eaſtcheap, in London. He died in 1738.

[z] His will is in the Prerogative office, Canterbury.

[a] His will is in the ſame office, proved September 19, that year. In it he mentions his nephews, Sir Griffith Jeffreys, and John, lord Jeffreys, baron of Wem, and his brother Sir Thomas Jeffreys. He gave to the library of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, 20l. worth of books, to be taken out of his ſtudy; and to Jeſus college, in Oxford, 20l. to be laid out in books for their library. He was poſſeſſed of ſeveral eſtates in Derbyſhire.

[b] Newcourt's Repert. p. 488.

12. JULIUS

12. JULIUS DEEDES, A. M. was next promoted to this ſtall on Feb. 27, 1739. He was the ſon of William Deedes, M. D. of Canterbury; he was rector of Great Mongeham and of Dimchurch, in this county, and died on April 19, 1752, æt. 59, and was buried in the family vault in Hythe church.[c]

13. WILLIAM TATTON, S. T. P. ſucceeded him in it on May 15, 1754. He was afterwards vicar of Eaſt Peckham, in this county, and rector of Rotherfield, in Suſſex; the former of which he reſigned on being preſented to that of St. Dionis Backchurch, London, and was likewiſe a prebendary of the church of York. He died on Feb. 11, 1782, and was buried in the family vault of the Lynch's, at Staple, near Sandwich.[d]

14. RICHARD FARMER, S. T. P. was made the next prebendary in this ſtall, on March 7, that year. He was a native of the town of Leiceſter, a man of great ſimplicity of manners and modeſty, though of eminent learning, both as a critic and an hiſtorian. In the knowledge of antient Engliſh literature more eſpecially, he was exceeded by none. His library exhibited a moſt valuable and extenſive collection of books in various languages, but more particularly of curious and uncommon articles relating to the hiſtory, the cuſtoms, the drama, and the poetry, of this country.

He became maſter of Emanuel college, Cambridge, and Margaret preacher in that univerſity, which latter he ſoon afterwards reſigned. On March 22, 1788, he was promoted to be a canon reſidentiary of St.

[c] He married Dorothy, widow of Richard Ibetſon, D. D. eldeſt daughter of Nathaniel Denew, eſq. by whom he had Wm. Deedes, eſq. of St. Stephen's, the father of William Deedes, eſq. now of Saltwood. Hiſt. of Kent, vol. viii. p. 238.

[d] He married Sarah, daughter of Dr. John Lynch, late dean of Canterbury, by whom he left a daughter and heir Catherine, who married James Brockman, eſq. of Beechborough.

Paul's

Paul's church, in London, on which he reſigned this prebend, and

15. SAMUEL RYDER WESTON, B. D. rector of Marwood, in the dioceſe of Exeter, was inſtalled on April 19, 1788, in his room. He vacated it in December, 1798, on being promoted to a canonſhip reſidentiary of St. Paul's, and is now S. T. P.

16. CHARLES NORRIS, A. M. ſucceeded next to this prebend. He was the ſon of Charles Norris, LL. B. deceaſed, vicar of Braborne, in this county; he was inſtalled on Jan. 19, 1799, and is the preſent incumbent of this ſtall; and is rector of Fakenham, in Norfolk.

CANONS IN THE TENTH PREBEND.

1. JOHN MYLLYS, *alias* WARHAM, was one of the monks of the late diſſolved priory, and was named in the charter of foundation by king Henry VIII. the firſt canon in this ſtall, to which he was admitted in 1542, and was afterwards rector of Chartham and Ringwold, in this county. He died in 1565, and was buried in the nave of this cathedral.[e]

2. WILLIAM KING, B. D. ſucceeded him, being inſtalled on January 19, 1565. He was firſt fellow of King's college, in Cambridge, chaplain to queen Elizabeth, then archdeacon of Northumberland, canon of Windſor, and vicar of Apledore, in this county.

[e] His will, proved Auguſt 4, that year, is in Prerog. office, Canterbury; in which he writes himſelf John Mylles, cl. in it he gives to the ſchool-maſter and uſher, and to the ſcholars of the common hall, towards their bread to be then eaten, two ſeams of wheat; and legacies to the ſeveral petty canons, veſturers, vergers, &c. and twenty ſhillings to the priſoners of the caſtle and Weſtgate. To the childrens table, ſeveral utenſils; and to maſter Engeham's wife, his round ball of braſs, to warm her hands, only as a remembrance.

He died on Sept. 23, 1590, and was buried in St. George's chapel, at Windſor.[f]

3. WILLIAM BIRD, S. T. P. was inſtalled in September, 1590, on the death of the former prebendary, before-mentioned. He died in June, 1609, and was buried in this cathedral.

4. GEORGE HOVENDEN, S. T. P. ſucceeded him, and was inſtalled the ſame year. He died in 1625, and was buried in St. Mary's church-yard, in Oxford.

5. ACCEPTED FREWEN, S. T. P. had a grant given him by king James I. in his 8th year, of a prebend in this church, which he made uſe of on the death of George Hovenden, laſt-mentioned, the mandate for his inſtallation being dated on September 1, 1625. He was a native of Kent, educated firſt at the King's ſchool, at Canterbury, and then at Magdalen college, in Oxford, of which he was afterwards preſident, and made one of the king's chaplains. He was afterwards ſucceſſively promoted to the deanries of Glouceſter and Wells, beſides which he was rector of Stanlake, in Oxfordſhire, and Wanford, in Hampſhire. In 1643 he was conſecrated biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, on which this prebend became vacant, after which he was laſtly promoted to the ſee of York.[g] On this ſtall's becoming vacant as above-mentioned, Stephen Goff was nominated to it, but he ſeems never to have been inſtalled in it, and is ſaid afterwards to have turned Papiſt, ſo that it remained vacant till the reſtoration, when

[f] See Wood's Ath. vol. i. faſti, p. 38, 128. Aſhmole's Hiſtory of Berkſhire, vol. iii. p. 263. Harwood's Alumn. Etonenſes, p. 164.

[g] He was the eldeſt ſon of John Frewen, rector of Northiam, in Suſſex, and was buried in York cathedral in 1664. Willis's Cath. vol. i. p. 57, 393, 730. Atk. Glouc. p. 94. Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 1146.

6. PETER

6. PETER HARDRES, S. T. P. was inſtalled in it in July, 1660, being then rector of Upper Hardres, in this county. He died in July 1678, and was buried in this cathedral.[h]

7. JOHN MAXIMILIAN DE L'ANGLE, S. T. P. was next inſtalled in it on July 27, the ſame year; he was rector of Chartham, where dying on November 11, 1724, he was buried in the chancel of that church.[i]

8. WILLIAM EGERTON, LL. D. was made prebendary in his room, being inſtalled on Nov. 25, 1724. He was grandſon of John, earl of Bridgewater, and was educated at New college, in Oxford. After his becoming prebendary of this church, he was preſented in 1732 to the rectory of Alhallows, Lombard-ſtreet, London, which he held with that of Penſhurſt, and was likewiſe rector of Cowden, both in this county. He died on Feb. 26, 1737, æt. 55, and was buried in the chancel of Penſhurſt church, where, within the altar rails, on the north ſide there is a memorial for him.[k]

9. SAMUEL SHUCKFORD, S. T. P. ſucceeded to it on March 23, 1737-8. He was formerly of Caius college, in Cambridge, and was made a chaplain in ordinary to king George II. He was promoted to the rectory of Alhallows church, Lombard-ſtreet, London, and died on July 14, 1754, and was buried in the middle of the nave of this church.

[h] He was third ſon of Sir Thomas Hardres, of Hardres, by Eleanor, daughter and heir of Thoreſby. Walker's Suff. of the Clergy, pt. ii. p. 8.

[i] See ſome account of his father in Wood's Ath. vol. ii. faſti, p. 220, whom he miſtakes for this prebendary.

[k] He married Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Head, bart. and left one ſon, who died unmarried, and two daughters who became his coheirs; Charlotte, married to William Hammond, eſq. of St. Albans, in this county, and Jane, who married Edward Brydges, eſq. of Wotton.

10. JOHN DAVIS, S. T. P. was next promoted to this ſtall on May 29, 1755. He was rector of Hanſey, in Suſſex, and of Eaſt Peckham, in this county, and died on Feb. 8, 1766, and was buried in the middle of the nave of this cathedral.

11. LYNFORD CARYL, S. T. P. was next promoted to this ſtall on March 1, 1766. He was firſt regiſter of the univerſity of Cambridge, afterwards fellow and then maſter of Jeſus college, and promoted to prebends, both in the collegiate churches of Southwell and Lincoln. He died in his prebendal houſe here, on June 18, 1781, and was buried in Jeſus college chapel, in Cambridge.[l]

12. THOMAS VYNER, LL. D. was his ſucceſſor in this prebend the ſame year, being inſtalled on March 21, 1782. He is vicar of Eaſt Peckham, in this county, and the preſent incumbent of it.

CANONS IN THE ELEVENTH PREBEND.

1. JOHN DANIEL, *alias* CHILLENDEN, a monk of the late priory, was named in the foundation charter by king Henry VIII. the firſt canon in this ſtall, to which he was admitted in 1542. He died in February 1546.[m]

[l] He married in 1751 the daughter of Mr. Fox, of Cambridge, who ſurvived him, but by whom he had no iſſue.

[m] His will, proved March 3, is in Prerog. office, Canterbury. By it, maſſes and other ceremonies for the dead appear not to have been left off then. He ſtiles himſelf John Daniel, clerk of the collegiate church in Canterbury; and bequeaths his ſoul to Almighty God, the Virgin Mary, and all the bleſſed company of Heaven; and that there be done for his ſoul and all Chriſtian ſouls, and every of his burial, and month's day, two ſolemn maſſes, viz. one of the glorious Trinity, and the other of *requiem*; and gives to every prebendary preſent at dirge or maſſe, or being ſick within the precinct of the college, 2s. and in like manner ſmaller ſums to every member of the church being preſent, or at that time ſick in the college.

2. ROBERT

2. ROBERT STEWART was admitted at Lambeth, by proxy, canon of this church ſucceding the former one, before-mentioned, in this ſtall. He was biſhop of Cathneſs, in Scotland, and brother to Mathew, earl of Lenox, as Spotwood, in his catalogue of Scottiſh biſhops, informs us; in his procuratorial letters, he ſtiles himſelf clerk only, omitting his epiſcopal title.

3. BERNARD OCHINUS, or *Ochine*, was preſented May 9, anno 1549, being the 2d year of Edward VI. In the inſtrument of his preſentation, there is a clauſe of diſpenſation for non reſidence, and for his cohabitation with his wife. He was an Italian born, and came over with Peter Martyr into England, and was kindly received by archbiſhop Cranmer. He wrote a Latin dialogue againſt the pope's ſupremacy, which was tranſlated into Engliſh by Ponet, biſhop of Wincheſter.[n]

4. THOMAS WARD, S. T. P. was preſented by the queen and inſtalled on April 2, 1558,[o] and was afterwards conſecrated biſhop of St. Aſaph, upon which this ſtall became vacant.

5. JOHN BALE the centuriſt, ſucceeded him in this ſtall, in the 2d year of queen Elizabeth.[p] He lies buried in the body of this church.

6. ANDREW PEERSON was admitted canon in this ſtall on Nov. 30, 1563, and had a licence for non-reſidence, dated Jan. 4, 1570; he had been rector of Braſted, of Chidingſtone, and of Wrotham, in this county. He died in November, 1594.[q]

[n] See Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 100, 139. Rapin, vol. ii. p. 11.

[o] See Rym. Fœd. vol. xv. p. 381. Battely erroneouſly calls him Wood.

[p] In his letters of preſentation, this prebend is ſaid to have become void by the deprivation of Thomas Ward, S. T. P. the laſt incumbent of it. Rym. Fœd. vol. xv. p. 563.

[q] His will is in Prerog. office, Canterbury.

7. RALPH TALBOYS, S. T. P. upon the death of Peerſon, was preſented to this prebend on Nov. 13, 1594. He died in 1596.

8. MARTIN FOTHERBY, S. T. P. was admitted canon of this church, July 3, 1596. He was educated at Cambridge, and fellow of Trinity college there; afterwards he became vicar of Chiſtlet, and then rector of Mongeham and of Chartham, all three in this county; he was conſecrated biſhop of Sarum on April 18, 1618, on which this ſtall became vacant. He died in 1619, and was buried in the church of Alhallows, Lombard-ſtreet, London, where his monument was burnt, together with the church, in 1666.[r]

9. ALEXANDER CHAPMAN, S. T. P. ſucceeded him in this prebend the ſame year. He was a native of the county of Norfolk, and was chaplain to the princeſs Elizabeth, conſort of the prince Frederic, elector palatine, and became archdeacon of Stow, in Lincolnſhire, and a prebendary of that church. He died on Sept. 6, 1629, æt. 52,[s] and was buried in this cathedral, in the martyrdom, where there is a monument, with his buſt on it, in white marble, erected to his memory, and this inſcription: ALEXANDRO CHAPMAN Norfolcienſi *Sacræ Theologiæ Doctori in Academia* Cantebrigienſi: *Seriniſſimæ* Elizabethæ, Frederici *Electoris* Palatini *Conſorti, a Sacellis, Dominæ ſuæ Clementiſſimæ: Archidiacano de* Stow *in Comitatu* Lincolnienſi *& Metropoliticæ hujus Eccleſiæ Prebendario: viro Multiplici Linguarum ut et Literarum Scientia inſtructiſſimo, Concionatori mire Flexanimo, dumq; per vires licuit & Valetudinem, non ſedulo minus quam ſolido: Pietate erga Deum, charitate erga proximum, & morum ſuavitate erga omnes eximio: Chariſſimo Fratri*

[r] See Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 726. Newcourt's Rep. p. 439. Willis's Cath. vol. ii. p. 130, 213.

[s] His will is in the Prerog. office, Canterbury.

ſuo

ſuo optimeq; de ſe Merito (qualem, qualem) gratam erga defunctum animi Memoriolam poſuit H. C. *Sabbatho Mortalitatis in Æternitatis mutato, ſpiritum Deo reddidit* 6 Septembris. *Anno ſalutis*, 1629, *ætatis* 52.

10. JOHN GERARD VOSSIUS, was next inſtalled in it in 1629. On the ſequeſtration of the revenues of the dean and chapter in 1644, he found ſuch favour with the Puritans, that he, and Dr. Jackſon, had both penſions of 100l. a year each allowed to them. He died in 1650, after which this prebend continued vacant till the reſtoration,[t] when

11. EDWARD ALDEY was admitted canon in it, and was inſtalled on July 9, 1660. He died on July 12, 1673, and was buried in St. Andrew's church, in Canterbury, of which he was rector.[u]

12. THOMAS BLOMER, S. T. P. was next inſtalled in it on Auguſt 6, 1673. He reſigned this preferment in 1706.

13. RALPH BLOMER, S. T. P. ſon of the former prebendary, ſucceeded him in it, being inſtalled on May 22, the ſame year.[w] He was rector of Alhallows church, in Lombard-ſtreet, London, and of Horndon on the Hill, in Eſſex, and one of the king's chaplains.[x] He died on April 6, 1732, and was buried in the nave of this cathedral.

14. The Hon. HENRY DAWNEY, S. T. P. third ſon of Henry, viſcount Downe, ſucceeded to this ſtall in June, 1732. He was rector of Piddle Town, and of Corſcombe, in Dorſetſhire; and died in July, 1754.[y]

[t] Biog. Brit. vol. vii. Append. p. 181 [A]. Walker's Suff. of Clergy, pt. ii. p. 8.

[u] His will is in the Prerog. office, Canterbury.

[w] See the grant in the Harl. MSS. No. 2262. 157.

[x] He married Heſter, the youngeſt daughter of Sir Anthony Aucher, bart. of Biſhopſborne, by whom he left two ſons and five daughters.

[y] He died *ſ. p.* having married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Sir Thomas D'Aeth, bart. of Knolton, who ſurvived him.

15. THOMAS CURTEIS, S. T. P. was inſtalled in his room, in 1755. He was ſon of the Rev. Thomas Curteis, A. M. rector and vicar of Wrotham, in this county. In 1747 he ſucceeded his father in the vicarage of Sevenoke, and poſſeſſed likewiſe the ſinecure rectory of that church, of both which he was patron. In 1756 he was inducted to the rectory of St. Dionis Backchurch, London. He died at his houſe at Sevenoke, on May 28, 1775, and was there buried.

16. RICHARD LUCAS, S. T. P. rector of Edith Weſton, was, on his death promoted to this prebend, and inſtalled on June 17, 1775. He died in 1789.

17. PHILIP WILLIAMS, A. M. ſucceeded him, and in 1797 exchanged this ſtall for a prebend of Wincheſter and other preferment, with

18. The Hon. EDWARD LEGGE, the fourth ſurviving ſon of William, earl of Dartmouth, who was born on Dec. 18, 1767. He is vicar of Lewiſham, in this county, fellow of All Souls college, in Oxford, and chaplain in ordinary to his Majeſty, and is the preſent incumbent of this ſtall.

CANONS IN THE TWELFTH PREBEND.

1. JOHN BAPTISTA DE CASIA, LL. D. was named by the king, in his foundation charter, to be the firſt prebendary in this ſtall, and was admitted to it in 1542. He had a licence of non-reſidence for his whole life. He died in 1544.

2. ROBERT NEVIL ſucceeded him, and was inſtalled that ſame year. He died in 1550.

3. JOHN JOSEPH, *alias* SOLLEPH, B. D. was inſtalled on July 18, 1550;[z] he was deprived by queen Mary, for being married, in 1553.

[z] The king's letters of preſentation are dated July 18, 1550. Rym. Fœd. vol. xv. p. 237.

4. RICHARD

4. RICHARD FAUCET,[a] S. T. P. was admitted next to it in April 1554,[b] and inſtalled on the 23d of the ſame month; but was deprived in 1559.

5. HENRY GOODRICK, S. T. P. was next promoted to it in his room, being inſtalled on July 10, 1559. He died in 1566.

6. PAUL FRENCH, B. D. of All Souls college, was admitted canon, and inſtalled on Sept. 4, 1566; and died on Nov. 1, 1600, and was buried at Windſor, of which church he was a canon.[c]

7. GREGORY MILNER was next preſented, and was inſtalled on November 6, 1600. He died in 1614.

8. THOMAS ANYAN, S. T. P. preſident of Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, was next inſtalled in it the ſame year. He was born at Sandwich, became one of the king's chaplains, and afterwards prebendary of Glouceſter. He died in January 1632, and was buried at the upper end of the north iſle of the nave of this cathedral.[d]

9. HUMPHREY PEAKE, S. T. P. was inſtalled in it in his room, in 1632. He was a younger ſon of the family of Peake, of Hills-court, in Aſh, by Sandwich. He had been vicar of Tenterden, and rector of Kingſnoth, and afterwards was rector both of Acriſe and of Liminge, in this county; in 1626 he had been inſtalled in the prebend of Marſton, St. Laurence, in the church of Lincoln. He died after the year 1645, and this ſtall continued vacant till the reſtoration,[e] and

10. WILLIAM BARKER, S. T. P. was then inſtalled in it, in July, 1660. He had been of New

[a] Called Nicholas, in a manuſcript of this church.
[b] See Rym. Fœd. vol. xiv. p. 382.
[c] Wood's Ath. vol. i. faſti, p. 75. [d] Ibid. p. 193. Willis's Cath. vol. i. p. 741.
[e] See Willis's Cath. vol. ii. p. 218. Walker's Sufferings of Clergy, pt. ii. p. 8.

college,

college, Oxford, and was rector of Hardwyck, in Buckinghamſhire, where he died in March 1669, and was buried in the church there.

11. EDWARD STILLINGFLEET, S. T. P. dean of St. Paul's church, in London, was next admitted canon in this ſtall, on April 21, 1669. This learned prelate was born at Cranborne, in Dorſetſhire. He had been fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; then rector of Sutton, in Bedfordſhire, and of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and one of the king's chaplains; afterwards prebendary of this church, and canon of St. Paul's cathedral, and then dean of the ſame. On Oct. 31, 1689, he was conſecrated biſhop of Worceſter, on which he vacated this ſtall.[f]

12. The Hon. LEOPOLD WILLIAM FINCH, B. D. the fifth ſon of Heneage, earl of Winchelſea, was next admitted canon in it, being inſtalled on November 4, 1689. He was born at Conſtantinople, educated at Chriſt-church, firſt fellow and then warden of All Soul's college, in Oxford. He died in December, 1702.[g]

13. JOHN ADAMS, S. T. P. was inſtalled on January 9, 1702; being promoted to a canonry of Windſor in 1708, he reſigned this preferment. He was afterwards provoſt of King's college, Cambridge, and at different times had various parochial preferments conferred on him.[h]

14. WILLIAM WHITFIELD, A. M. was inſtalled in it on Feb. 4, 1708-9.[i] He was vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate church, in London, where he died in 1716, and was there buried,

[f] He died at Weſtminſter, æt. 63, in 1699, and was buried in his own cathedral of Worceſter. Wood's Ath. vol. ii. faſti, p. 11, for an account of him and his writings. Willis's Cath. vol. i. p. 654.

[g] Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 1063, faſti, p. 226.

[h] Harwood's Alumn. Etonenſes, p. 48.

[i] See the grant of it in Harleian MSS. No. 2264, 236.

15. LILLY

15. LILLY BUTLER, S. T. P. was inſtalled in it by proxy, on March 23, 1717. He died on May 7, following.

16. JOHN TURNER, S. T. P. vicar of Greenwich, was next inſtalled in it, in June 1717; he was a prebendary likewiſe of the church of Lincoln.[k] He died in December, 1720, and was buried in this cathedral, in the north iſle of the nave, where there is a monument erected to his memory, with this inſcription:—*Prope Hoc marmor quod Mortale habuit reliquit Vir Pietate, Doctrina & Morum Suavitate inſignis* JOHANNIS TURNER S. T. P. *Qui in defendendis Eccleſiæ* Anglicanæ *Juribus Strenuum ſe geſſit Athletam, in aſſerenda Doctrina Redemptionis Salvatoris noſtri myſtam, pium, in debito Regi obſequio preſtando ſubditum fidelem.* Utoxetor *in Com.* Stafford, *eum naſcentem Cunis excepit Anno Dom* 1660 *Die* 16 Novembris. *Schola Patria in primis Doctrinæ Elementis Erudivit; Collegium S. S. Trinit.* Cantab: *ad penitiora Scientiarum adita inveſtigenda admiſſum Brabeis & Honoribus auxit quem Schola in Erica nigra Ludimagiſtrum Doctiſſimum, Grenovicum Paſtorem fideliſſimum, habuit, Cui Canonicatum in Eccleſia Cathedrali* Lincoln. *Gratia Epiſcopi, in Metropolitica* Cantuarienſi *Regia aſſignavit. Uxorem duxit* Saram Tucker *Clerici in agro* Suffolcienſi *filiam, Ex qua filium & filias duas genuit: Tandem cum nihil in rebus humanis firmum & ſtabile, Febri Correptus, in Domo ſua* Cantuarienſi, *Sexagenaria Major, extremum obiit Diem, Anno Reparatæ ſalutis* 1720, 7 Decemb. *Vidua hoc pietatis Monumentum poſuit.* At top are the arms of *Turner*, impaling *Tucker* and quarterings.

17. DAVID WILKINS, S. T. P. was next inſtalled in it on January 26, 1721. He was chaplain to archbiſhop Wake, who conferred on him the rectories of Hadley and Monks Idleigh, and the archdeaconry

[k] Willis's Cath. vol. ii. p. 216.

likewiſe

likewiſe of Suffolk.[l] He died on Sept. 7, 1745, æt. 62; at his parſonage-houſe at Hadleigh.

18. JOHN POTTER, S. T. P. was the next prebendary, being inſtalled on Sept. 27, 1745. He was the eldeſt ſon of archbiſhop Potter, and was at that time archdeacon of Oxford, vicar of Lyd, and rector of Chidingſtone, which latter he reſigned for the valuable benefice of Wrotham, in this county. On Dec. 23, 1766, he was inſtalled dean of this church, on which this ſtall became vacant.[m]

19. DAVID DUREL, S. T. P. a native of the iſland of Jerſey, was, on this vacancy, promoted to it in 1767, being then principal of Hartford college, in Oxford. He was afterwards promoted to the vicarage of Ticehurſt, in Suſſex, and died in 1775, at Oxford, and was there buried.

20. EVERARD BUCKWORTH, S. T. P. was inſtalled in his room, on Nov. 11, 1775, being rector of Waſhingborough, in Lincolnſhire. He died at his houſe in London, in 1792.[n]

21. EDWARD WALSBY, S. T. P. was promoted to this prebend on his death in February, 1793. He is rector of the church of Alhallows, Lombard-ſtreet, London; and of Lamborne, in Eſſex, and the preſent incumbent of it.

[l] Tan. Mon. p. 458. He had been rector of Great Chart.

[m] See more of him among the deans of this church.

[n] He married the youngeſt ſiſter, and at length coheir of Charles Amcolts, eſq. of Lincolnſhire, whom he left ſurviving without iſſue.

PRECINCTS EXEMPTED

FROM THE CITY LIBERTY.

THE NEXT PRECINCT to be deſcribed within the circumference of the walls of this city, though exempted from the liberties of it, being eſteemed to lie within the hundred of Weſtgate and juriſdiction of the county at large,[o] is that of

THE WHITE FRIARS,

in which was a convent, ſituated at a ſmall diſtance ſouthward from St. George's-ſtreet, in this city, to which it had an handſome gate or entrance; the friars who poſſeſſed it, being likewiſe called Auguſtine Friars, and *Friars Eremite*.[p]

The

[o] This precinct of the Whi'e Friars is extraparochial. Several attempts have been made, to render it a ville, but without effect; and there have been great diſputes between the guardians of the poor of the city, and the owners of it, from time to time, concerning their claim to a juriſdiction over it; this was brought to iſſue at a trial, had at the aſſizes at Maidſtone in Lent, 1790; when it was determined, that this precinct was extraparochial, and wholly exempt from the pariſh of St. George. The bounds of it are to wards the eaſt, a part of Sheepſhank-lane. Towards the ſouth, the gravel walk, or alley, leading from St. Mary Bredin's church towards the city wall eaſtward. To Roſe-lane towards the weſt; and to the gardens behind the houſes on the ſouth ſide of St. George's-ſtreet, towards the north.

[p] They had the name of Auguſtine Friars, becauſe St. Auguſtine, the famous African father, as is ſaid, was their founder; who living in the wilderneſs, erected and inſtituted their order, and preſcribed them a rule of living, whence they were likewiſe ſometimes ſtiled *friars eremite* of St. Auguſtine; and they were ſometimes called the white friars, (though properly and ſtrictly, the Carmelites were underſtood by that name), becauſe they wore a long white coat of cloth, down to their heels, all looſe, with a cowl or hood of the ſame, when they were in their cloiſters;

The generality of theſe friars came firſt into England, ſays Bale, from Italy, about the year 1252.—Theſe in particular came and ſettled themſelves here, about the year 1325; for that very year the archbiſhop ſent his mandatory letters, dated from Tenham, to his commiſſary concerning them, in which he recited, that theſe friars, of the order of St Auguſtine, had built themſelves a chapel, and tolling a bell, had publicly celebrated maſs in it, and as had been affirmed, had received oblations due to the parochial church, without licence from him, and the chapter of Chriſt-church, contrary to the privileges granted to the archiepiſcopal ſee and the metropolitical church; and he therefore commanded his commiſſary to make enquiry into theſe matters, and to inhibit them by an eccleſiaſtical interdict from celebrating maſs in that chapel, and to cite them to appear before him, &c.[q]

For the friars having purchaſed and taken poſſeſſion of a houſe, with its appurtenances, of one Thomas de Bonynton, in the pariſh of St. George, in this city,[r] began immediately afterwards to build a church on it, and erect altars in it, entirely of their own authority;

ſters; when they were abroad, however, they wore a black coat over the other, with another cowl, having both their coats then bound cloſe to their bodies, with a broad leather girdle or belt.

[q] Theſe letters are printed at large, in Battely's Somn. append. No. xxi. p. 17.

[r] Pat. 17 Ed. II. m. 18, pt. 2. Mr. Somner, p. 68, has given the bounds of theſe premiſes, which were, by a certain lane, ſometime called Lambert's-lane, afterwards Brewers lane, that is, between the ſame lane and another tenement of the ſaid Thomas, towards the north; and a certain place called Ealdgaole, and the tenement of Cicely at Gayole, towards the weſt; and the tenement of Thomas Chiche, towards the eaſt; and the tenement of Thomas Clement and the hoſpital of prieſts, towards the ſouth. Tanner, in his Monaſticon, p. 225, ſays, that theſe friars obtained a ſettlement and houſe, in St. George's pariſh, by the gift of Richard French, baker.

and

and ſo buſily did they beſtir themſelves, that the convent of Chriſt-church, and the parſon of St. George's, were in great danger of loſing their intereſts in theſe premiſes, the one in a yearly payment of 20d. payable from them, and the other in the tithes and other eccleſiaſtical rights, payable out of them. At length, however, within about a year afterwards, the convent came to a compoſition with the friars for their penſion, and the parſon, John de Natynden, after having brought his action againſt them, before the archbiſhop's chancellor, and auditor of cauſes, to compel them, by courſe of law, to ſecure him and his church from any detriment, or prejudice, by reaſon of their alteration of the ſtate and property of the premiſes they had bought, which before their time, beſides firſt fruits, tithes and oblations, yielded other commodities to him; and his church came likewiſe to a compoſition with them, by which the houſe was quietly yielded and confirmed to them, with liberty for them to make their abode in it, and to obtain the dedication of their chapel, oratory or church and altars, already erected upon the place, and likewiſe a certain plat of ground laid out for a church-yard; and they agreed by it, that the ſum of 9s. ſhould be paid by them yearly, for, and in lieu of all dues, to the parſon of St. George's, for the time being for ever, ſubjecting themſelves to the archbiſhop, or any other judge, ordinary or delegate, for compulſion in caſe of non-payment, the parſon being tied to obey, under pain of excommunication, and the friars under pain of interdict.

The friars afterwards enlarged their habitation here, by purchaſing of John Chicke, of Canterbury, a place or court within the pariſh of St. George, lying upon the highway or ſtreet, at the cloth market; upon part of which they built their outward gate,[s] and in

[s] Pat. 11 Ed. II. p. 2, m. 4, *pro domibus Conſtruendis*—Pat. 18 Ed. III. p. 1, m. 4, *pro manſo elargando*; and pat. 17 Ric. II. p. 2, m. 26, *pro miſſ. et gard. pro manſo elargando.*

the

the year 1356, they entered into an obligation and bound themſelves and their houſe to the prior and convent of Chriſt-church, of whoſe ſee it was, to pay them yearly 2s. 4d. for it.

As for benefactors to this convent, I read of two, of ſome conſequence;[t] of which, one was, a widow named Amabilia Gobyon, who made choice of the church of it for her burial-place, and gave by her will ten marcs to the repair of it in 1405. The other, Sir John Fineux, who, in king Henry VII.'s time, became a moſt liberal benefactor to it. He was lord chief juſtice of the common pleas, both in the reigns of king Henry VII. and VIII. and is highly commended as a perſon of ſingular worth and excellency. He had expended of his bounty much more than the ſum of 40l. in repairing their church, refectory, dormitory and walls; out of gratitude to ſo liberal a benefactor, the friars bound themſelves by their indenture, anno 1522, that they would provide one chaplain from among their brethren, who ſhould every day

[t] Tan. Mon. p. 225, ſays, king Edward III. was a benefactor to it. The ſeveral authenticated pedigrees of the family of Haut, once ſo eminent in this country, aſſert, that one of them was the founder of this convent; certainly it was for ſeveral deſcents the uſual burial place for them, and they were good benefactors to it, particularly William Haut, eſq. of Biſhopſborne, who was buried in the middle of the choir here, in 1462, as appears by his will, before the image of St. Katharine, between his wives. He was likewiſe a great benefactor by it, to the church of Borne, to the priſoners of the caſtle of Canterbury, and of Weſtgate, &c. and to this convent, by repairing the church and refectory of it.

I find by the wills, proved in the Prerog. office, Canterbury, ſeveral others buried here, viz. William Benet, citizen of Canterbury, anno 1464, in this church, beſide Alys his wife; John Brempe, of St. Andrew's, in 1462, in the nave of it; William Bonyngton, of St. George's, in 1464, in the church; William Walpole, chaplain of the lord Thomas Arundel, in 1483, in the nave of it; William Faunt, of St. Mary Bredin's, in 1485, in the houſe of Auguſtine friars, near the burial-place of his father and mother there.

for

for ever, celebrate maſs and other divine ſervices, at the altar of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, in the chapel of the ſame name, for the ſouls of Sir John Fineux, Elizabeth his wife, and others mentioned in it.[u]

Richard Pargate, citizen of Canterbury, by his will in 1457, gave 40s. to theſe friars, towards making their new gate.

A great ornament afterwards to this place, and to the whole order, was John Capgrave; in his time, that is, about the year 1484, a noted friar of this houſe and provincial of the order. He was a great writer, the catalogue of whoſe works may be ſeen in Pitſeus, who is very laviſh in his commendations of him, as a man of moſt excellent parts.[w] In 1462, John Godewyn was prior of this houſe of St. Auguſtine friars.

After the diſſolution, the ſcite of it, with its two orchards, a garden, and their adjoining appurtenances was granted, in the 33d year of king Henry VIII. in exchange to George Harpur, eſq. and his heirs, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice;[x] and he alienated theſe premiſes next year to Thomas Culpeper, of Bekeſborne,[y] who in the 35th year of the ſame reign paſſed them away to Thomas Browne,[z] whoſe heir Robert died poſſeſſed of them two years afterwards, when John Browne was found, by inquiſition, to be

[u] Viz. of king Henry VII. John Morton, cardinal, formerly archbiſhop; William Apolderfield, Mildred his wife, and for the ſouls of all faithful people deceaſed. This inſtrument is recited at length, in Somner's Appendix, p. 18, No. xxii. it appears by it, that William Mallaham was then prior of this convent, and William Wederhall, S. T. P. was at that time provincial of this order.

[w] Battely's Somner, p. 68.

[x] Inrolled in Augmentation-office, on May 21, anno 34 king Henry VIII. Rot. Eſch. 33 Hen. VIII. pt. 6.

[y] Rot. Eſch. anno 34 Henry VIII. pt. 11.

[z] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. pt. 4.

his ſon and heir,[a] and his deſcendant John Browne had livery of them in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary.[b] After which this eſtate came into the poſſeſſion of the Berrys, who reſided at it in queen Elizabeth's reign; many of whom lie buried in St. Mary Bredin's church. Sir Henry Finch, ſergeant at law, reſided here at the latter end of king James I.'s reign, and retired from hence to Boxley through fear of the plague; where dying, he was buried in the church of Boxley on October 13, 1625. It afterwards paſſed into the poſſeſſion of the Turners, of whom William Turner, eſq. of Gray's Inn, and of the Friars, died poſſeſſed of this houſe in 1729, and was ſucceeded in it by his ſon of the ſame name,[c] who afterwards reſided here; and left by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas Scott, eſq. of Liminge, an only daughter and heir Bridget, who in 1753 carried it in marriage to David Papillon, eſq. of Acriſe,[d] and he in 1791 alienated it to William Hammond, eſq. of St. Alban's, in Nonington, who made great additions and improvements to the manſion of it, and afterwards reſided in it for ſome time. He afterwards ſold it to Mrs. Catherine Knight, widow of Thomas Knight, eſq. of Godmerſham, who now poſſeſſes and reſides in it.

[a] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. In all theſe rolls, the premiſes are ſaid to be ſituated within the liberty of the city of Canterbury.

[b] Viz. the ſcite and priory of le Auguſtine brothers, in the city of Canterbury; and five meſſuages and four gardens, in the pariſh of St. George the martyr, *in capite*, by knight's ſervice. Rot. Eſch. ejus an.

[c] He left likewiſe by Anna Maria his wife, youngeſt daughter of Thomas Papillon, eſq. merchant, of London, and afterwards of Acriſe, two daughters, Anna Maria, married to Jeremiah Rawſtorne, eſq. of London, who died without iſſue; and Elizabeth, married to Charles Fagg, eſq. of Myſtole, grandfather of the Rev. Sir John Fagg, bart.

[d] See more of the Papillons under Acriſe, in vol. viii. of the Hiſtory of Kent.

THE

THE HOSPITAL OF KING's BRIDGE, ALIAS EASTBRIDGE,

IS likewiſe ſituated in the ſame hundred, being exempt from the liberties of the city, and within the juriſdiction of the county of Kent at large. It takes its name from its ſituation cloſe on the ſouth ſide of King's bridge. This hoſpital was formerly called, by both the names of Eaſtbridge hoſpital and the hoſpital of St. Thomas the martyr of Eaſtbridge; which latter it had, from its being at firſt erected and endowed by the charity and piety of St. Thomas Becket, in king Henry II.'s reign.[e] For this we have the teſtimony of one of his ſucceſſors, archbiſhop Stratford; who, upon his new ordination of the hoſpital, and in the charter of it, acknowledged archbiſhop Becket to be the firſt founder and endower of it; beſides which, there is no other record extant, or to be found concerning the foundation of this hoſpital, or the intent why it was erected.[f] But to look back to the times intervening between theſe two founders, in which it is recorded, that archbiſhop Hubert, who ſat in this ſee in king John's reign, was an eſpecial benefactor to it, by the gift of ſeveral mills, tithes, and other premiſes, which were confirmed by the prior and convent of Chriſt church. In this archbiſhop's time there was another hoſpital, neighbouring to this of King's, alias Eaſtbridge, called Cokyn's hoſpital, built and en-

[e] See Dugd. Mon. tom. ii. p. 458.

[f] Some have ſuppoſed this hoſpital to have been of archbiſhop Lanfranc's foundation; however, if the confirmation of what Robert Drus gave to the church of Eaſtchurch, and the regular brethren there, mentioned by Mr. Speed, belongs to this place; it was as antient as king Henry I. and ſo before Becket's time, whom the ſtatutes of archbiſhop Stratford mention as the founder of it. Tan. Mon. p. 212.

dowed by one William Cokyn, a citizen of Canterbury, whoſe name in his poſterity long ſurvived him, in this city.[g] This hoſpital was dedicated to St. Nicholas and the Virgin and martyr St. Catherine; and was ſituated in the pariſh of St. Peter, almoſt directly oppoſite to the late Black Friars-gate, having had a lane by it, once called Cokyn's-lane, though long ſince ſhut up, and built upon. This hoſpital laſt-mentioned, was built on the ſcite of a houſe adjoining to the above William Cokyn's dwelling, or elſe was turned into one by him. Afterwards, by his charter, he united theſe two hoſpitals, and then by another charter, entitled them to all his lands, poſſeſſions and chattels, and made them his heirs. This union was confirmed by the bull of pope Innocent III. anno 1203, in which it is called the hoſpital of St. Thomas of Canterbury; and in Cokyn's grant of union, it is ſtiled the hoſpital of St. Nicholas, St. Catherine, and St. Thomas the Martyr of Eaſtbridge.[h] Eaſtbridge hoſpital becoming thus by union or conſolidation poſſeſſed of and owners of Cokyn's hoſpital, it ceaſed ſoon afterwards, probably, to be uſed as one, and was hired or rented out, among the poſſeſſions of the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge; in which ſtate it continues at this time.[i]

To return now again to the hoſpital of St. Thomas of Eaſtbridge, for which there being no ſtatutes for the government of it, archbiſhop Stratford, anno 15 Edward III. drew up certain ordinances for that purpoſe,[k]

[g] See Tan. Mon. p. 219.

[h] Pat. 7 Ed. II. p. 3, m. 31. See Dugdale's Monaſticon, tom. ii. p. 458.

[i] Battely's Somner, p. 60, 61, pt. 2, p. 170. The ſcite of it ſeems to have been where the houſe ſtands, which is now called Cogan's hoſpital, being a charitable bequeſt, for the benefit of poor clergymens' widows.

[k] This inſtrument of archbiſhop Stratford is printed at large in Batt. Somn. appendix, p. 13, No. xvii.

the

the effect of which was, that the hoſpital being founded for the receiving, lodging and ſuſtaining of poor pilgrims, was then, owing to the negligence of the maſters, who had waſted the revenues of it, but meanly endowed, and that the buildings of it were in a ruinous condition: to remedy which, and to continue the charitable intent of it, he decreed, that the church of St. Nicholas, Harbledown, ſhould be for ever appropriated to it; that for the government of this hoſpital, there ſhould be a maſter in prieſt's orders, appointed by the archbiſhop and his ſucceſſors, who ſhould keep a proper ſecular chaplain, or vicar, under him, to be removed at the maſter's will and pleaſure. That ſuch poor pilgrims as happened to die within this hoſpital, ſhould be buried in Chriſt church yard, in the place heretofore allotted to them there. That every pilgrim, in health, ſhould have no more than one night's lodging and entertainment, at the expence of 4d. that there ſhould be twelve beds in the hoſpital, and that ſome woman, upwards of forty years of age, ſhould look after the beds and provide all neceſſaries for the pilgrims; that thoſe who were not in health, ſhould be preferred to ſuch as were; that no lepers ſhould be received into it; that if there was a ſmaller number of pilgrims reſorting to the hoſpital, at any one time, a greater number ſhould be received into it, in lieu of ſuch deficiency, at other times, as far as the revenues of the hoſpital would allow of it; and further, he inhibited them from having any common ſeal in the hoſpital, with ſeveral other particular orders and injunctions, as may be ſeen in the inſtrument more at large.

This hoſpital had ſeveral very liberal benefactors in early times. Among others, Hamo de Crevequer gave the church of Blean to it, which gift was afterwards confirmed by archbiſhop Stephen Langton, and was afterwards appropriated to it by archbiſhop Sudbury in 1375. Thomas, lord Roos, of Hamlake, in

the 33d year of king Edward III. gave the manor of Blean to it, and the year afterwards Sir John Lee, as appears by the ledger of the hoſpital, gave to it a meſſuage, with 180 acres of land and divers rents of aſſize, in the ſame pariſh, for the increaſe of works of piety in it.[l]

In the year 1362, archbiſhop Iſlip founded a perpetual chantry in this hoſpital, and transferred to it, for the benefit of it, at the requeſt of Bartholomew de Bourne, the chantry founded in the church of Livingſborne, *alias* Beakſborne, by his anceſtor James de Bourne.[m]

By the inſtruments of the archbiſhops Iſlip and Sudbury, dated in the above year, it appears, by the former, that there was founded in this hoſpital, a perpetual chantry for divine ſervices; the prieſt of which was to receive a yearly ſtipend of ten marcs, of the maſter of the hoſpital, out of the revenues of it; for which he was to celebrate divine ſervice, and miniſter the ſacraments and ſacramentals in it, to ſuch poor and infirm as ſhould reſort hither; and that the prieſt and his ſucceſſors ſhould poſſeſs the manſion, within the bounds of the hoſpital, between the infirmary and the great gate of it, and the chamber over it. After which king Edward III. having given a meſſuage, called the Chaunge, at the time almoſt wholly in ruins, to Thomas Newe de Wolton, then maſter of this hoſpital, and his ſucceſſors, in aid of the maintenance of the prieſt who ſhould celebrate in it for his health, for his ſoul afterwards, and that of John at Lee, who in part founded the chantry, &c. and the ſaid meſſuage having been repaired and rebuilt by the executors, and at the coſt, though charity, of his predeceſſor, the value of the rent amounted to ſeven

[l] See this inſtrument, in Battely's Somner, appendix, No. xix. et ſeq.

[m] Battely's Somner, p. 62.

marcs

marcs yearly, and would, as it was preſumed, amount ſtill higher in future; and it being difficult at that time to find a proper prieſt, who would undergo the duty and reſidence required in it, for the ſalary of ten marcs, the king's piety in augmenting the prieſt's ſtipend, was as yet fruſtrated—Archbiſhop Simon Sudbury, therefore, by his inſtrument dated in 1375, in which he recited the above ordination of his predeceſſor, ordained and decreed, in addition to that before-mentioned, and by the conſent of the ſaid Thomas, maſter of this hoſpital, and the executors of his predeceſſor, that the endowment of this chantry of ten marcs, ſhould be augmented with five marcs and an half out of the ſeven marcs of rent of the meſſuage given by the king as aforeſaid, with power of diſtreſs, &c. and whereas the preſentation of the chantry of Bourne, united to this hoſpital, as in the ordination of the firſt chantry aforeſaid made by his predeceſſor, more plainly appeared, belonged to Bartholomew de Bourne, his heirs, or aſſigns, before the union; he therefore decreed and ordained, that the preſentation and collation to be made to the ſame, when vacant, ſhould belong to him and his ſucceſſors, and to the ſaid Bartholomew de Bourne, his heirs, or aſſigns, alternately; the firſt turn to belong to the archbiſhop, becauſe the aſſigns of Bartholomew de Bourne[n] had preſented the then incumbent to it, &c.[o]

Though the revenues of this hoſpital lay chiefly in the pariſh of Blean, yet it was poſſeſſed of other rents, lands and tenements in Canterbury, Harbledown, and in Birchington. It was likewiſe poſſeſſed of lands in Herne, Reculver, Swaycliffe, Chiſtlet, and Bekeſborne,

[n] See his will in Prerog. office, Canterbury.

[o] Alanus Blunt was chaplain of the chantry of Eaſtbridge. He died in 1469, and was ſucceeded by Henry Newel, clerk, who died in 1476; then ſtiling himſelf chaplain of the hoſpital of St. Thomas the Martyr.

belonging to the before-mentioned chantry, which at the ſuppreſſion of it were ſeized on, as ſuch.

By a bull of pope Honorius III. this hoſpital had the privilege of not paying tithes of their gardens.[p]

By the return made to the king's commiſſioners in king Henry VIII.'s reign, it appears, that there was here a neat handſome chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, to which had belonged two bells, to ring to ſervice, as was reported to them by the parſon and churchwardens of All Saints; who ſaid further, that this hoſpital was a pariſh church, in which there was miniſtred all ſacraments and ſacramentals, to the poor people reſorting thither, and to the keeper of it, and his houſehold, and all others remaining within the precinct of it, by the chantry prieſt; the matter of fact was, that this chapel was formerly ſerved by the chantry prieſt of the chantry in it, mentioned before, to have been transferred to it, who had 10l. 6s. 8d. yearly ſtipend or wages, beſides his manſion or dwelling, which was at the weſt end of the hoſpital, of all which it was deprived at the ſuppreſſion of it by the ſtatute of the 1ſt year of king Edward VI.[q] when a penſion of ſix pounds

[p] Battely's Somner, p. 62.

[q] The return of the king's commiſſioners upon the ſurvey, anno 2 Edward VI. was, that the chantry of our bleſſed Lady the Virgin, within the hoſpital of the King's bridge, in Canterbury, was founded by one James de Bourne, to the intent that one prieſt ſhould celebrate divine ſervice within the hoſpital; and to pray for the ſoul of one Iſabella, ſometime queen of England; and for the ſoul of the founder, and all Chriſtian ſouls for ever. The yearly value of the lands, tenements, and annuities thereto belonging, being 10l. 11s. 8d. the outgoings from which were 6d.——perpetual tenths 20s. 8d.——clear, 9l. 10s. 6d.

That Nicholas Champion, cl. was incumbent or chantry prieſt there, of the age of forty years, of honeſt learning, qualities, and converſation, and had nothing whereon to live, over and above the revenue of it. That the ſame was no pariſh church, nor was any pariſh church thereto appropriate, wherefore it required no new endowment of a vicar there; that there had

pounds per annum was granted to Nicholas Thompſon, *alias* Campion, the incumbent of it, which was remaining anno 1553.[r]

The value of the revenues of the hoſpital itſelf, as returned anno 26 Henry VIII. according to both Dugdale and Speed, were 23l. 18s. 9½d. per annum, but this muſt have been the clear income, for according to Sancroft's manuſcript *valor*, they amounted in the whole to 43l. 12s. 3d.[s]

The ſtate of this hoſpital, as it ſtood in the time of cardinal Pole, at archdeacon Harpsfield's viſitation in 1557, was, as appears by the entry in the book of it; that they were bound to receive way-faring and hurt men, and to have eight beds for men, and four for women; to remain for a night, and more, if they were not able to depart; and the maſter of the hoſpital to be charged with their burial, and they had twenty loads of wood yearly allowed, and 26s. a year for drink, that there was 10l. land a year, with a manſion, which the prieſt always had for officiating in the chapel, taken away by the king, and that it was the head church to St. Coſmus and St. Damian Blean, but that they had no ornaments but organs.[t]

This hoſpital, though it outlaſted the general ſuppreſſion of moſt of the foundations of the like ſort in the reigns of king Henry VIII. and king Edward VI. yet in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, the lands and tenements belonging to it, as well as the hoſpital itſelf, then converted into tenements, were occu-

had not been any grammar ſchool kept, preacher maintained, or poor people relieved by the ſaid chantry. That there had been no ſale of lands, &c. ſpoil of woods, or gift of them, goods or jewels none. See this ſurvey, printed at the end of Batt. Somn. pt. 1.

[r] Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. i. p. 104.

[s] See Tan. Mon. p. 212.

[t] Battely's Somner, from the original viſitation book of archdeacon Harpsfield, p. 63.

pied

pied and poſſeſſed by private perſons, until archbiſhop Parker, in the 10th year of that reign, recovered, by his prudent care, ſome of the lands and poſſeſſions, and reſtored the houſe again to pious and charitable uſes. He framed new ordinances for the government of it, which he wiſely contrived ſhould be ſuitable to thoſe times, as well as agreeable to the firſt foundation of the hoſpital, and the former ſtatutes of archbiſhop Stratford, as far as might be; reſerving nevertheleſs, a power to his ſucceſſors, archbiſhops of Canterbury, to reviſe, alter, aboliſh and new make all, or any part of them; they are dated May 20, 1569.[u]

In them it appears, that in conſequence of the ordinances of archbiſhop Stratford, the maſter of the hoſpital might take all the profits of it to his own uſe, beſtowing only for the relief of wandering and wayfaring brethren, and poor, in bread and drink, after the rate of 4d. a day, and one night's lodging for twelve perſons, if ſo many came there at one time, in the whole not above 6l. 2s. 6d. per annum, but the archbiſhop (Parker) by the authority in the above former ordinance concerning the diſpoſition of the profits of this hoſpital, to him and his ſucceſſors reſerved, to alter and change the ſame, did by theſe ordinances in that behalf made, under his hand and ſeal, not only increaſe the above ſum, to be from thenceforth beſtowed on certain poor inhabiting within the county of the city of Canterbury, but alſo appointed other ſums of money thereout, yearly to be paid towards the keeping of a free-ſchool, for a certain number of poor children of the county of the ſaid city, to be taught to write and read freely within the hoſpital.

[u] Battely, pt. ii. p. 171. Theſe ordinances or ſtatutes of archbiſhop Parker, are printed at length, in Battely's append. p. 63, No. xxxvii[a]. See Strype's Life of archbiſhop Parker, p. 114, and appendix, n. 58.

By

By the ſame ordinance, as well as by an indenture, between the maſter of this hoſpital and the maſter of Corpus Chriſti, or Benet college, in Cambridge, dated May 22, anno 11th Elizabeth, the archbiſhop founded out of the revenues of this hoſpital, two ſcholarſhips, each of the yearly value of 3l. 6s. 8d. that ſum to be paid yearly from thence, by the maſter of the hoſpital to the maſter of the college; the two ſcholars to be choſen, named, examined and approved by the maſter of this hoſpital and the dean of Canterbury, if any ſuch there ſhould be; if not, then by the maſter only, and to be taken from the free-ſchool in Canterbury, being ſuch of the ſcholars there as were born within Kent, and being ſent to Cambridge, ſhould be called Canterbury ſcholars; who, after their admittance and receipt there, ſhould remain and continue in that college, according to the orders and ſtatutes of it, and ſhould have of the proviſion of it, convenient chambers, commons, reading and other neceſſaries, as other ſcholars in it, according to common cuſtom, for the term of two hundred years next, from the date of the indenture, with other rules and regulations in it relating to them.[w]

Not long after this, queen Elizabeth iſſued a commiſſion of charitable uſes, to enquire into the ſtate and condition of this hoſpital, which was done, and a return thereof made accordingly; and again, ſoon after the death of archbiſhop Parker, there was a ſecond commiſſion, directed to Sir James Hales and others, who certified, that the hoſpital houſe ſtood ruinated, and neither maſter nor brethren were reſident, or dwelling of long time. The houſe was let out into tenements for yearly rent. The beds that were wont to lodge and harbour poor people reſorting thither, were gone and ſold, contrary to the old order and foundation of the

[w] See this indenture printed at length, in Battely's append. pt. ii. p. 65, No. xxxvii[b].

ſame;

ſame; and that the hoſpital was relinquiſhed and concealed from the queen, &c. Upon which, ſhe granted it, with all its revenues, by letters patent, dated July 20, in her 18th year, to John Farnham, one of her gentlemen penſioners, to hold in fee farm for ever.—He ſoon afterwards conveyed his intereſt in it for 550l. and the releaſe beſide of a debt owing by him, to Geo. Hayes. After this, archbiſhop Whitgift recovered this hoſpital, with the revenues of it, from Hayes, and then ſettled it upon a new foundation, ſo firm and ſure, that it has continued to the preſent time, and remains a perpetual monument of the archbiſhop's piety and prudence, who may be juſtly reputed the founder and reſtorer of it;[x] and he framed new ordinances and ſtatutes, for the better government of it, by which the hoſpital is now ruled. In theſe it is, among other things, ordered and decreed, that the archbiſhop ſhould collate the maſter, who ſhould be in holy orders, and ſhould be inſtituted and inducted according to the uſual form and cuſtom, who ſhould have the lodging known by the name of the maſter's lodging, in the hoſpital; and a yearly ſtipend of 6l. 13s. 4d. and twenty loads of wood from the lands belonging to it, to be delivered coſt free. That the maſter ſhould appoint a ſchool-maſter, who by himſelf or deputy, ſhould freely inſtruct twenty poor children of this city, above the age of ſeven years, to write, read and caſt accompts, and to have books, paper, &c. provided for them, out of the profits of the hoſpital, and not to remain in the ſchool above three years. The ſchool-maſter to have a lodging in the hoſpital, and a ſtipend of four pounds, and for his further relief, if the maſter approved of it, to be receiver of the rents, &c. of the hoſpital; for which he ſhould receive 26s. 8d. and two loads of wood

[x] See Strype's appendix to the Life of archbiſhop Whitgift, lib. iv. n. 31, A. B. C. being three papers, concerning the ſtate of this hoſpital.

yearly,

yearly, to be delivered coſt free, and one ſummer livery cloth. That out of the profits of the hoſpital, there ſhould be paid for ever, to the two ſcholars to be taken out of the common ſchool at Canterbury, commonly called the *mynte*, by the maſter of the hoſpital, with the conſent of the archbiſhop, and placed in Benet college, 3l. 6s. 8d. each, according to the former ordinances made of it. That whereas by former ordinances, the maſter of the hoſpital was only tied to pay in time of peace, unto the poor paſſengers, or to ſuch other poor people as the maſter ſhould think good, thirty pence a week; and in time of war that payment ceaſing, to provide twelve beds for the lodging of poor ſoldiers, paſſing through this city, within the hoſpital, for the ſpace of one night only, which is now grown wholly out of uſe, eſpecially ſince the loſs of Calais; therefore, for the better relief of the poor inhabiting within this city and the ſuburbs of it, it was ordered, that the former laſt recited orders ſhould ceaſe, and inſtead of them, there ſhould be five in-brothers, and five in-ſiſters, to be permanent and have their habitation in the hoſpital; and after the ſpace of twenty years next enſuing, there ſhould be five other out-brothers, and five others called out-ſiſters; each of the ſaid in-brothers and in-ſiſters to have a ſeveral dwelling and lodging within the hoſpital, and 26s. 8d. by the year, and one load of wood to be delivered coſt free, between Midſummer and Michaelmas; and each of the out brothers and out-ſiſters to have 26s. 8d. by the year only; that the mayor of this city ſhould from time to time, nominate to the maſter of the hoſpital for every of the brothers and ſiſters rooms, when they ſhould be void and unfurniſhed, two poor perſons, men or women, as the places ſhould require, being lame, impotent, blind, or aged, above fifty years of age, who ſhould have inhabited within the city, or ſuburbs, ſeven years before; of which two, the maſter ſhould chuſe and admit one; and in default of the mayor's nominating

nating for the ſpace of three months, the maſter to make choice, and admit any, qualified as above-mentioned. That in the room of every out-brother and ſiſter, the mayor ſhould nominate ſuch perſons as above ſpecified, whereof one at leaſt ſhould be ſuch as had dwelt in the city or ſuburbs, by the ſpace of three whole years at leaſt, to the end that ſuch as dwelt there, and not within the county of the city, ſhould receive the whole benefit of theſe ordinances. That the maſter, out of the profits of the hoſpital, ſhould repair and ſuſtain it, and every part within the precincts of it, and alſo ſufficiently ſuſtain and maintain the bridge, called the King's bridge, *alias* Eaſtbridge, within the city of Canterbury ;[y] and pay to the queen, her heirs and ſucceſſors, 7l. 10s. yearly, due to her for the penſion of a chantry, ſometime within the hoſpital, and all other dues and payments going out of it. That the maſter ſhould not let for years or lives, the lands or tenements, nor make any woodſales of the wood, without the expreſs conſent, in writing, of the archbiſhop, and ſhould yearly make an accompt to him, if demanded, ſo that of the ſurpluſage all charges deducted, the portionsof the brethren and ſiſters might be increaſed at the will of the archbiſhop, as theretofore had been uſed. That the in-brethren or ſiſters, maſter or ſchoolmaſter, who ſhould die within the precincts of the hoſpital, might be buried within the church-yard of the cathedral, according to a former agreement made between the archbiſhop, his predeceſſor and the then prior and convent of Chriſt church, with many other orders and re-

[y] In the city chamber there is an exemplification of a record under the great ſeal, dated in the 12th year ef Richard II. anno 1396; by which it appears, that the maſter of the hoſpital ought to repair, erect, and ſuſtain the neighbouring bridge of Kirgſbridge. See Pat. Ric. II. p. 1, m 2. The account of the hoſpital's eſtate given up to the commiſſioners upon the ſtatute of 37 Henry VIII. cap 4, charged the maſter alſo with the paving of the ſtreet there. Batt. Somn. p. 63.

gulations

gulations mentioned in them,[z] all which were confirmed and ordered to be inrolled in chancery, by an act paſſed in the 27th year of that reign,[a] by the means of which, the rights of this hoſpital have been preſerved to this time.

There have been ſome few modern benefactors to this hoſpital.

Mr. Avery Sabin, ſometime an alderman of this city, by his will in 1648, gave a rent charge out of his eſtate at Monkton, in Thanet, of 20l. per annum, for charitable uſes to the poor of this city, of which, ten marcs were aſſigned yearly to be paid to the five in-brothers and five in-ſiſters of this hoſpital.[b]

Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, widow, by her will in 1694, gave, out of her perſonal eſtate, the ſum of five pounds yearly to this hoſpital, to be ſhared and divided among the poor of it, in like manner as her gift to Cogan's hoſpital, above-mentioned. Beſides which, this hoſpital receives yearly the ſixth part of the intereſt, due from 163l. 16s. 3d. being the ſum due from Mrs. Maſters's legacy, who died in 1716, which is veſted in the mayor and commonalty, in truſt, for the ſeveral hoſpitals in Canterbury, of which a full account may be ſeen among the charitable benefactions to this city.

In 1708 John Battely, D. D. archdeacon of Canterbury, and maſter of this hoſpital, new built three of the ſiſters lodgings, and did ſeveral other great repairs, and at his death left by his will, to the in-brothers and ſiſters, one hundred pounds, the intereſt of which he ordered ſhould be proportioned by Mr. John

[z] Theſe ordinances are dated July 20, 1584, and are printed at large in Battely, pt. 2, appendix, p. 66, No. xxxviii[a]. See alſo Strype's Life of Whitgift, p. 207, 497; appendix, p. 208.

[a] This act is printed at length, in Battely, pt. 2, appendix, p. 69, No. xxxvii[b].

[b] See Battely, pt. 2, p. 171.

Bradock,

Bradock, of St. Stephen's, and Mr. Somerſcales, vicar of Doddington.

Mr. John Bradock, maſter of this hoſpital, in 1719 gave by his will, 25l. 13s. 4d. for the better payment of the poor people, at Lady-day and Michaelmas.

Mr. Matthew Brown, of St. Peter's, in Canterbury, in 1721, gave by his will 10s. per annum for ever, to the in-brothers and ſiſters of this hoſpital.

In 1768, Thomas Hanſon, eſq. of Croſby-ſquare, London, gave by will, the intereſt of 500l. for ever, to the in brothers and ſiſters of this hoſpital; which being now inveſted in the 3 per cents. reduced Bank Annuities, produces 17l. 10s. per annum.

Beſides theſe, the hoſpital had many temporary benefactors, as well towards the repairs of it, as in money; among which were, the archbiſhops Juxon, Sheldon and Sancroft. The yearly tenths of this hoſpital amounting to 2l. 7s. 10d. are payable to the archbiſhop.

In 1691, the yearly revenues of this hoſpital amounted in the whole to 101l. 5s. 9d. beſides which were the fines upon the renewals of the leaſes, and alderman Sabine's gift of 13s. 4d. a piece, by the year, which came not into the maſter's hands, but was paid by one of the aldermen of the city.

The preſent building is antient; it has a decent hall and chapel, where the ſchoolmaſter, who has a good apartment in the houſe, and is called the reader, inſtructs twenty boys gratis, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. There are rooms alſo for five in-brothers, and five in-ſiſters, but ſome of theſe rooms are ſubject to be flooded in a very wet ſeaſon.[c] The maſter has a neat

[c] This was owing to the mill juſt below the bridge, to benefit which, the water uſed to be penned up above it, to a much greater height than formerly; and this happened at times notwithſtanding the ground on which the hoſpital ſtands has been in proceſs of time conſiderably raiſed, as appears by the bank at


BRITISH
MUSEUM



W. Crowbridge del.

Ravenhill

ARCHES OVER THE RIVER STOUR, BLACK FRIARS, CANTERBURY.

neat handsome house, situated in a court near the hospital, but on the western or opposite side of the river.

The antient common seal of this hospital having been for a long time missing, the late master, Dr. Backhouse, at his own expence, supplied the hospital with another in the year 1783.

The south side, or part of King's bridge, as far as the middle of it, from end to end, adjoining the front of the hospital, is esteemed exempt from the liberties of the city, and within the county of Kent at large, and is repaired and maintained by the master of it. The north or opposite side is esteemed within the city and its liberties, and is repaired and maintained by the corporation; this arises from the bridge having been widened to double its former width, within these few years.[d]

NAMES

at the back part of it adjoining the river, where the capitals of a row of pillars are to be seen but a small matter above the surface of the earth. But since the new building of Abbots mill, the water has been drawn by at King's bridge, and by the mill here not being now worked, the scite of the hospital is much less liable to be flooded, and the several estates besides, above the bridge, are much benefited.

[d] When this bridge was widened in 1769, there was an agreement entered into, between the mayor and commonalty and Henry Heaton, cl. master of the hospital, under their respective seals; wherein the latter acknowledged that the master of it had, time out of mind, repaired and maintained the bridge and the pavement of it; and the mayor and commonalty being desirous of improving it for public utility, had requested of him, to which he had consented, permission to pull down the parapet, at the extremity of the bridge next the river, as low as the pavement; and the master had agreed, that he would from time to time, repair and maintain the bridge and the pavement over it, extending from the wall of the hospital, to the extremity of the place where the parapet then stood; sixteen feet and nine inches next to the High-street, and fifteen feet and eleven inches next to St. Peter's-street, in all manner of reparations in the same manner as the former masters had heretofore done (except the parapet wall which was agreed to be pulled down), and the mayor, &c. agreed to pull down the

NAMES OF THE MASTERS OF KING'S BRIDGE, ALIAS EASTBRIDGE HOSPITAL.

1. RALPH was the firſt maſter, or *cuſtos* of this hoſpital, whoſe name is to be found in the moſt antient charters of this houſe. He is called *cuſtos*, ſometimes procurator, and ſometimes maſter of the hoſpital; he was witneſs to an antient charter of the hoſpital of St. Nicholas and St. Catherine, founded by William Cockyn, before that hoſpital was united to this of Eaſtbridge.

2. PETER was maſter in the years 1236 and 1240, as appears by antient charters in the archives of Chriſt-church, to which he was witneſs.

3. JOHN ſucceeded Peter, as may be learned from ſome charters in the cheſt of this hoſpital, dated 1242 and 1247.

4. GEOFFRY is called maſter, in an antient charter of this hoſpital, dated anno 1261.

5. WALTER, in another charter, is ſaid to be maſter, anno 1264.

6. JOHN, vicar of Wycham, is called maſter, in a charter dated anno 1280.

7. JOHN DE TYNODEN is recorded to be maſter, in a charter dated in 1320.

8. JOHN DE THUIGDEN was admitted maſter May 23, 1323, and demiſed lands in 1324, and is recorded in the archbiſhop's regiſter.

parapet wall, and carry away the materials for the uſe of the hoſpital; and if any damage ſhould accrue from thence, or by making or adding any new works to the bridge, they agreed that they would at all times make it good, and that they would always at their own coſt repair and maintain all ſuch new additional works and buildings which ſhould be erected by them, and built adjoining to the bridge.

9. WILLIAM

9. WILLIAM BURGOOS ſucceeded him, as appears by the archbiſhop's regiſter.

10. RICHARD DE IVINGO was maſter, anno 1334. He was rector of Faukkingge, and by exchange of that rectory was preſented to the church of Brooke, in Kent, anno 1335.

11. ROGER DE RONDES was maſter at that time when archbiſhop Stratford framed the ſtatutes for this hoſpital, viz. September 23, 1342. He is mentioned in the regiſters of Chriſt-church in the years 1344 and 1348.

12. WILLIAM DE FARRHAM was collated by the prior and chapter of Canterbury (the ſee being then vacant) to this maſterſhip, on June 18, 1349.

13. WILLIAM GRADEEL was admitted maſter on Auguſt 1, 1351.

14. THOMAS DE WOLTON was collated on Dec. 18, 1351. He is called Thomas de Wilton and Thomas Newe de Recolore. He was rector of Aldington and vicar of Recolure; he founded and endowed a chantry in the church of Reculver, anno 1354. He was an eminent man, and in his time great benefactions were conferred upon this hoſpital, as has been already mentioned before.

15. JOHN OVINGS, being maſter, preſented Simon Crawle to the vicarage of Blene, anno 1381.

16. JOHN LUDHAM was collated on July 2, 1382.

17. JOHN WITTICLIFF was inſtituted maſter on April 9, 1383.

18. WALTER CAUSTON, monk and precentor of the church of Canterbury, was admitted on Nov. 25, 1383; he continued in that office in 1392. He was conſtituted prior of St. Martin's, in Dover, by archbiſhop Arundel.

Robert de Bradegare had been nominated to this maſterſhip by the archbiſhop in 1378, but refuſed to accept of it; for which reaſon his name is omitted among the number of maſters.

19. JOHN MOUNTAGUE was collated on Aug. 26, 1395.

20. THOMAS PELICAN was inducted on April 4, 1400, and reſigned this office in 1405.

21. THOMAS BURTON, rector of Snargate, was admitted on July 5, 1405, and continued maſter in 1418.

22. THOMAS CHICHELEY was admitted on June 24, 1429.

23. THOMAS KEMP. He reſigned this office.

24. THOMAS CHICHELEY occurs again. He was archdeacon of Canterbury, prebend of St. Paul's, provoſt of Wingham college, prothonotary to the pope, and was inducted to this maſterſhip on July 30, 1445;[e] he died on Jan. 26, 1446.

25. JOHN BOURCHIER, LL. D. archdeacon of Canterbury, was collated on April 20, 1467; he was provoſt of Wingham, and prothonotary likewiſe to the pope; he died on Nov. 6, 1469, and was buried in the cathedral of Canterbury.[f]

26. JOHN FITZWARREN was maſter on June 17, 1469.

27. THOMAS HALLIWELL was collated on May 24, 1494.

28. PETER LYGHAM, LL. D. was collated in 1538, and was dean of the arches at that time.[g]

29. WILLIAM SWORDER was admitted on April 27, 1538.[h]

30. WILLIAM MORPHET, anno 1562.

31. THOMAS LAWSE, LL. D. was admitted on Feb. 18, 1569, being canon of Chriſt-church, Canterbury,

[e] He was great-nephew to archbiſhop Chicheley, being grandſon of his younger brother William. He was buried at Wingham. See Stemm. Chich. præf. ix. See the liſt of archdeacons.

[f] See the liſt of archdeacons.

[g] Duncombe's Hoſpitals, p. 373.

[h] Battely, pt. 2, appendix, p. 62, No. xxxvi.

which

which he reſigned, but continued maſter of this hoſpital until his death, which happened on Auguſt 9, 1595.[l]

32. RICHARD ROGERS, S. T. P. biſhop ſuffragan of Dover, and dean of Canterbury, was collated on Auguſt 25, 1595; he died on May 19, 1597.[k]

33. ISAAC COLE, A. M. was inducted maſter of this hoſpital on June 18, 1596. He was the fourth ſon of Amandus Colf, *alias* Colt, of Calais, in France, and afterwards of the city of Canterbury, was born in Kent, and educated at Oxford. He died on July 15, 1597, and was buried in the chapter houſe of Canterbury cathedral.[l]

34. JOHN BOYS, S. T. P. dean of Canterbury, was inducted on Auguſt 14, 1597, and died on Sept. 28, 1625.[m]

35. ROBERT SAY, S. T. P. was inducted on Oct. 26, 1625. He was rector of Harbledown, and dying on April 8, 1628, was buried in the chancel of Mongeham church.[n]

36. JOHN SACKETTE, S. T. B. rector of Great Mongeham, was inducted on May 27, 1628, and dying on Auguſt 24, 1664, was buried in the chancel of Mongeham church.[o]

37. EDWARD ALDEY, A. M. canon of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, was collated on October 20, 1664. He died on July 12, 1673, and was buried in the chancel of the late St. Andrew's church, in Canterbury, where he had a monument erected to his memory.

[l] Regiſter of this hoſpital. He was the archbiſhop's commiſſary.

[k] Regiſter of this hoſpital. See more of him among the deans. [l] Wood's Ath. Regiſt. of this hoſpital.

[m] Regiſter of this hoſpital. See more of him among the deans of Canterbury.

[n] Hoſpital Regiſter. [o] Ibid. Regiſter.

38. SAMUEL PARKER, S. T. B. archdeacon and prebendary of Canterbury, was inducted September 10, 1673. He was rector of Chartham and Ickham, in this county, and continued maſter of this hoſpital after he was biſhop of Oxford, to his death, which was on March 20, 1687.

39. JOHN BATTELY, S. T. P. archdeacon of Canterbury, and prebendary of that church, was inducted on Sept. 1, 1688, who is recorded as having been a good and generous benefactor to this hoſpital, as well in the extraordinary reliefs, which he afforded to the poor of it, as in the repairing and beautifying the buildings, chapel, and hall of it.[p] He died in October 1708.[q]

40. JOHN PARIS, A. M. was admitted that ſame year; he was rector of the united pariſhes of St. Mary Bredman and St. Andrew, in Canterbury, and vicar of Bekeſborne, in this county. He died on November 5, 1709, and was buried in St. Andrew's church.

41. JOHN BRADOCK, A. M. was collated to this maſterſhip in January, 1709. He was vicar of Hackington, *alias* St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, and dying on Auguſt 14, 1719, was buried in the chancel of that church.

42. JOHN LEWIS, A. M. was admitted on Dec. 16, 1719, of whom and his preferments, more may be ſeen under Miniſter, in Thanet, in the Hiſtory of the County of Kent. He died on Jan. 16, 1746.

43. JOHN SACKETTE, A. M. was admitted maſter on March 14, 1746. He was miniſter of Folkeſtone, and rector of Hawking, in this county, and is well

[p] See Battely's Somner, pt. ii. p. 171, 172.

[q] See more of him and his predeceſſor, among the archdeacons, hereafter.

known

known by his publications as an antiquary and a poet. He died in 1753.[r]

44. HENRY HEATON, B. D. was the next maſter collated to it, being admitted on July 2, 1753. He was a prebendary of the church of Ely, rector of Ivy-church, and vicar of Boughton Blean, in this county. He died on July 7, 1777, and was buried in the latter church.

45. WILLIAM BACKHOUSE, S. T. P. was admitted on Sept. 23, 1777. He was archdeacon of this dioceſe, and rector of Deal, in this county, before which he had various preferments in it, which he either reſigned or exchanged at different times for others. He died Sept. 29, 1788, at his parſonage-houſe at Deal, and was buried in the chancel of that church.[s]

46. WILLIAM GREGORY, A. M. was inducted in 1788. He was one of the ſix preachers of this cathedral, and is now rector of St. Andrew's, in this city; and has been collated to the vicarage of Blean, of which he himſelf is patron, in right of his maſterſhip. He is the preſent maſter of this hoſpital.

THE SEVERAL PRECINCTS AND VILLES *without the walls* of the city, in the ſuburbs of it, which are exempt from the liberties of it, being uſually called extraparochial, and eſteemed within the hundred of Weſtgate, and within the juriſdiction of the county of Kent at large, come next, in turn, to be deſcribed.

Of theſe, the villes and precincts of the antient priory of St. Gregory, and of the hoſpital of St. John, are ſituated in the ſuburb without Northgate.

[r] See an account of him in Maſters's Hiſtory of Corpus Chriſti college, p 363. He was grandſon of the former maſter of this hoſpital, of the ſame name.

[s] See more of him among the archdeacons of this dioceſe.

THE VILLE OR PRECINCT OF ST. GREGORY

IS ſituated in the above ſuburb, on the eaſt ſide of the high road leading to the iſland of Thanet.

It has been a matter much controverted between the city and this priory, whether the precinct of it is within the liberties of the city or not; the following is an account of what has paſſed in former times, to inveſtigate this matter and clear up the truth of it. In the year 1269, anno 53 Henry III. the prior of St. Gregories, by the ſame writ with the prior of Chriſt-church, the abbot of St. Auguſtine, and others, after a legal diſcuſſion of the caſe, by the enquiry and verdict of ſelect men of the city and vicinage, was acquitted of tallage, i. e. of being within the compaſs of tallage with the city. And in the argument drawn up by the abbot of St. Auguſtine, in defence of himſelf and his abbey againſt the city's challenging the abbey, and ſome of its neighbouring domains, to be, of and within the liberty of the city, in king Henry VI.'s time; among other heads of it (that it might not ſeem ſtrange, that the abbey being in the ſuburbs, and ſo near the city wall, ſhould nevertheleſs be exempt from the franchiſe of the ſame) by ſhewing how the matter ſtood, in the ſame ſtate with other like places about the city, this priory was pleaded to be without the walls, ſo without the liberties alſo of the city, in theſe words—and alſo there are ſome places as near the walls of the ſaid city, as thoſe places are, which are contained in the aforeſaid articles of the bailiffs aforeſaid, which always were without the ſaid city, the precinct, liberty or ſuburbs of the ſame, namely the ſtreet of Weſtgate, the ſtreet of St. Martin, the priory of St. Gregory, the hoſpital of St. John, Northgate, &c.

In

In king Henry VIII.'s time, certain articles were concluded between the prior of St. Gregory's and the convent of the ſame, on the one part, and the mayor and commonalty of the city, on the other part, for the compoſing of this difference about the temporal juriſdiction of the place; when it was agreed and allowed by the mediators, that this priory, as it was then incloſed, with the new houſes built, as well on, and by the ſouth part of their church gate, as by the north part of the court gate of the ſaid church, ſhould be fully and entirely within the liberties and franchiſes of the city of Canterbury—and yet, notwithſtanding this award, this priory and its precincts have been for a long time paſt acknowledged to be within the juriſdiction of the juſtices of the county of Kent at large, who ſometime ſince created it a ville, and now exerciſe every juriſdiction over it, the ſame as in the other parts of the hundred of Weſtgate, which are exempt from the liberties of the city,[t] of which hundred it is now eſteemed an extraparochial diſtrict.

Eadmer gives us an account of the foundation of this priory, by archbiſhop Lanfranc, without the Northgate of this city. He ſays, on the oppoſite ſide of the way, (that is, to St. John's hoſpital) archbiſhop Lanfranc built a church, in honour of St. Gregory, in which he appointed canons; who ſhould be bound to order the courſe of their lives, according to certain conſtitutions and canons, and who ſhould adminiſter to the infirm people of the above-mentioned hoſpital, whatever was neceſſary, for the good of their ſouls, and take care likewiſe of their burial; and that for theſe, he provided ſo much lands, tithes and rents, as ſeemed ſufficient for their maintenance.[u]

[t] This compoſition is prined at large, in Batt. Somn. appendix, p. 12, No. xiv[c].

[u] Hiſt. Nov. lib. i. p. 9. The charters of the archbiſhops Lanfranc and Hubert, though imperfect, are printed in Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 373, 375.

Thus

Thus archbiſhop Lanfranc, in 1084, eſtabliſhed this priory, as a houſe of ſecular canons, which archbiſhop William Corboil, in king Henry I.'s reign, changed to regular canons,[w] otherwiſe called black canons, from the habit which they wore,[x] of the order of St. Auguſtine, as appears by the catalogue of monaſteries of that order, among which it is reckoned one.[y] Contrary to this Mr. Somner ſays, that Lanfranc founded this priory, at firſt for regular canons, being the firſt houſe of this kind in the whole kingdom. If that is true, it certainly was erected long before the priory of the ſame order at Noſthill, in Yorkſhire; which Rayner ſays, was the firſt in the kingdom, being built by Adelwold or Ethelwolph, king Henry I.'s Confeſſor, who, he continues, firſt brought the order into the land; but in this he ſeems, by the opinion of moſt, to be miſtaken. What number of canons were required here by the foundation, does not appear; but by an entry of a viſitation of the priory by cardinal archbiſhop Bourchier, only five canons gave in their names with the prior, who, indeed, then complained of the paucity of his canons, which, as he ſaid, was occaſioned by the diminution of their revenues, or, as he termed it, of their lands, revenues and rents.

As to any remarkable matters or occurrences relating to this priory, I have read of very few. But there happened a great diſpute, about the year 1085, be-

[w] Tan. Mon. p. 210. Leland's Coll. p. 89, vol. i.

[x] They wore a habit, which was a white coat, and a linen rochet under a black cope, with a ſcapular to cover their head and ſhoulders. Polidor Virgil de Invent. Rer. lib. vii. cap. 3.

[y] It is reckoned as ſuch among thoſe, which coming in and compounding with king Edward I. about a ſubſidy, (for a general denial of which by the whole clergy, regulating themſelves by the pope's conſtitution, and the archbiſhop's example, they were by parliament excluded from the king's protection, and their goods declared confiſcated to his uſe); obtained letters of protection. Rayner, appendix, p. 66. See Battely's Somner. p. 48.

tween

tween the convent of St. Auguſtine and this priory, concerning the relics of St. Mildred; each affirming that they had been removed to their monaſtery, the former claiming them from king Canute, the latter from archbiſhop Lanfranc; who, as they affirmed, at the founding of their priory, beſtowed upon it, among other things of great price, the tranſlated relics of St. Mildred and St. Edburga. On July 2, 1145, the church of this priory was burnt down.[z]

Beſides theſe I find mention, that John Knyvet, the king's chancellor, having attended king Edward III. on his embarking at Sandwich for foreign parts, in his 46th year, returned to Canterbury, and lodged in this priory on the 1ſt September, where he executed his office, by ſealing ſeveral writs.[a]

In the 3d year of king Edward III. queen Iſabella being then at Canterbury, and taking up her abode at Chriſt-church, maſter Henry de Cliff, with the lord William de Herlaſton, lodged at the priory of St. Gregory, when the former, appointed by the king, then abroad, keeper of the great ſeal, exerciſed his office on May 31, that year, anno 1329, by the ſealing of certain writs; and he afterwards reſigned up the ſeal in the preſence of the king and many of the nobility, in the hall of the chancellor, in this priory, where he took up his abode, to the biſhop of Lincoln, the king's chancellor, who after dinner cauſed ſeveral writs to be ſealed there, after which the king ſtaid at Canterbury till the 23d of June.[b]

By a record among the archives of Chriſt-church, it appears, that the archbiſhop was patron, and in the vacancy of the ſee, the prior and chapter of Chriſt-church were patrons of this priory, who upon every vacancy nominated and promoted the ſucceeding prior,

[z] Batt. Somn. p. 49. [a] Rym. Fœd. vol. vi. p. 747.
[b] Rym. Fœd. vol. iv. p. 389, 391.

and

and preſented to ſuch eccleſiaſtical benefices as were in the patronage of it.

As to the revenues and poſſeſſions belonging to it, mention is made in the ſurvey of Domeſday, in the deſcription of the archbiſhop's manor of Sturſete, or Weſtgate, as it is now called; of ſuch of them as lay within this city, as follows:

Et inibi ſunt iterum xxx *&* ii *manſuræ & unum Molendinum quæ tenet clerici Sancti Gregorii ad eorum Eccleſiam. Ibiq; manent* xii *Burgenſes qui reddunt eis* xxxv^{s}. *& Molendinum reddit* v^{s}.

Which is: *And therein are further* xxxii *dwellings and one mill, which the clerks of St. Gregory's hold as belonging to their church. And there remain* xii *burgeſſes, who pay them* xxxv *ſhillings, and the rent of the mill is* v *ſhillings.*

In another place in the ſame record, under the title of the city, the ſame is mentioned, with ſome little variation, thus:

Archiepiſcopus habet infra Civitatem Cant. xii *Burgenſes &* xxx *manſuras quas tenent Clerici de Villa in gildam ſuam & reddunt* xxxv^{s}. *& unum Molendinum reddit* v^{s}.

Which is: *The archbiſhop has within the city of Canterbury* xii *burgeſſes and* xxx *manſions, which the clerks hold of the ville towards the maintenance of their guild, and they pay* xxxv^{sh}. *and the rent of one mill is* v^{sh}.

This priory had endowment as well in tithes as temporalities, in different pariſhes in this county. As for their temporalities, in the year 1292, they were valued at 25l. 15s. and their titheries and parſonages at 108l. 11s. The ſum total being 133l. 15s.[c]

In a cuſtumal of the manor of Northfleet, it is recorded, that the canons of St. Gregory's were to have four acres of the beſt wheat, and four acres of the

[c] See Thorn, col. 2166.

beſt

beſt barley which grew yearly upon the lands of the lord of that manor.[d]

Archbiſhop Hubert, in the time of king John, having diſſolved the nunnery of Remſted, in Suſſex, upon account of the ill lives of the nuns, annexed their eſtate to this priory of St. Gregory; but the prior and convent afterwards regranted the whole of it again to archbiſhop Edmund, who re-eſtabliſhed that nunnery again.[e]

At the time of the diſſolution, there were thirteen religious in this priory, the yearly revenues of which were, according to Dugdale, 121l. 15s. 1d. According to Speed, 166l. 4s. 5½d. the latter being the groſs, the former the clear annual value.[f]

The coat of arms belonging to this priory was, *Per chevron, ſable and argent; in chief, two mullets, pierced of the ſecond; in baſe a ducal coronet, compoſed of leaves and croſſes patee, or.*

There was a cloyſter belonging to this priory, as appears by the will of Thomas Sydrake, chaplain of Canterbury, who in 1516 gave 6s. 8d. to the reparation of it. As to the church itſelf of this priory, it is ſo entirely demoliſhed, that the place where it ſtood is unknown.

By the wills in the prerogative-office, Canterbury, it appears, that the following perſons were buried in this church and the cemetery of it, and were benefactors to it, viz. Geffry Holman, of Northgate pariſh, in 1478, was buried in the church of St. Gregory of canons regular, before the window of St. Martin, on the north ſide of the church.—John Garwynton, of St. Andrew's, in this church, beſides Emmot his wife there, in 1464, and gave five marcs towards the build-

[d] Lib. Eccl. Chriſti Cant. [e] Tan. Mon. p. 559.

[f] There is a rental of the poſſeſſions of this diſſolved priory, as in 1648, among the Harleian MSS. No. 1833, and No. 7048 40—*excerpt; ex Chartulario Prioratus Sci Gregorii.*

ing

ing of the bell tower here; Robert Smyth tarrying within the hoſpital of St. John, Northgate, in 1476, in the cemetery of it; Henry Trewonwall, regiſtrar of the conſiſtory of Canterbury, in the nave of the church, before the high croſs, in 1483; Henry Lovericke, gent. of St. Dunſtan's, who in 1487 gave 10l. to the making the new ſteeple here; John Coke, of the pariſh of St. John without Northgate, in 1515, was buried in this church-yard; Elizabeth Snowden in 1533; Margaret Fryer, of St. John Baptiſt's pariſh, in Canterbury, was buried in this church-yard in 1522; Alyce Conſaunt, widow of Thomas Conſaunt the elder, of the hoſpital of St. John, by her will anno 1495, ordered to be buried in the belfry of St. Gregory's, beſide the ſepulture of her late huſband; Henry Cooper, B. L. in 1500, was buried in the chapel of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, within the church of this priory.

The following is a catalogue of ſome of the priors of this houſe.

PRIORS OF ST. GREGORY's.

RICHARD was prior about 1183, and reſigned in 1187.[g]

DUNSTAN, who is mentioned by Gervas, was prior anno 1187.[h]

THOMAS in 1227.[i]

NICHOLAS in 1244.[k]

HUGH in 1263.[l]

WILLIAM in 1271.[m]

HENRY in 1275 and 1278.[n]

GUIDO in 1293.[o]

[g] He was witneſs to a charter of Waleran, biſhop of Rocheſter, who came to that ſee in 1182, and died in 1184. Reg. Roff. p. 170. He reſigned on being promoted to the abbotſhip of Cirenceſter. Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. i. p. 61.

[h] Regiſter of Chriſt-church. [i] Ibid.

[k] Ibid. [l] Ibid. [m] Ibid. [n] Ibid.

[o] Thorn, col. 1961.

ELIAS

ELIAS DE SANDWICH was made prior in 1294.[p]

ROBERT DE WINCHEAP died in 1349.

WILLIAM ATTE THORNE, canon of this houſe, was made prior in 1349, and was confirmed 4 id. June, and inſtalled the 10th of the ſame month.

THOMAS in 1403.[q]

WILLIAM DE CANTERBURY in 1413.[r]

THOMAS in 1426 and 1443.[s]

EDWARD GYLDFORD in 1498.[t]

CLEMENT HARDING in 150.7[u]

THOMAS WELLYS, S. T. P. biſhop of Sidon, ſucceeded him; he is ſtiled doctor, and was rector of Woodchurch, and vicar of Weſtgate, in Canterbury, in 1523. He died in September, 1526, and was buried in the church of this priory, next his predeceſſor Gyldford.[w]

WILLIAM BRABORNE, cl. in 1528.[x]

JOHN SYMKINS was the laſt prior of this houſe at the diſſolution of it, which happened in the 27th year of king Henry VIII.'s reign, this being one of thoſe houſes which were ſuppreſſed by the act paſſed that year, as not having revenues of the clear amount of 200l. per annum, and for giving them to the king.[y]

Upon

[p] Reg. of Chriſt-church. [q] Ibid. [r] Ibid. [s] Ibid.

[t] He was buried in the church of this priory, as is mentioned in prior Wellys's will.

[u] Browne Willis's additions, at the end of Tanner's Monaſticon.

[w] Regiſter of Chriſt-church. His will is in Prerog. office, Cant. See an account of him in Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 663.

[x] He is thus written in John Roper's will in 1527, in Prerog. office, Canterbury.

[y] Upon the diſſolution of the priory, he obtained from the king an annual penſion of twenty marks, until he ſhould be preferred to one or more benefices of that yearly value, which he was, on being advanced to one of the prebends of the cathedral of Rocheſter, on the new foundation of the dean and chapter in it. He poſſeſſed this prebend till March 14, 1553, when he was deprived for being married. He had been once a monk of St. Bartholomew's,

Upon the ſuppreſſion of this priory it came, with all its poſſeſſions, which for the moſt part conſiſted of parſonages appropriate and portions of tithes in different pariſhes, into the king's hands, where it remained but a ſmall time; for that ſame year the king was enabled by an act then paſſed,[z] to exchange the ſcite of the late diſſolved priory of St. Gregory, and the poſſeſſions belonging to it (excepting the manor of Houghfield, and ſome ſmall parcels of land therein mentioned) with the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for the ſcite of the late diſſolved abbey of St. Radigund, near Dover, with all its poſſeſſions.

This eſtate becoming thus part of the revenues of the ſee of Canterbury, was the whole of it demiſed by the archbiſhop, in one grand leaſe, in which all advowſons and nomination of churches and chapels were excepted, for the term of twenty-one years, under which ſame kind of demiſe it continued till very lately, when the freehold of it was ſold by the archbiſhop to the late G. Gipps, eſq. the leſſee of it, as will be further noticed.[a]

In

Bartholomew's, in London. See Battely, pt. 2, p. 169. In 1534, January 9, he, with five other canons of this houſe, ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy. Rym. Fœd. vol. xiv. p. 497.

[z] I have ſeen an exemplification of this act, under the great ſeal, dated Sept. 4, anno 28 Henry VIII.

[a] On the ſale of this leaſe, under the decree of the court of chancery in 1774, the particulars of the value of it were as follows:—The ſcite of the priory with other houſes and pieces of land and gardens in Canterbury, 182l. 11s. per annum. The tithes of Poldhurſt, in Harbledown; the parſonages of St. Dunſtan's, Weſtgate and Northgate, in Canterbury; the parſonage of Thanington; the tithery of Goldſtanton, in Aſh and Wingham; the parſonages of Beakſborne, Nackington and Owre; the tithery of Ruſhborne; the parſonages of Staliſfield, Eaſt Lenham, Elmſted, Waltham and Betherſden, and a penſion of 1l. 6s. 8d. yearly from the vicar of Elmſted; the yearly value and other particulars of all which have been already noticed under their ſeveral heads, in the former part of this work; and amounted to the yearly value of 935l. Total 1117l. 16s. 8d. per annum; and were demiſed by the earl of Cheſterfield,

In king Edward VI.'s reign, the leſſee of this eſtate was Richard Neville, eſq. of Canterbury, who died in the 5th year of that reign, and by his will gave the leaſe of it to Alexander Neville, eſq. his ſon.

In queen Elizabeth's reign, the leaſe was in the poſſeſſion of Sir John Boys, deſcended of thoſe of Fredville, in Nonington. He reſided in the houſe of the late priory, and was a perſon of great wiſdom and ſanctity of manners, and was the founder of Jeſus, otherwiſe called Boys's hoſpital, ſtill remaining in the ſuburbs of Northgate, near this priory. He died in 1612, and was buried in Canterbury cathedral, where his monument ſtill remains, with his effigies at full length on it.[b] By his will he deviſed his intereſt in this

Cheſterfield, the principal leſſee under the archbiſhop, for the yearly rent of 540l. to George Gipps, eſq. of Canterbury, clear of the archbiſhop's reſerved rent, and all other deductions and out-goings whatſoever.

The payments and out-goings from this eſtate were as follows:—To the archbiſhop yearly, in money, 110l.—for 20 wethers 20l.—two acquittances 5s. To the vicars of Betherſden, Stalisfield, Elmſted, Waltham, Beakſborne and St. Dunſtan, together 106l. 6s. 8d. To the curates of Aſh, Nackington, Thanington and Owre, 105l. Procurations to the archdeacon 2l. 15s. 2d. Quit-rents to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, for Okerland, 13s. 4d. To the manors of Boughton, Stalisfield, Thanington and Goldſtanton, 1l. 17s. 11d. Procurations to the archbiſhop at his viſitations, 2l. 9s. 6d.—amounting altogether to 348l. 14s. 3d. ſo that the whole paid by the under leſſee for this eſtate was 888l. 14s. 3d. per annum.

[b] He was the youngeſt ſon of William Boys, of Fredville, in Nonington, by Mary Ryngely his wife. He was knighted at the tower in 1603. He ſerved in parliament for Canterbury anno 43 Elizabeth. He was a counſellor at law and ſteward to five archbiſhops, recorder of Canterbury, judge of the chancery court for the five ports; and from his reſidence here, was uſually ſtiled Sir John Boys, of St. Gregory's. He purchaſed many lands in this county, and founded Jeſus hoſpital, in the ſuburbs of Northgate, as above-mentioned. Dying in 1612, he was buried in the cathedral; having directed by his will, in Prerog. office, Canterbury, to avoid the concourſe of poor at

this leaſe to his widow, who reſided here, and after her death to his nephew Thomas Boys, eſq. who was afterwards of St. Gregory's, whence he removed to the precincts of Chriſt-church,[c] having alienated this leaſe to Sir Charles Hales, of Bekeſborne, who in 1623 deviſed his intereſt in it to his ſon Thomas Hales, eſq. from whom it paſſed into the name of Honywood, and in 1643 I find that Sir Robert Honywood, of Charing, was the leſſee of it; ſometime after which the intereſt of it appears to have been veſted in the family of Wotton, of Boughton Malherb, from whom it deſcended, with much other inheritance in this county, to Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of Cheſterfield, who died poſſeſſed of the leaſe of it in 1773, without iſſue; after which it was ſold, under a decree of the court of chancery, to G. Gipps, eſq. of Canterbury, M P. for that city, who ſome ſmall time before his death purchaſed of the archbiſhop, who was enabled to ſell by virtue of the act for the redemption of the land tax, the fee ſimple of this diſſolved priory of St. Gregory, with the reſt of

his burial, ſeveral legacies to the poor of different pariſhes, and a number equal to his age, which was 77, to be clothed. He was twice married; firſt, to Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Pauley, by whom he had a daughter Dorothy, who died an infant; and ſecondly, Jane, daughter of Thomas Walker, of London, by whom he had no iſſue, who ſurvived him at his deceaſe. He deviſed this leaſe to his nephew for life, and afterwards to his nephew Thomas, ſon of his elder brother Thomas Boys, of Eythorne. He bore for his arms, *Or, a griffin ſegreant, ſable, within a bordure, gules*, for *Boys*; quartering *Phalloſ, Alday* and *Ryngeley*; over all, *an eſcutcheon of pretence*, for *Pauley*;—*Argent, three lions paſſant, gules; on a bend azure, three mullets of the firſt.*

[c] He was uſually called Dr. Boys, being ſon of Tho. Boys, of Eythorne. He married in 1588, Sarah, daughter of Richard Rogers, dean of Canterbury, and ſuffragan of Dover, who died in 1602, as he did in 1625, and was buried in the cathedral, as appears by the regiſter of it. He left iſſue ſeveral children, of whom John, the eldeſt, was of Hoad-court, and anceſtor of the Boys's of that place, now extinct.

the

the poſſeſſions belonging to it. Mr. Gipps died poſſeſſed of this eſtate in February, 1800,[h] ſince which it has become veſted in the truſt for the uſes of his will.

The antient houſe of the priory ſeems after the diſſolution to have been fitted up as a manſion of ſome conſequence, moſt probably in queen Elizabeth's reign for the reſidence of Sir John Boys, and there are the remains of ſeveral noble and lofty apartments in it; but the whole has been ruinated for a number of years paſt, and only the bare walls of them left, without a

[h] He was deſcended from Thomas Gipps, eſq. who was of the cloth-workers company in London, to the livery of which he was admitted in 1608. He left a ſon Roger, and a daugher Sarah, married to James Bunce, eſq. afterwards knighted, and an alderman of London. Roger Gipps, the ſon above-mentioned, married in 1637, Helen, daughter of Sir William Brockman, of Beechborough, ſheriff of Kent anno 18 king Charles I. by Anna, only daughter and heir of Simon Bunce, of Linſted, and uncle of Sir James Bunce, of Kemſing, above-mentioned; by her he had iſſue three ſons, Simon the eldeſt, who left iſſue; George, the ſecond ſon, was of Wye, clerk, who died in 1706, leaving a ſon John, of whom hereafter, and two daughters; and William the third ſon, was of Smeeth, gent. who died in 1694, and left by Mary his wife, five daughters, of whom Ellen married the Rev. John Richards, of Braborne; and Elizabeth, Mr. Thomas Johnſon. John Gipps, the only ſon above-mentioned, of the Rev. George Gipps, of Wye, married Sarah Flint, by whom he had three ſons, viz. Henry, who had iſſue two ſons, Henry, now of Canterbury, banker; George, rector of Ringwold; and a daughter Elizabeth, married to Mr. John Bolland, of London. Richard, the ſecond ſon, is now in Jamaica, unmarried; and George the third ſon, was of Canterbury, eſq. and M. P. for that city, the leſſee and afterwards purchaſer of this precinct and ville of the diſſolved priory of St. Gregory; he had been thrice married, firſt, to Elizabeth-Johanna, daughter of Mr. John Roberts, of Harbledown, who died without iſſue; ſecondly, in 1780 to Sarah, daughter of Mr. Stanton, by whom he had iſſue two ſons, George and Henry, both at this time minors; and thirdly, in 1792, to Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Lawrence, late of Canterbury, M. D. who ſurvived him. He bore for his arms, *Azure, a feſs ingrailed, between ſix etoiles, or.*

window frame or pane of glaſs to keep out the weather. It is now made uſe of as a potter's workſhop, and for ſtore-rooms for his manufactory.

Adjoining the back part of the priory buildings, is a large garden ground, formerly the canons orchard or garden, in the midſt of which was, within theſe few years, the ruin of an antient chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, of Canterbury.[e]

Through this ground runs the common watercourſe, formerly belonging to the prior and convent, but now to the dean and chapter of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, concerning which, among the archives of that church, there is a memorandum of a charter made in 1227, by the prior and convent of St. Gregory, in which they agree to preſerve, as far as they can, this water-courſe free from damage, and to grant free liberty of paſſage to and from it, through their court and gate, to the workmen of Chriſt-church, as often as it ſhould be neceſſary for them to repair it.[f]

Belonging and adjoining to this priory, both before and after the diſſolution of it, there was a cemetery or church-yard, not appropriated to the priory only for the burial of the domeſtics, but which was, whether of right or by courteſy only, I know not, common to others alſo with them, and thoſe, not the hoſpitallers only, who were deſtitute of any church-yard within themſelves till the beginning of the laſt century, but the pariſhioners of Northgate, their neighbours like-

[e] This appears by the will of one William Harry, of St. Martin's, in 1461, who gave a legacy to it by the deſcription of the chapel of the brotherhood of St. Thomas the Martyr, ſituate in the garden of St. Gregory's. Regiſt. Cur. Conſiſt. Cantuar.

[f] There is added in this agreement, that they ſhould ſend in dinner time into the refectory of Chriſt-church, a baſket of the beſt fruit, on or before the 15th day of September yearly; and ſhould further pay the ſum of 8d. as a yearly rent, for a ſmall piece of land there, formerly belonging to the archdeacon. See Battely's Somner, p. 50.

wiſe;

wiſe; of which church this priory had the patronage; and theſe uſed conſtantly by their wills, to appoint their burials in this church-yard, and never mention any of their own; for it was with them the ſame, as with thoſe other pariſh churches of this city, which belonging ſome to Chriſt-church, and ſome to St. Auguſtine's, and had their want of church-yards ſupplied by the cemeteries of thoſe monaſteries.

This cemetery or church yard at St. Gregory's continued to the uſe of the pariſh of Northgate, after the diſſolution, until, as it is ſaid, Sir John Boys, the leſſee of the priory, obtained the appropriating and incloſing it, upon exchange of the modern church-yard ground for it, with the churchwardens of Northgate, for the time being. Till this time then it continued to that pariſh, as to the fact a burial place, but was not acknowledged theirs of right; for at a viſitation holden in the year 1560, a preſentment from the pariſh of Northgate was made by ſworn men; that Mr. May, then it ſeems leſſee of the priory, did withhold part of the church-yard, &c. upon which he, in defence of himſelf, being convened upon this preſentment, produced the king's letters patent, as the act of court ran, by which it appeared, that the church-yard was the hereditary right of the archbiſhop of Canterbury and his ſucceſſors.[s]

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN

IS ſituated on the oppoſite, or weſt ſide of the road, to the priory of St. Gregory laſt-mentioned, with which it was founded by archbiſhop Lanfranc, at the ſame time in the year 1084, and is, in like manner, exempt from the liberties of the city, being

[s] Liber Conſiſtor. Cant. Battely's Somner, p. 49.

eſteemed to lie in the hundred of Weſtgate, and in the juriſdiction of the county of Kent at large.

Eadmer, in his account of the foundation of this hoſpital,[h] informs us, that without the north gate of this city, archbiſhop Lanfranc built a fair and large houſe of ſtone, and added to it ſeveral habitations, with a ſpacious court, contrived in the beſt manner, for the benefit of thoſe who ſhould dwell in it; this building he divided into two parts, and deſigned one part for infirm men, the other part for infirm women; and he provided them with food and raiment, at his own charge. He appointed officers, who ſhould ſee that they wanted nothing, and that the men and women ſhould not come to one another; on the other ſide of the road he built a church in honour of St. Gregory, in which he appointed certain canons (being the priory laſt deſcribed) who ſhould adminiſter to the infirm people of this hoſpital, whatſoever was neceſſary for the good of their ſouls, and take care alſo of their burial; and for theſe, he provided ſo much land, tithes, and rents, as ſeemed ſufficient for their maintenance.

Much has already been ſaid of this hoſpital, in the deſcription of that at Harbledown, in the Hiſtory of Kent,[i] which was the other twin hoſpital, as it may be called, to this, for their parity, as well in time as manner both of their erection and original endowment.[k]

Archbiſhop Richard, Becket's immediate ſucceſſor in a charter of his to theſe two hoſpitals, relating firſt their erection by his predeceſſor Lanfranc, ſhews, that he endowed them with ſeven ſcore pounds per annum, to iſſue and ariſe out of his manors of Reculver and Boſton; that is, to either hoſpital, after an equal di-

[h] Hiſt. Nov. lib. i. p. 9.
[i] See vol. ix. of the Hiſtory of Kent, p. 12.
[k] Battely's Somner, p. 43, 48, 50. Tan. Mon. p. 209.

viſion,

viſion, 70l. per annum.[l] This was the original endowment of both theſe hoſpitals, with which, however, the archbiſhop finding them ſcarce well able to ſubſiſt, added 20l. per annum more to their former income, payable out of Reculver parſonage, which 160l. per annum continued afterwards paid to them, and unaltered until archbiſhop Kilwardbye's time. For ſo it appears by an exemplification made of certain charters of theſe hoſpitals, under the ſeal of Thomas Chicheley, doctor of the decrees, archdeacon of Canterbury, and prothonotary to the pope. But archbiſhop Kilwardbye diſliking this method of payment, withdrew their ſtipend, and in lieu of it aſſigned over and appropriated to them his parſonage of Reculver, with the chapels annexed; but on account of ſome inconveniences ariſing from the infirm condition of the people of the hoſpitals, which rendered them both unable and unfit to attend and intermeddle in a tithery, eſpecially one ſo remote, his next ſucceſſor, archbiſhop John Peckham, altered and revoked what archbiſhop Kilwardbye had done, and reſtored the hoſpitals to their former eſtate.[m]

Afterwards archbiſhop Stratford obtained licence of king Edward III. of whom the above-mentioned parſonage was held *in capite*, by his charter to appropriate it to the archbiſhop's table, charged nevertheleſs with the old payment or ſtipend to theſe hoſpitals, which archbiſhop Iſlip afterwards, with conſent of the prior and chapter of Chriſt church, confirmed to them; ever ſince which time they have peaceably enjoyed it.[n]

The ſame archbiſhop in the above-mentioned reign, when he erected and endowed the vicarage of

[l] Inter Cartas S. Johis Hoſpital. This charter is printed at length, in Battely, pt. 2, appendix, p. 61, No. xxxv.

[m] In Prynne, vol. iii. p. 422, pat. 18 Ed. I. m. 26, de revocatione appropriat. eccleſ. de Reculver.

[n] Battely's Somner, p. 43, 44.

Northgate, expreſsly reſerved and excepted from the vicar of it, the tithes of St. John's hoſpital of Northgate.[o]

In the 38th year of that reign, anno 1384, the revenues of the chantry of Lukedale, denominated the chantry in Well, called Lukedale, conſiſting of thirty-two acres of land, and ſeveral annual rents in money, cocks, and hens, with the appurtenances at Wyke, near Canterbury, (which chantry was forſaken on account of the ſmallneſs of its income) were alienated and transferred by Thomas de Garwynton the patron, with the licence of the king and the lord of the fee, being within the lordſhip of Longport, to this hoſpital of Northgate, that they might pray for the ſouls of Reginald de Cornhill, formerly founder of it, and others.[p]

In the above-mentioned reign of king Edward III. this hoſpital was great part of it deſtroyed by a fire, as appears by ſome letters of the hoſpital, under their ſeal, ſtill extant, framed after the manner of a brief, and directed to all prelates in general; in which they in a pitiable manner deplore their miſerable eſtate, occaſioned, as they ſay, by a late lamentable fire happening in their houſe, which had waſted their hoſpital and adjacent edifices, in which were more than one hundred poor people ſuſtained, with deſire of their charitable relief, letting them know, by way of perſuaſion, what indulgencies had been granted to their benefactors by ſeveral archbiſhops and biſhops of former times.[q]

In the 26th year of king Henry VIII. the revenues of this hoſpital were valued at 93l. 15s. in the whole,

[o] The words are, the oblations and obventions of the hoſpital of Northgate only excepted. Batt. Somn. p. 51.

[p] Battely's Somner, p. 35. Hiſtory of Kent, vol. iii. p. 666.

[q] Battely's Somner, p. 50.

and

and 91l. 16s. 8½d. per annum clear; of which ſum 80l. was a ſtipend paid by the archbiſhop.[r]

Mr. Somner ſays,[s] he could inſtance in ſome particulars, in which this hoſpital ſuffered by the king's commiſſioners in that reign; and he continues, that he ſuſpects much the fleecing of it, as well as other ſuch like places, by the ſacrilegious pilferers of ſuch like revenues, in thoſe wretched times, who were ſet upon the ſpoil of the very ſpital itſelf.

At a viſitation of this hoſpital by archdeacon Harpsfield, in 1557, it was preſented, that the ornaments of the chapel had been taken away by the mayor.—*Memorandum*, delivered again one chalice with the paten of ſilver, four table cloths, four ſurplices, two towels, three bells in the ſteeple. *Memorandum*, they ſay they are of no pariſh, but are a pariſh of themſelves.

On the 24th of October, 1674, there was an account of the two hoſpitals given to the archbiſhop, by which the ſtate of them at that time may be known. By it we learn, that the hoſpital of St. John the Baptiſt contained a prior, a reader, eighteen in-brothers, twenty in-ſiſters, and the like number of out-brothers and out-ſiſters; the revenues of it being in the whole 195l. 8s. 9d.[t]

Mr. Somner tells us, that in his time, about the middle of the laſt century, this hoſpital had a fair chapel to it, decently kept, in which divine ſervice was uſed, the ſacraments adminiſtered, and God's word preached to them of the houſe; the chaplain's ſtipend was the ſame as his predeceſſors of old, eight pounds per annum. The chapel had ſome domeſtic benefactors;[u] among others, one William Garndre, a prieſt,

[r] Tan. Mon. p. 209. [s] Battely's Somner, p. 51.
[t] Battely's Somner, pt. ii. p. 169.
[u] There is mention made in ſeveral of the wills, in the Prerog. office, of different perſons buried in this chapel, who were benefactors to the members of it. Among theſe, Alexander Smith,

prieſt, who was buried in it in 1511, and by his will gave 40s. to the mending of the ſteeple, and 4l. for a new bell. John Roper, gent. living in this hoſpital in 1527, by his will, took order with his executors for the making as large a window at our Lady's altar of the ſaid hoſpital, as there then was at the high altar of it, to be glazed with ſuch imagery as he ſhould ſhew to his executors, to be done within two years after his deceaſe.[w]

The window above-mentioned, over the high altar in the choir, was a fine one, having, in as many panes, a figure of one of the twelve apoſtles portrayed with the ſeveral articles of the creed, which they are ſaid to have made.

This chapel,[x] which is dedicated to St. Gregory, has ſuffered much ſince the above time; the bells of it

Smith, one of the brothers of the hoſpital, was buried in this chapel of it, in 1585; and by his will gave to the hoſpital 5s. yearly, to be employed to the maintaining of the drinking, called Mr. Leweſes drinking, for ever. Andrew Goodlad, cl. was buried in 1604, in the church of this hoſpital. John Daniel, one of the brothers of this hoſpital, by his will in 1612, deſired to be buried in this church under the communion table, and gave to the hoſpital 8s. for the yearly continuance of the drinking above mentioned, for ever; and that there be had in a ſheep of four years old, at the ſaid feaſt. Thomas Tatnall, then the clerk, and John Uſborne, the prior of the hoſpital, and Elizabeth Owre, of St. Gregory's, widow, were all buried in 1612, in the chancel of this church.

[w] His will is in the Prerog. office, Canterbury, by which it appears that he was poſſeſſed of Brenley, Hawe and other manors, in the county of Kent.

[x] In this chapel was formerly a memorial for Alice Aſhburnham, who lay buried in the ſide chancel, being the daughter and heir of William Tooke, eſq. and Alice Woodland his wife; and before, was the wife of Thomas Roper, gent. who died in 1524, and theſe arms, viz. *Aſhburnham—a feſs, between ſix mullets*, impaling *Tooke*, of *Bere*; and another ſhield, *Tooke*, impaling *Woodland, a chevron, ermine, between three ſquirrels ſeiant.*—In the eaſt window of the chancel was a legend of theſe words, in old Engliſh letters, then legible in Mr. Somner's time—*Orate*

pro

it have been ſold, the ſteeple and north iſle have been taken down,[y] as have many of the houſes, and ſmaller and leſs convenient ones have been erected in their room; and a pentized wall, called by the poor people their cloyſters, has been likewiſe taken down, greatly to the hindrance of their former comfort.

There have been ſome few modern benefactors to this hoſpital, viz. Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, widow, by her will in 1694, gave out of her perſonal eſtate the ſum of ten pounds per annum, to be paid to this hoſpital, to be divided among the poor of it, in like manner as her gift to Cogan's hoſpital, as mentioned before.

Ralph Snowe, gent. of Lambeth, by his will dated in 1707, left to this hoſpital 200l. of which 160l. were laid out by archbiſhop Teniſon in 1714, in the purchaſe of fourteen acres of marſh land, in the pariſh of Wickhambreaux, which now let for eight pounds per annum, which eſtate was veſted in truſtees; the Rev. Dr. Hey, of Wickham, is now the only ſurviving truſtee. This hoſpital receives yearly the ſixth part of the intereſt of 163l. 16s. 3d. Old South Sea Annuities, being the money from Mrs. Maſters's legacy, who died in 1716, which ſum is veſted, in truſt, in the mayor and commonalty of Canterbury,

pro - - - - - Rooper & pro bono - - - - Thomaſine uxoris ejus - - - - Domini 1629. In the choir window was this legend—*Orate pro bono ſtatu - - - - Hyllys fratris iſtius Hoſpitalis & Prior qui ab hoc Seculo migravit & feneſtram iſtam fieri fecit anno Domini* 1474. In the ſouth window—*Orate p. aibs Domini Willielmi Septvans Militis & Eliz. uxoris ejus*; having above it his figure, with thoſe of his two wives kneeling, and theſe arms on his ſurcoat—*Azure, three wheat ſkreens, or*; on her mantle,—*Azure, a lion rampant, crowned.* In the eaſt window of the chancel which Roper made, were painted his arms, impaling *Tooke*, of Bere and of *Roper*, impaling *Naylor*.

[y] Theſe were taken down in 1744, to diminiſh the expence of repairs, and all the bells but one were then ſold as uſeleſs, by virtue of a faculty from archbiſhop Potter.

for

for the benefit of the ſeveral hoſpitals of this city; of which a further account may be ſeen before, among the charitable benefactions to this city.[z]

Matthew Brown, by his will proved in 1721, gave to this hoſpital an annuity of ten ſhillings, to be paid yearly on the 20th of March, out of two houſes in the Borough of Staplegate, with power of diſtreſs, &c.

Archbiſhop Secker in 1769, left by will to this hoſpital 500l. in the three per cent. Bank Annuities, in reverſion, after the death of Mrs. Talbot and her daughter; both of whom being deceaſed, this hoſpital is now become entitled to it.

Thomas Hanſon, eſq. of Croſby-ſquare, London, who died in 1770, left by will, 500l. to this hoſpital, which being veſted in the three per cent. Bank Annuities, produces the ſum of 17l. 10s. yearly dividend, which is paid half yearly to this hoſpital.

Beſides which, this hoſpital is entitled to a contingent intereſt in the benefaction of Leonard Cotton, gent. who by his will in 1605, gave the reverſion of divers tenements in Canterbury to it, after the ſeveral entails made of them, as therein mentioned, had ceaſed; and he ordered further, that in caſe the lands and tenements which he had ſettled on the poor of that part of Maynard's ſpital, ſince called Cotton's hoſpital, founded by him, ſhould be applied or diſpoſed of by the mayor and commonalty, or ſuch other perſons as ſhould be poſſeſſed of the truſt of them to any other uſe or purpoſe, than what he had given them for, to the ſaid poor, or that they ſhould in any ſort abuſe his gift, that then his bequeſt ſhould be void, and that ſuch perſons and their heirs, which ſhould be poſſeſſed of the premiſes to ſuch uſes, ſhould thenceforth be poſſeſſed thereof, to the uſe of the brethren and ſiſters

[z] Mr. Duncombe, in his Hoſpitals, p. 196, ſays, it produces to the hoſpital no more than 7s. 6d. yearly.

of

of St. John's hoſpital, without Northgate, and their ſucceſſors for ever, for their relief and comfort. At which time this hoſpital conſiſted of a maſter, and a reader, of eighteen in-brothers, one of whom was prior; twenty in-ſiſters, and the like number of out-brothers and out-ſiſters.

The ſtatutes by which the two hoſpitals of Harbledown and St. John's are at this day governed, were framed by archbiſhop Parker, who made ſome additions to them on Auguſt 20, 1565, and he again reviewed them on May 24, 1574.[a] There have been ſome additional decrees made ſince, by the archbiſhops Whitgift, Abbot, Laud and Sancroft, who took the well governing of theſe hoſpitals under their care;[b] and under theſe ſtatutes and decrees they are both at this time governed.

The preſent eſtabliſhment of this hoſpital conſiſts of a prior, reader, eighteen in-brothers and in-ſiſters, and twenty-two out-brothers and ſiſters, who have only a penſion of 1l. 4s. per annum each, paid quarterly; of whom twenty reſident in or near Lambeth, are nominated by the archbiſhop, and the other two are recommended by the maſter, who is the ſame as of St. Nicholas hoſpital, in Harbledown.

The revenues of this hoſpital, in the whole, amount to 299l. 17s. 7½d. per annum,[c] which afford, after the diſburſements are diſcharged out of them, above 6l. 10s. to each reſident member.

[a] See Strype's Life of archbiſhop Parker, p. 75. The ſtatutes in the appendix, No. 12.

[b] Battely, pt. ii. p. 170. [c] Duncombe's Hoſp. p. 197.

THE

THE

MONASTERY OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL,

USUALLY CALLED

ST. AUGUSTINE's ABBEY.

IN THE EASTERN SUBURB of the city, is the precinct of the once magnificent ABBEY OF ST. AUGUSTINE, much of the ruins of which is ſtill remaining; the abbey ſtood moſtly in the weſtern part of it, the whole being incloſed with a ſtrong wall, containing within it about ſixteen acres of ground.

This precinct is exempt from the liberties of the city and county of the city of Canterbury, being eſteemed to be within the juriſdiction of the juſtices of the county of Kent at large; a ſmall part of it on the ſouth ſide, next the wall of this precinct, adjoining to the public high-road of Longport, is within that borough.[a] The whole of it is extra-parochial.

Between this monaſtery and that of Chriſt church, there was ever an apparent jealouſy and emulation;

[a] The antient public highway from Canterbury to Sandwich went once in a direct line from Burgate to St. Martin's hill, the ſouth ſide of which was the northern boundary of the borough of Longport; but the monks, deſirous of enlarging their precincts, built their wall in its preſent circuitous form, and turned the public road round the outſide of it. After this the great cemetery gate of the monaſtery, oppoſite Burgate, was built, and a public foot-path only was left, in a direct line where the old road above-mentioned went, from thence through this precinct eaſtward, to a ſmaller poſtern gate in a nook of the wall of it, near St. Martin's, now ſtopped up, but yet plainly viſible; ſo that all the ground between the above direct line of the foot-path, between theſe two gates, and between it and the ſouth wall of the monaſtery, is within the borough of Longport, and no more.

though

though no episcopal chair had been placed in it, yet the abbot had the privilege of the mitre and of other ensigns of episcopacy, and that the abbey might not seem second to any, or inferior to Christ-church itself, they put themselves under immediate subjection to the pope, and procured to themselves an exemption from professional obedience to the metropolitical church, and the jurisdiction of the metropolitan; and if the profound veneration, which all men bore to St. Thomas the martyr, had not surmounted all opposition, they would at least have maintained their pretences to an equality, if not to a superiority of glory and dignity, against their rival monastery.

KING ETHELBERT having seated St. Augustine in his royal palace at Canterbury, as has been fully related before, began by his persuasions in 598, on a large spot of ground, situated without the city walls eastward, the building of a monastery to the honour of St. Peter and St. Paul; after which, in 605, the king, with his queen Bertha and their son Edbald, St. Augustine, and the nobles of the realm, celebrated the solemnity of Christmas, at Canterbury; when, with the general consent and approbation of all present, as well clergy as laity, the king, on the 5th id. January, delivered up this monastery, with the endowment of it, at the instance of St. Augustine, to God and the monks, who should serve perpetually in it; and he enriched it with different possessions of lands and other ample gifts, and placed Peter, the first abbot, over the monastery and the congregation of monks in it,[e]

[e] It appears that this monastery was not entirely finished until the time of archbishop Laurence, successor to St. Augustine, when it was consecrated solemnly to the apostles St. Peter and St Paul; and it was again afterwards dedicated anew, in the year 978, in honor of the holy apostles Peter and Paul, and St. Augustine; of all which, further notice will be taken.

In

In this monaſtery, St. Auguſtine placed Benedictine monks, that is, followers of the order of black monks, after the rule of St. Benet, of which order he himſelf was, and they were of the ſame ſort as thoſe placed in the neighbouring priory of Chriſt-church.

King Ethelbert's two printed charters of the donation and foundation of this monaſtery, are both dated in the ſame year, anno 605; the variations of theſe one from the other, may well cauſe a ſuſpicion of their not being genuine, and Sir Henry Spelman, though for other reaſons, is of that opinion,[f] although they are printed from the manuſcript regiſters of the mo-

[f] See Spelman's Councils, p. 125. Battely's Somner, p. 5. To this may be added, what Gervas, col. 1458, relates of the producing theſe charters in 1181, before archbiſhop Richard and others, at London, by mandate from the pope; when, he ſays, the abbot, &c. produced two ſchedules, which they affirmed to be originals; of which the firſt, being the moſt antient, was razed and interlined, as if it had been amended and was without a ſeal; this they ſaid, was the charter of privilege of king Ethelbert. The other was much more modern, to which hung a leaden ſeal, *(bulla)* with the image of a biſhop, very new. This charter they ſaid, was the privilege of St. Auguſtine. Of theſe charters, in the judgment of thoſe who ſaw them, theſe remarks occurred. In the firſt, there was indeed a commendable antiquity, but it was razed and interlined, nor was it ſtrengthened with the authority of any ſeal. Of the other, what was much to be found fault with was, that the writing, as well as the leaden ſeal *(bulla)* appeared new; whereas, it ought to have been of the old age of 580 years, that is, from the time of St. Auguſtine, whoſe it was ſaid to be. It was likewiſe remarked, and was notorious and worthy obſervation, that the ſeal *(bulla)* of it was lead; whereas the Ciſalpine prelates and primates, were not accuſtomed to put leaden ſeals to their authentic charters. Beſides which, the method of the Latin, and the form of the diction ſeemed diſſonant from the Roman ſtyle. Theſe two charters only were brought in proof of their privileges; whereas the monks had boaſted, that they had ſeveral others; and in ſome manuſcript copies of Thorn, it is mentioned, that archbiſhop Richard ordered theſe charters to be burnt, as being forged; and abbot Nicholas, elected in 1273, at his own expence, provided himſelf privately, with ſeveral of theſe bulls of privileges, to ſtrengthen their cauſe againſt their enemies.

naſtery

naſtery and other antient documents of the like ſort, belonging to it,[g] and the former of them is recited in the charter of *inſpeximus* of king Edward III. in his 36th year, confirming the poſſeſſions of this monaſtery to it.[h]

King Ethelbert, by another charter, granted that ſame year, having conſtituted Peter, a monk, the firſt abbot of this monaſtery, as before-mentioned, gave to it for the increaſe of its revenues, the ville of Sturiag, other called Chiſtelet, with all its lands and appurtenances, together with his golden ſceptre, and

[g] By theſe charters, king Ethelbert gave a portion of land for the purpoſe above mentioned, lying on the eaſt ſide of Canterbury, to build a monaſtery on, with dreadful imprecations on the violators of them. In the firſt of them, the boundaries are ſaid to be:—on the eaſt, the church of St. Martin; on the ſouth, Burgate way; on the weſt and north, Drouting-ſtreet. In the ſecond charter, in which the monaſtery is ſaid to have been already built, the boundaries are, in the eaſt, the church of St. Martin, and thence eaſtward to Swennedowne; and ſo to the north, by Wykenmearke; again from the eaſt, ſouthward by Burewaremearke; and ſo by the ſouth to the weſt, by Kyngeſmearke; and the weſt by Redercheape, ſo northward to Drouting-ſtrete. Thorn, in his Chronicle, col. 1762, has explained theſe bounds, by names adapted to his time, viz. on the eaſt, St. Martin's church, and ſo eaſtward by Mellehelle; and ſo to the north by Wibeſcrouch; again from the eaſt, ſouthward by Fiſſpole, ſo to the ſouth and weſt by the highway, leading from Chaldane Crouch even unto Canterbury; and ſo toward the weſt to Rederchepe, and ſo on the north to Droutington.

The charters of the donation and foundation of this monaſtery, are printed in Reyner's Apoſt. Benedict. in Thorn's Chronicle; in Decem. Script. col. 1761; and in Battely's Somner, appendix, No. viii[a], et ſeq. See likewiſe Tan. Mon. p. 203; and an extract, being the ſubſtance of them, in Battely's Somner, p. 26.

[h] Thorn, col. 2123; and Reyner's Apoſt. Benedict. where are alſo ſeveral other charters of kings to be found, granting or confirming privileges to this monaſtery; as of Eadbald the ſon of Ethelbert, of Edmund, of Adelwolph, of Canute, and of Edward the Confeſſor. See Battely's Somner, p. 26. Weever, p. 239.

other rich gifts, mentioning in it, that Auguſtine had alſo enriched this monaſtery with relics of the apoſtles and martyrs, and with other eccleſiaſtical ornaments, ſent him from Rome, and had directed (and that with the pope's licence) that he and all his ſucceſſors ſhould be buried in it, for that the city was not for the dead, but for the living, where he, the king, likewiſe had ordered the ſepulture both of himſelf and his ſucceſſors;[i] and that none of the biſhops or kings, his ſucceſſors, ſhould preſume to hurt or diſturb the peace of it, or ſhould dare in any ſhape to uſurp any ſubjection of it to them, but that the abbot himſelf, who ſhould be ſo conſtituted, ſhould, with the advice of his brethren, freely govern and order it both within and without, &c.[k] Which charter was confirmed and corroborated by one of Auguſtine, uſually ſtyled the privilege of St. Auguſtine.[l]

After which, Mellitus, biſhop of London, being in 609 ſent by king Ethelbert and archbiſhop Laurence to pope Boniface IV. on ſome buſineſs relating to the Engliſh church, and likewiſe to obtain the confirmation of this monaſtery by the apoſtolic ſee, prevailed on the pope to convene a ſynod of the Italian biſhops next year, for this purpoſe, at which Mellitus

[i] Gervas, col. 1631. Thorn, col. 1760, 1762.

[k] See this charter recited, in the *inſpeximus* of the 36th year of king Edward III. Thorn, col. 2123.

[l] The charter of the privilege of St. Auguſtine is in Thorn, col. 1763. This charter is ſaid to have been written in capital Roman letters; the ſeal to it, being round and of lead, having on one ſide, the effigies of our Saviour, with an inſcription; on the other ſide, the figure of the church of Chriſt, with this inſcription, *Sigillum Auguſtini Epiſcopi.* See Leland Coll. vol. iv. p. 8, from an extract from Godſeline's Life of St. Auguſtine; this Godſeline was firſt a monk of St. Bertin's, in Flanders, and afterwards of Canterbury. He ſays, in his Life of St. Auguſtine above-mentioned, that the donations of Ethelbert, and Eadbald his ſon, plainly antient and venerable monuments of old times, were then extant, in the archives of the monaſtery, which he had ſeen and read, and therefore had held in his hands.

was

was preſent, in which the ſame was confirmed, and the privilege of the confirmation was recited in the bull for that purpoſe.[m]

By the above charters it appears, that the chief intent of ſetting apart this ſpace of ground in the ſuburbs of the city, and the founding of a monaſtery on it, was, that it ſhould be a place of ſepulture for them and their ſucceſſors, as well in the kingdom, as in the archbiſhopric, for ever afterwards;[n] for it was not then, nor long afterwards, the cuſtom to bury within cities;[o] in compliance with this injunction, many kings and archbiſhops were buried within it afterwards. Of theſe, Thorn and others have recorded the following: king Ethelbert, with Bertha his queen, and Letard, biſhop of Soiſſons, her chaplain and confeſſor, in the portico of St. Martin;[p] Eadbald, with Emma his queen, in the portico of St. Cathe-

[m] This bull, ſays Thorn, col. 1767, with the leaden ſeal, was kept in the archives of this monaſtery, with the bulls and privileges of Ethelbert and Auguſtine.

[n] See Kennet's Parochial Antiq. p. 592.

[o] Leland ſays, that the whole ſpace of ground, from the two gates of the monaſtery to the ditch without the city wall, was once the area of an antient cemetery, though then a great many houſes were built on it; and that not long before his time an urn had been found there, which by an inſcription on it, appeared once to have contained a body. He alſo mentions another urn, which had been found near St. Pancraſe chapel within the cemetery, with a heart in it; ſo that this part of the ſuburbs appears to have been a place of public burial, long before the building of the monaſtery.

[p] See Leland's Collect. vol. iv. p. 90. King Ethelbert, who died anno 616, was buried, ſays Weever, p. 41, on the north ſide of this church, with this inſcription engraven:

Rex Ethelbertus hic clauditur in polyandro
Fana pians certa Chriſto meat abſq; meandro;

near whom was likewiſe interred, Bertha his queen, daughter of Chilperic, king of France, for whom this diſtich was compoſed:

Moribus ornata jacet hic Regina beata
Berta—Deo grata fuit ac homini peramata.

rine;[q] the kings Ercombert[r] and Lothaire, with his daughter Mildreda; Mulus, a ſtranger king, brother of king Cedwalla, and Withred, who was the laſt king interred in this church; the archbiſhops Auguſtine, Laurence, Mellitus, Juſtus, Honorius and Deodatus, were all interred in the porch of this church. The archbiſhops Theodore, Brithwald, Tatwin and Nothelm,[s] were buried in the church itſelf; but archbiſhop Cuthbert procured a licence from the pope, and a grant from the king likewiſe, wherein a right of ſepulture, within his own cathedral of Chriſt church, was given and confirmed to it; by which this monaſtery was, in great meaſure deprived of a fundamental privilege, if it may be ſo ſtyled, as having been appropriated ſolely to it from its firſt foundation; but although the cathedral of Chriſt-church was allowed a right of burial, equally with this monaſtery, by which it was deprived of the ſepulture of moſt of the archbiſhops, and ſeveral other perſons of nobility, yet there were many prelates and nobles of high title and diſtinction afterwards, from time to time, buried within this church and monaſtery, beſides a multitude of others, whoſe memories have been for ages loſt, and few of whom have at this time one bone lying near another.

Among others whoſe ſepulture is known to have been here, arcbbiſhop Janibert or Lambert, as he was variouſly called, the next but one in ſucceſſion to arch-

[q] King Eadbald, ſon of king Ethelbert, was buried in 640, in the chapel which he had built to the honor of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, and afterwards his wife Emma, daugh er of Theodebert, king of Lorraine, was buried by him. Weever, p. 43; at the altar of St John, ſays Thorn, col. 1769.

[r] King Ercombert, and Sexburgh his queen, were both buried here. He died in 664. See Weever, p 43, who ſays, that Egbert their ſon, who died anno 673, was buried here likewiſe, by his predeceſſors.

[s] See further of their burials here, under their lives, among the archbiſhops.

biſhop

biſhop Cuthbert, was buried in the chapter-houſe, by his own particular directions, being the laſt archbiſhop buried here;[t] S. Brinſtan, archdeacon to St. Alphage, was buried in the north portico of the church.[u] Elmer, biſhop of Shirburne, and many of the abbots were buried in the church, and other parts of the monaſtery, ſeveral of whom are mentioned in their lives. Here was alſo buried in St. Ann's, commonly called the Counteſs's chapel, Juliana, counteſs of Huntingdon, the rich Infanta of Kent, as ſhe was called, who died in 1350, and endowed a chantry here for the repoſe of her ſoul, with many charities to be diſtributed to the poor, on the day of her anniverſary for ever.

Beſides theſe burials in the church, there were others within the precincts of this monaſtery, for they had within it an antient cemetery for burial,[w] not private and

[t] *Nomina Confeſſorum quieſcentium in monaſt. Sci Auguſtini extra muros Cantuar.* MSS. Cotton lib. Claudius, A. ix. 3.

[u] See Leland's Collect. vol. iv. p. 7.

[w] When the proprietor of theſe precincts a few years ago ranſacked this cemetery for the ſake of the ſtone coffins, ſeveral were dug up with ſkeletons in them, among which, were ſome of the religious. In particular, in opening the cemetery they found a ſtone coffin of one block with a cover, having a ridge running along its middle, and containing a ſkeleton, wrapt in a coarſe woollen cloth, tied or gathered at the hands and feet, which bore handling very well, but was eaſily torn. The bones were entire, the hair red, curled, ſtrong and elaſtic, and about two inches long; under the head was a hollow ſtone like a pillow. Other coffins, compoſed of ſeveral ſtones ſet edgeways, and cemented together with mortar, were found at the ſame time, in theſe was a ſmall projection for the head; the ſkeletons were all entire, but no cloth or hair with them, all lay at the depth of about ſeven feet, and fronting the eaſt. Great quantities of human bones, of different ſizes and at different depths, were dug up likewiſe at the place, which was the common burial ground of the city; all theſe, the coffins being taken away, were again turned into the ground at random, and ſo covered up again; but the indecency of it was ſo flagrant, that a ſtop was ſoon put to this work, before it had proceeded any farther. Almoſt the

and proper only to this abbey and the ſeveral members of it, or for ſuch as made choice of it for that purpoſe; but ſtill further until the diſſolution, the proper and only cemetery belonging to ſome of the pariſh churches of the city in the patronage of the abbey, which had not church-yards of their own; theſe were, thoſe of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Andrew, and St. Paul; but on the ſuppreſſion of this monaſtery, this cemetery being diſuſed and converted to other purpoſes, thoſe pariſhes buried their dead in the church-yards of other churches, to their great inconvenience, till they found opportunity to purchaſe others for this purpoſe, to themſelves elſewhere.

The foundation of this abbey being thus laid, it ſoon advanced to ſtateline ſs in the enlargements of its buildings, and the augmentation of its endowments; among thoſe who added to the former, was king Eadbald, the ſon of king Ethelbert, who, at the inſtance of archbiſhop Laurence, built a fair church in this monaſtery, which he called St. Marie's. After Eadbald, king Canute, the great monarch of this realm; Egelſine, the abbot of it, who fled through fear of the Conqueror; abbot Hugh Florio, who was of kindred to king William Rufus, and by him made abbot;

whole of this cemetery has been lately demiſed to the truſtees of the new county hoſpital, which is built on part of it. In digging the foundations of this building adjoining to Longport, the workmen in June 1791, from the depth of one to about ſix feet, were much incommoded by a great quantity of human bones and ſkulls, many of which had the teeth entire and ſound; the bones lay in a promiſcuous manner, and not the leaſt remains of a coffin lay near them. Theſe muſt have been much diſturbed ſince their firſt interment. Near the place were ſome hollow ſpaces in the earth, reſembling the human ſhape, and certainly formerly contained human entire bodies, though when plundered of them is not known. In this cemetery, as appears by the wills, in the Prerog. office, was a chapel, called *capella de charnell*, that is, the chapel of the charnel, in which maſs was perpetually celebrated for the ſouls of the deceaſed.

theſe,

theſe, with others, ſeveral of whom will be noticed hereafter in the liſt of the abbots, were the perſons who chiefly increaſed the buildings, ſome adding churches and chapels, ſome dorters and refectories, or ſome other kinds of edifices.

In relation to its poſſeſſions and endowment, it would be too tedious a matter to particularize them here, and there is the leſs occaſion for it, as they are all taken notice of in the courſe of the hiſtory of the county of Kent; but certainly the multitude of benefactors of all ſorts, who made their donations and grants of lands to it, out of the warmth of their devotion to the place, for the double founder's ſake, ſtrove through a pious zeal to outſtrip one another, in an open handed liberality to this abbey; among theſe were moſt of the Saxon kings, and beſides them, king Canute, the Daniſh monarch, muſt not be forgotten, down to king Edward the Confeſſor. The ſucceeding kings, for the moſt part were rather confirmers or reſtorers of the old, than contributors of the new poſſeſſions of the abbey, their charters, as well as the former ones, are recorded in the regiſters of it, and are printed in Reyner, Thorn, and other books.

The revenues of this monaſtery are exactly recorded by Thorn, in his Chronicle of this abbey, by which it appears, that they were poſſeſſed in their ſeveral manors, of 11,862 acres of land,[x] and that in king Richard II.'s time, their ſpiritualities were taxed at 424l. 13s. 4½d. and their temporalities at 808l. os. 12½d. the whole of both were taxed at 1232l. 14s. 4½d.[y]

Whenever the kings of this realm were under any neceſſity for money, for the carrying on their wars, or on any other preſſing occaſions, they in general directed their writs to the ſeveral biſhops, abbots,

[x] Thorn, col. 2203. [y] Ibid. col. 2161 et ſeq.

priors, &c. to ſupply them with ſpecific ſums therein ſet down to each, promiſing to repay them at a particular time. Thus king Edward III. in his 12th year, borrowed of this abbot and convent fifty marcs; in his 16th year, 1col. in his 20th year 200 marcs,[z] and king Richard II. in his 10th year, borrowed of them 100l. and again in his 20th year, 100 marcs more.

It has been ſaid that the art of printing in England was uſed in this monaſtery, under the care and patronage of the abbots of it, before it was exerciſed elſewhere, not long after the middle of the fifteenth century.[a] But Stow contends for its having been firſt uſed in 1471, by a preſs ſet up by archbiſhop Iſlip, in St. Peter's church, in Weſtminſter.[b]

This monaſtery had many great and extraordinary privileges conferred upon it, both by royal charters, and by papal bulls; the royal charters ſeem to have been free acts of grace, purchaſed either through benevolence and favour, or at no greater expence than that of entertaining the ſeveral kings in it, who are ſaid by the reports of our Engliſh Chronicles, to have been more frequently received and lodged here, than in the neighbouring monaſtery of Chriſt-church; but the papal bulls were purchaſed at the deareſt rate, with great ſums of money, as if the ſeal affixed to every bull of privilege had been, not of lead, but of pure gold. Theſe privileges are recorded at large in Thorn's Chronicle, to which the reader is referred.—King Ethelbert's grant of freedoms and privileges to this abbey, has already been mentioned, as has the charter of St. Auguſtine to it, confirming and corroborating them, as it was eſteemed in thoſe times, being uſually called the privilege of St. Auguſtine to this

[z] Rym. Fœd. vol. v. p. 48, 346, 491; vol. ix. p. 268.

[a] Ames's printing, p. 474. Britiſh Topography, p. 514. Chauncy's Hert. p. 449.

[b] See Stow's Survey, B. 6. 64.

monaſtery,

monaſtery, other ſucceeding kings[c] and ſome of a much later date granted others and confirmed the former ones, and there were ſome on writs of *quo warranto* brought againſt the abbot, confirmed and recorded in the ſeveral itineraries of the juſtices itinerant for the county of Kent, all which are given at large by Thorn. Theſe privileges were exemptions from toll, ſheriff's tourn, and ſuch like, now entirely obſolete and uſeleſs; and the liberties were ſuch as were claimed in their ſeveral manors; all which are particularly mentioned in the deſcription of them, under their reſpective pariſhes, in the ſeveral parts of the hiſtory of the county of Kent.

The abbots of St. Auguſtine's had by the grant of king Athelſtan, the privilege of mintage and coinage of money, which continued until the time of king Stephen, and then was utterly loſt; Silveſter, the 45th abbot, who died in the year 1161, being the laſt who enjoyed it.[d]

The abbot of this monaſtery was poſſeſſed of the aldermanry of Weſtgate, in this city, in fee, by grant

[c] Dugdale, in his Origines, p. 33, ſays, that king Ethelred appointed and ordained, that the abbots of Ely, St. Auguſtine's, Canterbury, and Glaſtonbury, ſhould exerciſe the office of chancellor by turns annually, dividing the year into three parts.

[d] Thorn, col. 1816, tells us, that Sylveſter, abbot, and many abbots his predeceſſors had *cuneum monetæ*, the coinage of money in the city of Canterbury, as appeared by inquiſition, made in the time of king Henry II. and king Richard his ſon. That the above abbot Sylveſter, had in the above city, a mint for money, and that Elured Porre was keeper of the ſame, on behalf of the abbot; and when that abbot died, the monaſtery was ſeized and put into the king's hands together with the mint; and no abbot who ſucceeded, had ever ſince recovered the ſeizure of the ſaid mint. Batt. Somn. p. 27.

It is to be obſerved, the words *cuneum monetæ* mentioned by Thorn, is in general taken to mean, the mark or ſtamp on the piece of money, and not the coinage of it.

from

from the crown, and it was afterwards held of the abbot at a certain rent, in lieu of all ſervices to him.[e]

In the year 1103, the king granted a fair to this monaſtery for five days, that is, from two days before the day of, and the two days after the tranſlation of St. Auguſtine;[f] which fair was continued to be kept till the time of king Edward I. at which time it was diſuſed, on account of the many quarrels and diſturbances, which continually happened from it in their church-yard; and on account of the heavy exactions on bread and ale, which the bailiffs of the city claimed during the time of it; afterwards, king Stephen granted to this monaſtery, a fair on the feaſt of St. Peter and St. Paul, which, through neglect, was uſed but for a ſhort time; and there was another fair for the ſale of huſbandry and cattle only, yearly on a Friday, viz. after the feaſt of the exaltation of the Holy Croſs, in recompence of the former fairs above-mentioned.[g]

The privileges granted to this abbey by the papal bulls were numerous and extenſive; in the firſt of them it is called, the firſt born, the firſt or chief mother of monaſteries in England, and the Roman chapel in England, adding, that the archbiſhop was not to viſit it as their prelate, but as their brother, not out of a pretence of prelacy, but out of the duty of love, and that he was to repute the abbot as a

[e] See Thorn, col. 1926.

[f] The day of this tranſlation was on the Id September, the fifth day after the birth of our lady; this grant was confirmed by the *inſpeximus* of the 36th year of Edward III. Thorn, col. 2130. This fair I find by the *Rotul Cartarum*, from the 21ſt to the 24th of Henry VI. was confirmed by him, among other liberties, to the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine. There is a fair now held on the ſecond Monday after the feaſt of St. Peter, in the borough of Longport, which muſt ariſe from the grant made to this abbey.

[g] Thorn, col. 1796. Battely, pt. ii. p. 162.

legate

legate from Rome, as a fellow miniſter of the goſpel of peace.

The monaſtery had likewiſe by theſe bulls large immunities, in reſpect both of ſecular and eccleſiaſtical matters. In 611, the pope granted a bull, that no biſhop ſhould intrude upon this monaſtery, on pretence of exerciſing any epiſcopal function within it, but only ſuch as ſhould be freely invited and admitted to it by the convent, to perform the divine offices within their church. In 955, pope John XIII. commanded the monks of Chriſt-church, who are ſaid to have envied thoſe of St. Auguſtine, not to moleſt this convent upon any pretence whatever. Afterwards the pope by his bull, took this monaſtery entirely under his own protection, which meant the exemption of it from every intermediate power of the archbiſhop, or any ordinary whatever, and ſubjecting it only and wholly to the pope himſelf; and pope Alexander II. in the year 1063 conferred on Egelſine, abbot of this monaſtery, who was ſent to Rome on an embaſſage to him, ſuch honours and powers, as belonged to the epiſcopal dignity only, ſo that he in ſome reſpects appeared and acted as one, for he permitted and granted licence to him and his ſucceſſors, to wear the mitre, ſandals and gloves, after the manner of thoſe who exerciſed that function. Notwithſtanding this, theſe ornaments were ſoon laid aſide by the abbot, for archbiſhop Lanfranc would not ſuffer any ſuch innovation, nor were they reſumed till the year 1179, when the pope made a new grant of them, from which time they were conſtantly made uſe of, and the abbot was accounted a mitred abbot; which, as Cowel interprets it, was an abbot ſovereign, exempt from the juriſdiction of the dioceſan, having epiſcopal juriſdiction within himſelf, and he had place and voice not only in parliament as a ſpiritual baron, being conſtantly

ſtantly ſummoned there by writ,[h] but alſo in the general councils, where by the gift of pope Leo IX. his place was next to the abbot Montis Caſſini.[i]

The abbot of this monaſtery was empowered to pronounce the ſolemn benediction, when maſs was ended, and at ſome times the ſentence of excommunication againſt ſuch as ſhould with-hold or privately withdraw tithes, or other eccleſiaſtical dues to the convent and the churches of it; and he had authority to celebrate the offices of religion in thoſe churches and chapels, which were appropriated to their own convent; he had power likewiſe to reconcile and conſecrate anew any of their own churches or church-yards, which happened to be defecrated by the ſhedding of blood, or by any other pollutions. Theſe are mentioned, among many other privileges, which were granted from time to time by the ſeveral popes to this monaſtery.

Their exemption from archiepiſcopal juriſdiction claims however ſome further particular notice, for as it infringed on the rights and dignity of the metropolitan, ſo it cauſed continued diſputes and animoſities between them.

This monaſtery, from the firſt foundation of it to the time of the Norman conqueſt, was ſubject to the mother church, and the archbiſhop was accuſtomed at all times, whenever he pleaſed to come and have

[h] The abbots were not ſummoned to parliament becauſe they were mitred, but becauſe they held their lands *in capite per baroniam*, and received their temporalities from the king; and of theſe, only ſuch had this privilege as were eſpecially, as through the king's favour, called thither by writ. Thus, among other inſtances, the abbot of Faverſham was founded by king Stephen, to hold by barony, but the abbot not being called to parliament by writ, did not ſit there. See Coke, 2 Inſtit. p. 585. Weever, p. 183. See Cowel, ſub voce Mitred, and others.

[i] Battely's Somner, p. 28. Thorn, col.

acceſs

acceſs to it, to celebrate publicly in it the offices of religion, and to pay his devotions privately at the ſhrine of St. Auguſtine. He frequently endowed it with rich ornaments, delighting to confer honours on it, and to defend it from every injury it was ſubject to.

The abbots at the times of their benediction, profeſſed obedience to the archbiſhops, as is computed by Ralph de Diceto, for 500 years,[k] or rather according to the account of Gervas, for the ſpace of 575 years. Some of theſe original profeſſions are ſtill remaining among the archives of Chriſt-church, one of them was made in the preſence of ſeven biſhops, who certified it under their ſeals; this was the profeſſion of abbot Sylveſter;[l] however, after a long conteſt between the archbiſhops and the ſucceſſive abbots, concerning this privilege, it was decreed, in order to compromiſe the matter, that the archbiſhops ſhould in future give the benediction to the abbot of St. Auguſtine's, within the abbey church, without exacting the profeſſion of obedience to the archbiſhop, or his metropolitical church;[m] but to gain and keep this privilege was attended with a vaſt expence, and great ſums were paid at the election and benediction of an abbot; Thorn mentions one inſtance of its amounting altogether to no leſs a ſum than 1008l. 13s. 8d.[n]

Notwith-

[k] See Thorn, col. 602.

[l] This inſtrument is printed at length in Battely, pt. 2, appendix, No. xxxiv.

[m] Among the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the treaſury of the dean and chapter, marked A. 69.

[n] Theſe were the particulars of it: to the biſhop of Wincheſter, from whom the abbot received his benediction, 9l. 3s. 4d. to the biſhop's officers, 6l. 13s. 4d.—to the pope and college of cardinals, 1434 florins, each florin valued at 3s.—to the ſame, that the abbot elect might receive his benediction in England, 183l. 2s. 6d.—given for the exchange of the florins 6l. 15s.—for the expences of the proctors at Avignon, and for gratuities

Notwithſtanding theſe many inſtances of royal munificence, aided by the foſtering hand of papal favour and indulgence, this abbey met with detriments and misfortunes, which at times obſcured the ſunſhine of its proſperity, till it at laſt was overtaken by that impetuous ſtorm, which wholly extinguiſhed the glory and majeſty of this once famous and opulent abbey.

To paſs by the loſs of that long enjoyed right and intereſt of the burials of kings and archbiſhops, which has been already taken notice of, in order to mention a much more dreadful calamity which befel this abbey; I mean the frequent and grievous infeſtation of this place by the Danes; and however their chroniclers for their abbey's greater glory, ſometimes aſcribe their ſafety and deliverance from thoſe invaders, to miraculous preſervation; yet doubtleſs it either ſuffered from their violence, or at leaſt purchaſed its peace, and ſo prevented a much greater calamity at a dear rate, and with coſtly redemptions, eſpecially in that lamentable ſpoil and devaſtation of the city, made by thoſe mercileſs tyrants in the reign of king Ethelred, in the year 1011, when Elmer, then abbot of this monaſtery, was ſuffered, as it is ſaid, to go away unhurt;[o] becauſe, as may reaſonably be thought, he had ranſomed himſelf and his abbey, by compoſition with the enemy.[p] Is it credible, ſays archbiſhop Parker,[q] that among ſo many ſtorms and invaſions of the Danes, by which ſo many monaſteries were overthrown, that this haughty abbey ſhould remain ſafe and ſecure from the Daniſh ravages, which ſo miſerably deſtroyed this c[illegible]?

gratuities whilſt the cauſe was proſecuted, 124l. 3s. 2d.—for gifts and rewards to meſſengers who came from the court of Rome to England, 30l. 13s. 4d.—being in all 559l. and 16d. beſides the expences to the biſhop of Wincheſter and to the king. Total 1008l. 13s. 8d.

[o] Hoveden. [p] Battely's Somner, p. 29.

[q] Antiq. Brit. Eccl. p. 72.

In

In the year 1168, the dreadful calamity of fire, nearly deſtroyed this monaſtery; it happened on Auguſt 29, when the greateſt part of it was burnt; in this fire many of their antient codicils and charters periſhed, and the church itſelf being deſtroyed, the ſhrines of St. Auguſtine and many other ſaints, were miſerably ſpoiled; upon which the pope, in order to afford them ſome aſſiſtance towards the repair of their monaſtery, granted to the abbot and convent, the appropriation of their three churches of Faverſham, Minſter and Middleton.[r]

Another misfortune happened to this monaſtery, though of quite a contrary nature to that laſt mentioned, for as that was by fire, ſo this happened by water, though more than one hundred years between the one and the other; for in the year 1271, on the day of the tranſlation of St. Auguſtine, there came on a ſtorm and flood, which proved a general calamity to this city; it thundered and lightened that whole day, and the night of it, in which time dark clouds were continually gathered together, great torrents of rain flowed down for many days, flocks and herds were driven by it out of the fields, and trees were overthrown and torn up by the roots; in this inundation of rain, the city of Canterbury was almoſt drowned, and the flood occaſioned by it was ſo high, both in the court of the monaſtery and the church, that they had been quite overwhelmed with the water, continues the chronicler, had not the virtue of the ſaints, who reſted there, withſtood the waters.[s]

But the greateſt obſtacle this abbey met with, which in a great meaſure put an end to the further aggrandizement of it, though it was felt in common by it with others, was the reſtraint of the laity from any longer extending their bounty in paſſing over their

[r] See Thorn, col. 1815.
[s] Thorn, ibid. Battely's Somner, p. 30.

fee

fee eſtates to the abbey, without the king's ſpecial licence, by the ſtatute of mortmain, paſſed anno 7 Edward I. without which prudent meaſure the over active charity of this kind of operative devotion, would in time have put the abbeys and monaſteries in poſſeſſion of the greateſt part of this kingdom, leaving ſo ſmall a ſhare to others, as to endanger the ſafety of both prince and people.

To ſupply this loſs however, as far as poſſible, and make it felt leſs ſenſibly by the religious, they brought forward a piece of policy, which they quickly put in uſe; which was, the procuring not only priviliges and immunities from payment of tithes, but alſo appropriations, or the annexing of churches to their houſes; I mean the parſonages of them, leaving the church a bare vicarage or curacy, which though invented and ſet on foot long before, yet now, the other current of their gain being ſtopped, became more abundant than ever.[t] But it ought to be remembered, that though

[t] According to Roverius, in his hiſtory of the monaſtery of St. John, called Reomans, the chief view of the biſhops, when they at firſt in early times aſſigned churches to the monks, was for the peace of it; for many churches were built on ground poſſeſſed by the monks, and were frequented by their ſervants, who cut down their woods and tilled their grounds. To prevent any diſagreement therefore between the clerks and the monks, equity and peace both required that thoſe churches ſhould be committed to the government of the monks; and when that reaſon ceaſed, charity ſuggeſted a new one to the biſhops, namely, that proviſion ſhould be made for the maintenance of the monks, to which at laſt was added, that the monks would take the beſt care of thoſe churches, for the good of the people, &c. Hence many donations of this kind expreſsly provided, that the choice of preſbyters and the government of the churches ſhould be wholly in the power of the monks. We in England have thought quite different from this author, concerning the churches appropriated to the monks; we never found that the monks took good care of their churches, or that they were the beſt pariſh prieſts, where they were allowed to officiate in them; but on the contrary, their negligence cauſed

though theſe were improperly enough in the hands of theſe religious, yet they became much more ſo afterwards, as many of them continue at preſent in the poſſeſſion of laymen; an evil, ſays Mr. Lambarde, ſuffered to exiſt in this day-light of the goſpel, to the great hindrance of learning, the impoveriſhment of the miniſtry, the decay of hoſpitality, and the infamy of our profeſſion.

Whatever elſe occurs worthy of notice concerning this abbey, to the time of its diſſolution, will be mentioned hereafter, under the reſpective abbot, in whoſe time it happened.

ABBOTS OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY.

1. PETER, from the firſt beginning of the building of this monaſtery, was deſigned and appointed, through the king's favour, to be the firſt abbot of it; hence the chronological tables put the foundation of it, and the conſtituting of Peter in the ſame year, 598,[u] as Thorn does in 605. This abbot was ſent in 607, by the king, into France, and was drowned in his paſſage;[w]

cauſed laws to be made, by which they were forced to put vicars into their churches, becauſe they themſelves groſsly neglected to take care of them. See ſtatute 15 Richard II. c. 6. 4 Henry IV. c. 28. Batt. Somn. p. 31.

[u] Chron. Sci Aug. col. 2229, 2230.

[w] He is ſaid to have been drowned in the bay of Amfleete, and to have been buried firſt by the inhabitants, in an ignoble manner, but being afterwards known, his body was tranſlated to St. Mary's church, in Bologne, with proper dignity. Lel. Coll vol. i. p. 209. Brompton, col. 733. Thorn, col. 1766. Weever, p. 50, who ſays, he was drowned in 614, and that an honorary monument was erected to his memory in this abbey, with this inſcription:

Quem notat hunc metrum meritis & nomine Patrum
Abbas egregius primus laris extitit hujus.
Dum ſemel hic tranſit mare ventus in urbe remanſit
Bolonia celebris virtutibus eſt ibi crebris.

he was afterwards, on account of his ſanctity, canonized.[x]

2. JOHN, a benedictine monk, one of Auguſtine's companions, was made abbot in his room, being approved of by king Ethelbert, and receiving the benediction from archbiſhop Laurence in 607. In his time, anno 613, the church of this monaſtery was dedicated by archbiſhop Laurence, when the body of St. Auguſtine, with thoſe of others, which had been depoſited without the church, were removed into it. This abbot died in 618, and was buried within this monaſtery, in the church of the Virgin Mary, but his body, with thoſe of other holy perſons, was afterwards removed from thence and placed in the wall behind the altar of St. Gregory.[y]

3. RUFFINIAN, another of thoſe monks, who came over with Auguſtine into England, was made abbot in 618. He died in 626, and was buried near his predeceſſor. His body was afterwards removed into the larger church to the others.[z]

GRACIOSUS, another of Auguſtine's companions, a Roman by birth, ſucceeded; and died in 638.[a]

[x] See his life in Brit. Sanct. vol. i. p. 9.

[y] See Thorn, col. 1766, 1768; and Chron. Tab. 2230; and the print of the high altar, taken from the manuſcript in Trinity college library. Weever, p. 50, ſays, he had this epitaph:

Omnibus eſt annis pietas recitanda Johannis
Culmine celſa nimis patribuſq; ſimillima primis.
Vir probus & mitis fuit hic ſi fare velitis
Integer & mundus, ſapiens Abbaſq; ſecundus.

[z] Thorn. col. 1768; and Chron. Tab. 2230. Weever, p. 50, ſays, he was interred here, with this epitaph:

Pauſa Patris ſani patet iſthæc Ruffiniani
Abbatis terni, quo frenditur hoſtis averni.

[a] Thorn, ibid. who ſays, there is no mention where he was buried. Weever, p. 50, ſays, he died in 640, and was here interred, with this inſcription:

Hic Abbas quartus Gratioſus contulit artus
Cujus adeſt hauſa miti ſpiramine clauſa.

5. PE-

5. PETRONIUS, a Roman likewiſe, was next made abbot in 640 He died in 654.[b]

6. NATHANIEL ſucceeded him in 655, a man noted for his probity, who had been ſent with Mellitus and Juſtus into England. He died in 667, but there is no mention where he was buried.[c]

7. ADRIAN, born in Africa, was conſtituted abbot by the pope, after a vacancy of about two years. He had been abbot of Niridia near Naples, and was taken priſoner on his journey into England, and detained in France till the year 673, when being freed, he came to this monaſtery and took poſſeſſion of his dignity.[d] He was, it is ſaid, appointed a kind of coadjutor and inſpector over the actions of archbiſhop Theodore. He is ſaid to have been very expert in the liberal ſciences of aſtronomy and muſic, and was the firſt, who with that archbiſhop, brought into faſhion the ſinging in churches with tunes and notes. Having governed this monaſtery for thirty nine years, he died a reverend old man in 708,[e] and was entombed in

[b] Thorn ſays, it is not mentioned where he was buried, col. 1769. Chron. Tab. 2230. Weever ſays, he was buried here, with this epitaph:

Abbas Petronius bonitatis odore refertus
Subjectos docuit vitiorum ſorde piavit.

[c] Thorn, col. 1769; and Chron. Tab. 2231. Weever, p. 50, ſays, he was buried with this diſtich:

Spiritus in celis Abbatis Nathanielis
Nos faciat memores Patres memorare velitis.

[d] Gervas, col. 1326, ſays, archbiſhop Theodore gave the abbotſhip to Benedict, one of his chaplains, ſurnamed Biſſop, who going to Rome with the archbiſhop's leave, this dignity was conferred on Adrian.

[e] Thorn, col. 1769, 1771. Chron. Tab. 2231, 2234. Godwin, p. 60. Weever, p. 51, ſays, he had this epitaph:

Qui legis has aſpices, Adriani pignora, dices
Hoc ſita ſarcophago ſua noſtro gloria pago.
Hic decus Abbatum, patriæ lux vir probitatum
Subvenit a celo ſi corde rogetur anhelo.

[f] See his life in Brit. Sanct. vol. i. p. 17, 25.

the church of it, at the altar of St. Gregory, in our Lady's chapel.[g]

8. ALBIN, an Engliſhman, Adrian's diſciple, received his benediction as abbot in 708. He was a perſon well ſkilled in the Latin and Greek languages. Venerable Bede made uſe of his aſſiſtance, when he made his collections for his eccleſiaſtical hiſtory.[h] By ſome, he is ſaid to have died abbot of this church in 732, and to have been buried in this church; and by others, to have been in his latter days, abbot of Tournay, in France, and if ſo, probably buried there.[i]

9. NOTHBALD, a monk of this abbey, was ſhortly after the death or reſignation of Albin, choſen abbot in his room, in 732. He died in 748, and was buried near his predeceſſors in this monaſtery.[k]

10. ALDHUNE ſucceeded as abbot in 748, in whoſe time the burials of the archbiſhops were taken from

[g] Weever, p. 51. ſays, he was offered the archbiſhopric by the pope, which he declined, and recommended his friend Theodore.

[h] See Bede's Præf. to his Eccleſ. Hiſt. in which he acknowledges the aſſiſtance he received from this abbot.

[i] See Leland Coll. vol. iv. p. 9. Thorn, col. 1772, ſays, he was buried in this monaſtery, in the church of St. Mary, cloſe to Adrian his predeceſſor; but on the tranſlation of St. Auguſtine and his companions, he was, with Adrian and the reſt buried there, removed from thence into the greater church, and placed in the wall behind the altar of St. Gregory. Weever, p. 51, ſays the ſame, and that he had this epitaph:

Laus Patris Albini non eſt obnoxia fini
Gloria debetur ſibi quam ſua vita meretur
Multa quippe bonos faciens virtute Patronos
Abbas efficitur bonus hic et honore petitur.

[k] See Thorn, col. 1772. Weever, p. 51, gives him this epitaph.

Nothbaldi mores rutilant inter ſeniores
Cujas erat vita ſubjectis norma polita.

this

this monaſtery, which his brethren imputed to his ſupineneſs. He died in 760, and was buried here.[l]

11. JAMBERT ſucceeded him in 760 as abbot, and in 762 was elected archbiſhop of Canterbury.[m]

12. ETHELNOD ſucceeded that ſame year, and died in 787, nor is it known where he was buried.[n]

13. GUTTARD was the next abbot, who died in 803.[o]

14. CUNRED ſucceeded the ſame year, and died in 822.[p]

15. WERNOD was the next abbot, and died in 844. He and his predeceſſor Cunred, the firſt being near of kin to the kings Offa and Cudred, and the latter to Kenulph, all three kings of Kent, procured from them different lands to this monaſtery. It is not known where he was buried.[q]

16. DIERNOD ſucceeded next, and died in 864,[r] of whom, as well as of his eighteen next ſucceſſors, there is nothing known more than their bare names.

17. WYNHERE was abbot, and died in 866.[s]

18. BEADMUND died in 874.[t]

19. KYNEBERT died in 879.[u]

20. ETAUS died in 883.[w]

[l] Thorn ſays, there was no monument nor any writing to point out where he lay buried, col 1775. On account of his want of attention to the affairs of his monaſtery; the following epitaph given by Weever, p. 52, is ſaid to have been faſtened to a pillar near the place of his burial, about twelve years after his death.

Fert memor Abbatis Aldhumi, nil probitatis:
Pontificum pauſam caſſat tutans male cauſam,
Priſca premens jura dum Cuthbertus tumulatur,
Fulta ſepultra ſanctis per eum reprobatur.

[m] Thorn, col. 1775. Chron. Tab. 2236.
[n] Ibid. [o] Ibid. col. 1775; and Chron. Tab. 2238.
[p] Ibid. [q] Ibid.
[r] Thorn, col. 1776; and Chron. Tab. 2240.
[s] Ibid. col. 1777 and 2240. [t] Ibid. [u] Ibid.
[w] Ibid. col. 1777 and 2242.

21. DEGMUND died in 886.[x]
22. ALFRID died in 894.
23. CEOLBERT died in 902.
24. BECCAN died in 907.
25. ATHELWALD died in 909.
26. GILBERT died in 917.
27. EDRED died in the ſame year 917.
28. ALCHMUND died in 928.
29. GUTTULF died in 935.
30. EADRED died in 937.
31. LULLING died in 939.[y]
32. BEORNELM died in 942.[z]
33. SIGERIE died in 956.[a]
34. ALFRIC died in 971, who in Thorn's Chronicle is confounded with his predeceſſor Sigerie.[b]
35. ELFNOTH, in whoſe time, anno 978, this church received a new dedication in honor of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Auguſtine. He died in 980.[c]
36. SIRICIUS was firſt a monk of Glaſtonbury, whence he was promoted to be abbot of St. Auguſtine's, and thence to the biſhopric of Bath and Wells in 988;[d] from which he was preferred to the ſee of Canterbury in the year following.[e]
37. WLFRIC, called the elder, ſucceeded him in his abbotſhip in 990;[f] and died in the year 1006, and was buried in the crypt, before the altar of St. Richard.[g]
38. ELMER, a perſon noted for his great ſanctity, ſucceeded him as abbot, from which dignity he was in the year 1022, advanced to be biſhop of Shirburne;

[x] Thorn, col. 1777 and 2242. [y] Ibid.
[z] Thorn, col. 1778; and Chron. Tab. 2243.
[a] Ibid. [b] Ibid. col. 1779 and 2243.
[c] Ibid. col. 1780 and 2243. [d] Chron. Tab. col. 2245.
[e] See Thorn, col. 1780. Godwin, p. 75, and 387. Weever, p. 52.
[f] Chron. Tab. col. 2246, anno 989. [g] Thorn, col. 1780. Chron. Tab. 2246. Weever, ibid.

and

and after ſome years falling blind, he returned to this monaſtery again, where he ſpent the remainder of his days in the infirmary of it; and dying there, was buried in the habit of a private monk in the church of it, oppoſite to the altar of St. John.

This Elmer appears to have been abbot when the Danes ſacked the city of Canterbury, in the year 1011, when this monaſtery was ſpared by them, and the abbot was ſuffered to depart unhurt. In the time of this perſecution, ſays Thorn, many relics of the ſaints and the precious jewels of this monaſtery, were hidden in different places, nor were they in his time taken away again; for thoſe being dead, who had been preſent at the hiding of them, the memory of the places, as well as of the perſons themſelves, was become extinct.[h]

39. ELSTAN, or *Ethelſtan*, ſucceeded him, and received his benediction at the altar of St. Peter, in the church of this monaſtery, from archbiſhop Agelnoth. In his time the body of St. Mildred was tranſlated from Minſter, in the Iſle of Thanet, to this church in 1030, or, according to others, in 1033.[i] He died, according to the Saxon chronicle, in June, 1044; but according to the chronological tables, in 1047, and was buried in the crypt, before the altar of St. Thomas.[k]

40. WLFRIC, whom we may call the younger, was his ſucceſſor, being conſtituted abbot, according to the Saxon chronicle, in 1044; or according to the chronological tables, in 1047, and received his benediction at the altar of St. Peter from archbiſhop Eadſin, with the king's leave, and that of Elſtan,

[h] Thorn, col. 1781, 1782. Chron. Tab. 2246. Biog. Brit. p. 128. [i] See before, p. 632.

[k] Thorn, col. 1783, 1784 Chron. Tab. 2247. Weever, p. 52, ſays, king Knute would have preferred him to the ſee of Wincheſter, which he refuſed; nor would he have taken this abbotſhip, but by the importunity of his brethren.

who was then abbot, who was yet alive; but labouring under bodily infirmities, king Edward the Confeſſor in 1046, ſent him with others to the council of Rhemes, and in 1056 he was ſent by the king to Rome, to tranſact ſome buſineſs for him there, when he obtained the apoſtolical authority to ſit in councils next to the abbot de Monte Caſſino. He tranſlated the body of St. Mildred to another place in the church of this monaſtery, which church he began to rebuild, but was prevented by his ſudden death with going on with his deſign, for he died, according to the above tables, in 1059, or as others have it, in 1061.[1]

41. EGELSIN, a monk of Wincheſter, was, upon the death of Wlfric, made abbot by the king, and received his benediction from archbiſhop Stigand at Windſor, upon the feaſt of St. Auguſtine, about the year 1063. He was ſent on a meſſage to pope Alexander II. and received from him the grant of the mitre and other pontificals; which, however, he was afraid to make uſe of at his return to England, leſt he ſhould incur the king's, or indeed rather the archbiſhop's diſpleaſure; on which account, the privilege of them was laid aſide for a long time, and the archbiſhop does not ſeem to have forgiven him, for he fled out of England into Denmark, through fear of him, or rather, as Thorn ſays, of the Conqueror, in 1070, being the ſame year that the archbiſhop came to the ſee; and if what the chronicler tells us is true, of this abbot's accompanying archbiſhop Stigand and the Kentiſh men, to oppoſe the Conqueror at Swanſcombe, there can be no wonder at his diſlike to him, and the abbot's flying to avoid the king's reſentment. In the above year, the Conqueror, in violation of his promiſes, cauſed the monaſteries to be ſearched, and

[1] See Thorn, col. 1784, 1785, 1790. Chron Tab. 2248. Weever, p. 52.

commanded

commanded the money, as well as the charters, in the liberties of which the nobles put their confidence, and which he had, when placed on the throne, ſworn to obſerve, to be taken from the churches where they had lain in ſecurity, and to be depoſited in his treaſury.[m]

42. SCOTLAND, or, as he is called by ſome, *Scoland*, a monk, and a Norman by birth, was, upon the flight of Egilſin, conſtituted abbot in his room by the king, who had ſeized on this monaſtery, which, with all its poſſeſſions, he confiſcated to his own uſe, and moſt probably he might owe this promotion to archbiſhop Lanfranc. The power which this abbot had, through the favour of both the king and archbiſhop, he made good uſe of to the benefit of his monaſtery, by recovering ſome lands and procuring the grants of others to it. He much improved the buildings of it, for on his return from Rome, whither he had been ſent by the king on ſome buſineſs with the pope, he turned his thoughts to the enlarging of the church of the monaſtery; thoſe buildings of it which his predeceſſor Wlfric had intended to carry forward, being too ſmall and contracted, and the reſt being ruinous and in danger of falling, he obtained the pope's leave to pull the whole down, and rebuild them anew, according to his own pleaſure, and to remove the bodies buried in it; theſe therefore, he firſt removed, being the relics of St. Adrian, which he placed in the portico of St Auguſtine; of the abbots Albin and John II. of that name, and of the other ſaints whoſe inſcriptions had been formerly deſtroyed by the flames; the bodies of the four kings, Eadbald, who had built the oratory, Lothair, Mulus and Withred, with their wives and children, and a long liſt of grand-children, who likewiſe reſted there. He then levelled this oratory to the ground, and in the place of it built the

[m] Thorn, col. 1784, 1785, 1790.

crypt

crypt of the bleſſed Virgin, and upon that a place for the reception of the relics of St. Auguſtine, with his companions; thus this abbot made the new work, beginning from the above oratory, as far as the portico of St. Auguſtine, where he antiently lay, but death prevented his proceeding further in this work, which his ſucceſſor completed, as will be further mentioned hereafter. He died either on September 3, or 9, in the year 1087,[n] and was buried in a vault under the choir in St. Mary's chapel, with this inſcription:

Abbas Scotlandus prudentibus eſt memorandus
. . . . . Libertatis . . . . dare gratis
Actu magnificus generoſa ſtirpe creatus
Viribus enituit Sanctis Sancte quoq; vixit.

43. WIDO, a monk, was next elected abbot, and received his benediction from archbiſhop Lanfranc. The Saxon chronicle tells us, that he was by violence obtruded on the monks, by the archbiſhop, on the feaſt of St. Thomas, in the year 1087. The new church begun by his predeceſſor, was finiſhed by this abbot,[o] who tranſlated the bodies of St. Auguſtine and thoſe others which had been buried in the chapel of the Virgin Mary, as above-mentioned, into it.—The body of St. Auguſtine being privately repoſited in a ſtone coffin in a wall under the eaſt window, where it lay hid for upwards of 130 years.[p] Abbot Wido

[n] Thorn, col. 1787. Chron. Tab. 2250. Obituar. Cantuar. Weever, p. 53.

[o] Anglia Sacra, pt. ii. p. 285. Thorn, col. 1793. Chron. Tab. 2250. Weever, p. 53.

[p] The body of St. Auguſtine had, in the year 613, on the former church of the monaſtery being finiſhed, been entombed in the north portico of it, on the ſcite of which the church of St. Mary was afterwards built, where it lay for 478 years, till it was in 1091, by abbot Wido, in his third year, removed into the new church, begun by abbot Scotland and now finiſhed. Thorn ſays, col. 1793, that the greater part of theſe relics were removed

Wido died on Auguſt 6, 1099,[q] and was buried in the crypt at St. Richard's altar, with this epitaph engraved on his tomb-ſtone:

Hunc ſtatuit poni tumulum mors atra Widoni
Cui ſtans ſede throni ſuperi det gaudia doni.

44. HUGH DE FLORIAC, a Norman, being of kindred to king William Rufus, received the benediction from the biſhop of London, archbiſhop Anſelm being then in baniſhment.[r] He built the chapter-houſe and dormitory

removed and hidden privately, (through fear of their being taken away on any invaſion of an enemy) in the preſence only of the abbot and a few antient monks, in the night time, and laid as before-mentioned; and that they concealing the fact, the memory of it became with them extinct, till the year 1221, when it was diſcovered in the time of abbot Hugh III. as will be further mentioned hereafter. The ſmall remains being part of the bones and aſhes of St. Auguſtine, were cloſed up in two ſmall leaden veſſels and hidden, and the one placed at the very bottom, and the other at the ſummit of the ſhrine, with divers other precious relics; and that it was reported, that there were many other relics of ſaints hidden in different places of the church, which were not then diſcovered.

[q] Thorn, col. 1794, and Weever, p. 53, ſay anno 1091.—Chron. Tab. 2250, anno 1099.

[r] Thorn. col. 1794. Chron. Tab. 2250. Weever, p. 53. Thorn ſays, he had been a knight of eſteemed valour, who had been much employed in the wars, not only in this reign of William Rufus, but of his father the Conqueror; and had on a time coming to Canterbury with king William Rufus, and viſiting this monaſtery, been ſo captivated with a religious life, that refuſing to quit it he turned monk in it; after which, going over to Normandy, he there diſtributed the greateſt part of his property among his relations, and in acts of charity; the remainder of it he brought home to this monaſtery, and reſigned it to the abbot for its uſe. Before he had completed the years of his noviciate, the abbot Wido died, and the monks petitioned the king for the liberty of chuſing an abbot, but were refuſed; upon which, the convent again ſent two monks, together with this Hugo to the king, to intreat him to give them this licence. As ſoon as he ſaw his kinſman, who had ever appeared before him in all military pomp, but then, in the humble

dormitory from the ground, out of the riches he had brought with him, and the *pulpitum*, or ſpace between the nave and the choir of the church. He bought a great braſs candleſtick for the choir, which was called Jeſſe; he made the lower ſilver table of the great altar and other coſtly ornaments of his church, which from his name, was called Florie. He appointed the yearly commemoration of the benefactors of the abbey to be celebrated on July 3, and that thirty poor perſons ſhould be fed in the hall for ever, on his anniverſary.[s] He died on 7 cal April, 1124, and was buried before the ſteps on the ſouth ſide of the chapter-houſe, built by himſelf from the foundation,[t] for whom this epitaph was made:

Abbas, eheu! Floris ſpecimen vertutis, honoris,
Hic jacet in tumulo preſul peramabilis Hugo.
Floruit ut terris, pater hic, pace & quoq; guerris;
Florent nunc celo Chriſti pugil iſte ſereno.

45. HUGH DE TROTESCLIVE, a monk of the church of Rocheſter, and chaplain to king Henry, being a man equally learned in monaſtical and ſecular diſcipline, the year after the above abbot's death,[u] procured the government of this abbey, when the arch-

humble garb of a religious, he burſt into tears, ſaying, that he granted them this his kinſman to be their abbot, whom unleſs they directly received as ſuch he would burn down their monaſtery to aſhes; to which the monks ſubmitted, and received him as ſuch; and he accordingly received the benediction at the hands of Maurice, biſhop of London, in the king's chapel at Weſtminſter, with a proteſtation, however, of its not being drawn into a precedent.

[s] Thorn, col. 1798. Weever, p. 53, ſays, he died, as full of years as of goodneſs, on March 26, 1120.

[t] Chron. Tab. col. 2252, ſay, he was buried on the north ſide of the chapter-houſe; as does Weever, p. 53.

[u] Thorn, col 1798 and 1810. Weever, ibid. Chron. Tab. col. 2251, anno 1126, which latter might perhaps be the year of his receiving the benediction.

biſhop

biſhop peremptorily refuſed to give him the benediction in his own monaſtical church; upon which the matter was controverted in a provincial council before the king and cardinal Cremona, the pope's legate, who notwithſtanding the oppoſition of the archbiſhop to the contrary, commanded, by virtue of the apoſtolical authority, Sifred, biſhop of Chicheſter, to perform that ſolemnity. This abbot reſtored to his convent the full number of monks, being ſixty; he founded the hoſpital of St. Laurence, and left behind him the character of a prudent and good manager of the concerns of his monaſtery. He died on the morrow of St. John Baptiſt in 1151, and was buried before the ſteps in the chapter-houſe, on the north ſide, oppoſite to Hugh de Floriac, his predeceſſor.

46. SYLVESTER, prior of this monaſtery, was elected abbot in his room. Archbiſhop Theobald refuſed to give him the benediction, objecting to his want of character; to clear himſelf from which, the abbot elect went to Rome, when having ſo done, the pope Eugenius confirmed him in his office, and recommended him to the archbiſhop, and he received the benediction from him, by the pope's mandate, on St. Auguſtine's day, 1152; but this was not without much delay, and a peremptory reſcript from the apoſtolic ſee.[w]

Archbiſhop

[w] When the abbot on his return from the pope attended the archbiſhop, with the pope's letters on this occaſion, the archbiſhop delayed the performance of it with many objections from time to time, till receiving a peremptory reſcript from the pope, which fearing, or at length not daring to oppoſe, he came to this monaſtery and gave the benediction to the abbot elect, according to antient cuſtom, on the day above-mentioned, in the preſence of the biſhop of Norwich; Roger, archdeacon of Canterbury, and an innumerable croud of clergy and laity. Thorn, col. 1811. Gervas, col. 1370; and among the archives of the dean and chapter in their treaſury, is the profeſſion of this abbot Sylveſter, before archbiſhop Theobald, with

Archbiſhop Theobald carried his inveteracy againſt the abbot and convent of this monaſtery to ſuch a height, that having excommunicated them, he depoſed this abbot Sylveſter from his office, and prohibited the celebration of divine ſervice in the church of it, ſo that there was none in it from the time of Lent to the month of Auguſt,[x] when the excommunication was taken off, and the abbot was reſtored to his office again. Before his death, he ordained that there ſhould be yearly received into the hall of the monaſtery, on the firſt day of Lent, as many poor perſons as there were monks in it, who ſhould there receive food and drink, during the whole time of it, for ever. He died in Auguſt 1161, and was buried in the chapter-houſe, at the diſtance of twelve feet weſtward from the reading-deſk, under a plain white ſtone.[y]

Thorn, the chronicler of this abbey, and Gervas the monk, the writer of the hiſtory of Chriſt-church, have given oppoſite characters of this abbot, accordingly as they ſtood affected to him.

47. CLAREMBALD, a ſecular,[z] was obtruded in 1163, upon the monks as their abbot, by the king againſt their will, upon which account the convent never owned him as ſuch, or admitted him into their chapter, or ſuffered him to celebrate any offices in

with the archbiſhop's ſeal appendant, and thoſe of Richard, biſhop of London; Robert, biſhop of Bath; Hilary, biſhop of Chicheſter; William, biſhop of Norwich, and others.

[x] In this time, king Stephen's queen uſed to frequent this abbey, the building of the abbey of Faverſham being then carrying forward by her and the king; and becauſe this ſilence was impoſed on the monks of St. Auguſtine, ſhe uſed to ſend for the monks of Chriſt-church to celebrate before her in it.—See Gervas, col. 1366.

[y] See Thorn, col. 1799, 1811, 1814. Chron. Tab. 2256. Weever, p. 54.

[z] So Thorn, col. 1815, but he afterwards, col. 1819, ſays, he was a fugitive and apoſtate monk in Normandy, whence king Henry II. brought him to preſide over this monaſtery.

their

their church,[a] nor would they inſert his name among the catalogue of their abbots; he offered himſelf to archbiſhop Becket, to receive his benediction, but the monks making an appeal againſt it, it was deferred, and he was afterwards depoſed by papal mandate directed to the biſhops of Exeter and Worceſter, and the abbot of Faverſham,[b] principally on the allegation of the monks, that he was a bad man, and had waſted the goods of the monaſtery. However, ſince, he is by others ſtiled abbot elect, during which time they had no other abbot, and although the monks would not permit him to exerciſe any ſpiritual government in the monaſtery, yet he had the management of the whole temporalities of it, having obtained the cuſtody of their common ſeal,[c] and not being formally depoſed as abbot, he is here inſerted as ſuch. In his time, in 1168, this abbey was the greateſt part of it burnt.[d] Clarembald was depoſed in 1173, or, according to the chronological tables, in 1176. Upon his depoſition, the king, highly incenſed at it, ſeized on this monaſtery, and kept it in his hands for two years and an half,[e] when

48. ROGER, a monk of Chriſt-church, and keeper of the altar in the martyrdom there,[f] was elected in 1176. He refuſed to make profeſſional obedience to the archbiſhop; who, upon this, refuſed to give him the benediction, and he took a journey to Rome, when in 1179, he received it from the pope himſelf at Tuſculana, near that city, and at the ſame time the mitre and ring; after which, he ſent him ſeveral preſents,

[a] Thorn, col. 1815, 1816. Chron. Tab. 2255. Weever, ib.
[b] R. de Diceto, col. 561. Gervas, col. 1432.
[c] Thorn, col. 1816. [d] Ibid. col. 1815.
[e] See Thorn, col. 1825.
[f] Thorn, col. 1819, ſays, it was on this account that they elected him for their abbot, hoping he would purloin and bring with him ſome relics of the martyr; in which they were not deceived.

as

as ſpecial marks of his favour, together with the ſandals and paſtoral ſtaff,[g] and his letters likewiſe to the archbiſhop, in which he pronounced a definitive ſentence, that in future the archbiſhops ſhould give the abbot elect, the benediction in his own monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, within forty days, without exacting any profeſſion; which if they failed in, the abbot elect ſhould go to Rome, and receive it from ſuch biſhop as the pope ſhould appoint for that purpoſe.[h] But this does not ſeem to have put an end to theſe diſputes with the ſeveral metropolitans, which were ſtill carried on with much animoſity on both ſides; an account of them, and the various compoſitions entered into between them on this ſubject, are inſerted at length throughout Thorn's chronicle, and are again related by Gervas, but are by far too tedious and unintereſting to recapitulate in this work.

The intercourſe and favour which this abbot obtained at the court of Rome, together with the ſuggeſtions of the archbiſhop, highly incenſed the king againſt him, who being ſoftened by the pope's preſſing letters in his behalf, reſtored him to his favour, and the monaſtery to its poſſeſſions, which he had ſeized on and retained in his hands, and a reconcilemement ſeems likewiſe to have taken place between the archbiſhop and this abbot;[i] after which, I find the latter making fine to the king for a perambulation of his barony.[k]—He died an old man, having ſuſtained much trouble in

[g] Gervas, col. 1443. R. de Diceto, col. 602. Chron. Tab. 2256. [h] Thorn, col. 1824, 1835.

[i] Gervas, col. 1475, ſays, that on the feaſt of St. Auguſtine next after archbiſhop Baldwin's inthronization, the archbiſhop at the intreaties of the abbot and convent coming to the church of this monaſtery, was honourably received there, and celebrated maſs; and at the ſame time dedicated two cemeteries; at which reception of the archbiſhop, the abbot reverently laid down his mitre, nor would he afterwards replace it on his head, till he was ordered to do ſo by the archbiſhop.

[k] Madox's Exchequer, p. 351.

defending

defending the rights of his church, on 13 cal. November, in 1212,[l] and was buried in the chapter-houſe, on the north ſide, under a white ſtone, with this inſcription:

Antiſtes jacet hic Rogerus in ordine primus
Paſtor devotus quondam nunc nil niſi ſimus
Mortuus in ciſta requieſcit nunc ſemel iſta
Qui vivus mundo ſæpum requievit eundo.

49. ALEXANDER ſucceeded in 1212, and received his benediction from the pope himſelf at Rome.[m] He was a monk of this monaſtery, and a noted profeſſor of ſacred theology, a man of univerſal eloquence and exceedingly learned, as well in ſecular, as eccleſiaſtical knowledge, being moſt dear to king John, ſo that he was moſt graciouſly received by him; accordingly, he moſt firmly adhered to the king, at the time when moſt of the prelates and barons of the realm had left him, and when Lewis the French dauphin invading the kingdom had landed in Thanet, the abbot oppoſing him to the utmoſt of his power, excommunicated him and all his adherents.[n]

Matthew Weſtminſter ſays, he was elegant in his perſon and of a venerable countenance, and that for taking part with his ſovereign, he endured much trouble and ſuffered great indignity.[o] He died on 4 non. October, in 1220, and was buried on the ſouth ſide of the chapter houſe.[p]

50. HUGH, the third abbot of this name, monk and chamberlain of this convent, was elected abbot in his room on 7 cal. Sept. anno 1220, by general con-

[l] Thorn, col. 1864. [m] Chron. Tab. col. 2260.
[n] Thorn, col. 1864 and 1870.
[o] Matt. Weſtminſter, anno 1209, ſays, *a ſummo honore in ſummam Confuſionem viliter præcipitatus eſt.*
[p] See Thorn, col. 1864, 1782. Chron. Tab. 2260. Weever, p. 55.

ſent,[q] and afterwards went to Rome, where he received his benediction on April 1, next year. In his return through France, he made ſome ſtay with king Lewis, with whom he was in intimate friendſhip; during the above time, John de Mariſco, prior of this monaſtery, deſirous of knowing where the body of St. Auguſtine was depoſited, cauſed the wall to be broken near his altar, in the eaſtern part, under the middle window, where they found a tomb of ſtone, exceedingly well cloſed with iron and lead, on which was written

Inclitus Anglorum preſul pius & decus altum
Hic Auguſtinus requieſcit corpore ſanctus,

After which, the ſilver ſhrine, the altar, and all the ſtone work, on which the ſhrine ſtood, being broken; in the middle of it, at the bottom, was found a large piece of lead, almoſt ſeven feet long, on which was written in Latin: *In this is contained a part of the bones and aſhes of St. Auguſtine, the apoſtle of the Engliſh, who being formerly ſent by St. Gregory, converted the Engliſh nation to the Chriſtian faith, whoſe precious head and greater bones, Guido the abbot honourably tranſlated to another ſmall ſtone veſſel, as the leaden table placed with thoſe ſame bones ſhews, in the year from the Incarnation of our Lord*, 1091.

But becauſe this work could not be effectually done, unleſs the lead being removed, the above veſſel of ſtone was removed likewiſe; it was carried thence to the great altar by the abbots of Battel and of Langdon, and by the priors of St. Edmund Bury, of Faverſham, and of St. Radigund's, and many other religious perſons, with great veneration, where it was watched by the monks; after which it was opened in the preſence of the abbots, priors and great men of the land,

[q] Thorn, col. 1873. Chron. Tab 2260. Weever, p. 55. ſays, he was elected, ſworn, and bleſſed, by the pope's legate at Wincheſter, before the king and many peers of the kingdom.

in

in the ſight of the clergy and people, maſter H. Sandford the archdeacon, being invited to it; when there was found a leaden plate, with the head and bones, the ſuperſcription of which was, *In the year from the incarnation of our Lord*, 1091, *William, king of the Engliſh reigning, the ſon of king William, who acquired England; abbot Guido tranſlated the body of St. Auguſtin, from the place where it had lain for* 500 *years, and placed all the bones of that ſaint in the preſent caſket, and he depoſited other parts of the ſacred body in a ſilver ſhrine, to the praiſe of him who reigns for ever.* And in a third place, viz. on the ſummit of the ſilver ſhrine there was found a ſmall piece of lead, in which was ſome of his fleſh, but yet reduced to earth, but which was like moiſt earth and coagulated blood; the ſuperſcription of which was, *this lead contains part of the duſt of St. Auguſtine*, and in this his bowels were likewiſe placed; near which were found ſeveral other precious relics, and by theſe diſcoveries, it came to be known, that the body was to be found in three different places; for king Henry III. and the convent had cauſed the body to be ſo depoſited; the major part being placed as before, under the ſilver ſhrine, ſtrongly bound with iron, and well cloſed with lead; the ſecond part lower under the marble tomb, and the third part under the middle window in the eaſtern part; but the head, at the inſtance of the great men preſent, and to excite the devotion of the people, was retained without the ſhrine, and was wonderfully decorated, at the abbot's expence, in gold, ſilver and precious ſtones, as it was then to be ſeen.[r] This abbot Hugh had the character of being religious, honeſt and provident, adorned with learning and with a godly life. He died on November 3, 1224, and was buried in the nave of

[r] See Thorn, col. 1876.

this church, in the north wall, by the altar of the Holy Croſs, under a flat ſtone, with this inſcription :[s]

Profuit in populo domini venerabilis Hugo
Et tribuit ſanctæ ſubjectis dogmata vitæ.

51. ROBERT DE BATHEL, a monk and treaſurer of this convent, was next elected abbot, on 8 cal. December 1224,[t] and received the benediction at Rome, by the hands of the cardinal biſhop of Albania, on Aſcenſion-day, anno 1225.[u] During his time, in 1240, the high altar of this church was new made and dedicated anew in honour of St. Peter and St. Paul, apoſtles, and St. Auguſtine, and the altar behind it, at the eaſtern extremity of the church, placed before the ſhrine of St. Auguſtine, was dedicated to the Holy Trinity ;[x] and the altar of St. Adrian was new made likewiſe.— He died on 17 cal. Feb. 1252, and was buried within the body of the chapel of St. Mary, in the nave of this church, at the entrance of the chancel, with this epitaph :

Abbas Robertus virtutis onore refertus
Albis exutus jacet hic à carne ſolutus.

52. ROGER DE CHICHESTER, chamberlain of this convent, ſucceeded as abbot on 3 non. Feb. 1253,[w] being elected by way of compromiſe,[x] and received by virtue of the pope's letters, the benediction in his

[s] Thorn, col. 1879. Chron. Tab. 2262. Weever, p. 55.
[t] Ibid. [u] Thorn, col. 1889 to col. 1899.
[x] See the print, from the antient manuſcript in Trinity college library.
[w] Thorn, col. 1899. Chron. Tab. 2268. Weever, p. 55.
[x] This meant, an authority delegated by the whole convent in chapter, to a ſelect number of their body, to the amount of four or five, to make the election ; which on their report, was confirmed by the reſt in chapter ; and this was done to prevent the frequent diſputes and animoſities which former open elections of their abbots had occaſioned.

own

own church, from the biſhop of London, the archbiſhop refuſing to perform the ceremony.[y] In his time, anno 1260, the new refectory was begun and finiſhed ſix years afterwards,[z] and in 1270, the altar, which was placed before the ſhrine of St. Mildred, in the church of this monaſtery, her body having been laid in a new tomb, was dedicated to the Holy Innocents;[a] and three years after this, the lavatory, which was before the door of the refectory, was finiſhed by this abbot at his ſole coſt of 300 marcs.[b] He founded the chapel of Kingſdown, in this county, and dying on St. Lucia's day, 1272,[c] was buried before St. Katherine's altar, under a marble ſtone, on which was engraved his effigies in braſs, and this epitaph;

Prudens & verus jacet hac in ſcrobe Rogerus
Conſtans & lenis, populi paſtorq. fidelis.

During the time of his preſiding over this monaſtery, Adam de Kyngeſnothe, chamberlain of it, was a great benefactor to it; among other things, he built the bathing room entirely new, and made the baths in it; he cauſed one bell to be made in the church, and gave different cloaths, ornaments and veſtments, for the uſe of it, as well as garments and coverings, for the uſe and comfort of the monks; he cauſed ſeventy ſhillings to be allotted to the making of the prior's chamber; 100l. to covering the dormitory with lead; 30l. in aid to the charge of the bakehouſe and malthouſe; twenty marcs to the building of the chapel over the gate, and twenty marcs to the repairing of the infirmary; twenty marcs to increaſe the ornaments of the church, and ſixty marcs to make the lavatory decent, beſides many other beneficent acts conferred on

[y] Chron. Tab. col. 2268. [z] Thorn, col. 1905.
[a] See the print above-mentioned.
[b] Thorn, col. 1905.
[c] On id. Dec. 1273. Chron. Tab.

the monaſtery. He was afterwards, for his worthineſs, promoted to preſide over the monaſtery of Chertſey.[d]

53. NICHOLAS THORN, written in Latin *De Spina*, then third prior of this convent, was elected abbot, by way of compromiſe, on January 2, 1273, and was confirmed at Rome, where he received the benediction from the cardinal biſhop of Portſea, on Eaſter day, 1273; after which, on his return, he received a ſubſidy from all his tenants, in the name of his palfrey.[e] During his time, anno 1276, the inner chamber of the prior next to the kitchen, and the cloyſter, with the pillars and roof, were new made, and the refectory was ornamented.[f] In the year 1277, this abbot was appointed conſervator of the order of the Præmonſtratentians in England;[g] in 1283 he went to Rome and intreated permiſſion of the pope to reſign his dignity of abbot;[h] being, as it is ſaid, diſcovered to have privately procured ſeveral bulls of privileges to this monaſtery to be fabricated, in order to make uſe of them at proper ſeaſons againſt their adverſaries.[i] After this, he turned monk of the Carthuſian order, at Selby, in Yorkſhire, and was relieved by his ſucceſſor in this abbotſhip, with

[d] Thorn, col. 1915.

[e] This abbot being duly elected by the monks, with the licence and aſſent of the king's lieutenants in England, he being then abroad, repaired to the pope for confirmation, where he was put to vaſt expences; but meeting king Edward there, in his return from the Holy Land, and informing him of this, the king ſent his letters to his vicegerents in England, to grant the abbot writs to levy ſuch an aid from his tenants, towards his expences, as had been formerly uſed; and for the reſtitution of his temporalities, which the monks had obtained, during the vacancy, a fine of 500l. Original writs in the tower, anno 1 Edward I. n. 6. Ibid. n. 18, pat. 1 Ed. I. ps 2, m. 19 — m. 15. See Prynne, vol. iii. p. 123, 176, 313, 315.

[f] Thorn, col. 1923. [g] Ibid. col. 1925.

[h] Ibid. col. 1937. Chron. Tab. col. 2272.

[i] This is ſaid, in two manuſcript copies of Thorn, printed at the end of the *Decim. Script.* among the *Variantes Lectiones.*

a yearly

a yearly penſion of ten marcs, being fallen into a languiſhing condition, or rather into extreme poverty.[k]

54. THOMAS DE FYNDON, the third prior of this monaſtery, was nominated abbot by his predeceſſor, for ſo it ſeems the pope required; accordingly he was conſtituted and received the benediction at London, from the biſhop of Dublin, by the pope's mandate, on 11 non. April,[l] but before his temporalities were reſtored, he was fined by the king 400 marcs, for being conſtituted abbot without his royal licence; however, at the requeſt of the biſhop of Bath, the king's chancellor, a fourth-part of the fine was remitted.[m] In his time, in 1287, the new kitchen for the convent was begun, though it was not finiſhed in leſs than four years at the expence of 414l. 10s.[n] the roof of the dormitory was new made and leaded, the ſtalls made in the choir, and the window in front, and many other things; the charge of which, was 596l. 7s. 10d. The ſtone tower *(Torule)* was built, as was the chapel of the abbot, with the new chamber and the great gate; by his care, about the year 1300, St. Auguſtine's relics were again removed, with ſeveral of his ſucceſſors, and placed near the high altar, in a ſumptuous monument, and the former inſcription put on it, with theſe two additional lines:

Ad cumulum laudis Patris almi ductus amore
Abbas hunc tumulum Thomas dictavit honore.

About this time, king Edward I. being highly incenſed at the pope's uſurpation of his prerogative, called a parliament of his nobility and commons, from which he, however, excluded the biſhops and clergy, and cauſed to be enacted in it, that theſe ſhould be out of his protection, and their goods ſubject to confiſca-

[k] See Thorn, col. 1964.

[l] Weever, p. 56, ſays, at Civita Vecchia, by the pope's appointment.

[m] Thorn, col. 1938. [n] Ibid. col. 1943.

tion, unleſs they would, by ſubmitting themſelves, redeem his favour. Upon which, the abbot of St. Auguſtine, with many others, made liberal offers to be again taken into his favour and protection; this abbot giving to the king for that purpoſe, 250l. in money, though notwithſtanding his haſte in doing it, he had loſt of the goods of his abbey, during this confiſcation, 250 quarters of corn, which the king's officers had ſeized to his uſe, and had ſhipped for Gaſcony.[o]

In the 2d year of king Edward II. anno 1309, being the laſt year of his abbotſhip, he obtained licence from the king to embattle the gates of his monaſtery,[p] at which time it appears, that the abbot was charged with ſix horſes with their appurtenances, to the ward of the coaſt.

Between this abbot and archbiſhop Winchelſea, the diſputes concerning the privileges of this monaſtery were carried on with increaſed vigour, and the abbot having had them ſtrengthened by a declaratory bull of pope Boniface VIII. ventured to inſtitute three new deanries, in which he included all the churches of the patronage of his monaſtery; this new juriſdiction was of courſe, oppoſed by the archbiſhop, by the chapter of Chriſt church, and by the archdeacon, who jointly appealed to the court of Rome. At laſt, after violent proceedings and animoſities on both ſides, the abbot was compelled to humble himſelf, and to ſue to the archbiſhop for peace between them, which was, in 1303, by the interceſſion and mediation of the earl of Pembroke and other friends, at laſt obtained, and various articles and conceſſions were agreed to, and ratified between them; one of which was, the abolition of theſe new deanries, and the reſtoring of the churches of them to their old juriſdiction.[q]

[o] Thorn, col. 1965. Lambarde, p. 297.
[p] Pat. ejus an. ps. 2, m. ult. [q] Thorn, col. 1976, et ſeq.

This

This abbot made a great feaſt, at which were preſent all the prelates of the county, and ſixty ſix knights, beſides a great many other perſons of note; among which were J. de Berewick, and his ſociates, juſtices itinerant, here at that time; the whole company amounting to 4500 perſons. He had the character of being watchful and aſſiduous in the government of his church, ſage and juſt in his determinations, greatly attentive to the afflicted and infirm, and compaſſionate in relieving the wants of the poor.[r] He died on 14 cal. March 1309,[s] and was buried before the altar of St. Mary, in a ſmall chapel where he had daily celebrated maſs, oppoſite the place where St. Auguſtine was formerly buried under a marble ſtone, on which was his portrait in his mitre and pontificals, inlaid with braſs, and this inſcription round it:

En jacet hic Thomas morum dulcedine tinctus
Abbas egregius, equitatis tramite cinctus.
Firma columna domus, in judicio bene rectus
Nec fuit hic preſul donorum turbine flexus
In pietate pater, inopum damnis miſeratus
Nec fraudis patiens curarum preſbyteratus
Juſſu pontificis ſummi . . . . . Capit iſte
Cetibus Angelicis nos Thome jungito Chriſte.

In the time of this abbot, John Peckham, one of the monks of this monaſtery, who was ſteward or bailiff of part of their eſtates, became a great benefactor to it, from the increaſe he made of them beyond his annual account, being of ſervice to them in many difficult affairs, and paying many large ſums of money to the different and urgent uſes of the monaſtery, among which was forty pounds to the caſting of a new bell, twenty marcs to the beginning of a new gate, twenty marcs to

[r] See Thorn, col. 2009.
[s] Ibid. col. 1938. Chron. Tab. 2278. Weever, p. 56.

the

the making the new tower; and he deviſed to it by his will 300l. beſides which, he made three good granges, large and fair, beyond the charges in his account, which he built anew, one in the parſonage at Littleborne, another at Little Mungham, and the third at Norborne.[t] It appears, by the writs of Edward I. of the time of the death of the above abbot, that the king, by his prerogative, claimed the palfry, cup, ring, and cry or kennel of dogs, of every abbot after his death, as his due from the abbot and convent; and the king, accordingly, always on theſe occaſions, iſſued his writs to his eſcheators for the purpoſe.[u]

55. RALPH BOURN was elected abbot in his room, on March 7, 1309,[w] and received the benediction at Avignon, on 11 cal. July, from the cardinal, biſhop of Hoſtia. On his entering upon this dignity, he made on his return a ſumptuous and ſplendid feaſt, at which ſix thouſand gueſts, of whom many were of good quality, are ſaid to have been entertained with three thouſand diſhes of meat. The bill of fare, the prices of the proviſions, and the whole expence of the entertainment, which amounted to 287l. 5s. are printed in a table in Thorn's Chronicle;[x] and next year, anno 1310, he received a ſubſidy from his tenants; as for his palfry, as his predeceſſors had done before.[y]

In his time, Peter Dene, LL. D. being canon of the churches of York, London, and Wells, retired to this monaſtery, and was made a monk of it, in order to avoid the enmity of the nobles againſt him, on account of the death of Thomas, earl of Lancaſter. He was in his life-time, as well as by his will, which is dated in 1322, a very conſiderable benefactor to this monaſtery;

[t] Thorn, col. 2008. [u] Prynne, p. 930.
[w] Ibid. col. 2009. Chron. Tab. 2278.
[x] Thorn, col 2010. Stev. Mon. vol. i. Supplem. p. 304.
[y] Ibid. col. 2011.

by

by it he left his books, which were many, as well as his ſilver plate of various kinds, to it.[z]

At this time the archbiſhop of Armagh, conſecrated five croſſes to be uſed in proceſſions, and one croſs for Eaſter, and two for the chief altar, and the image of the bleſſed Virgin, in the chapel of the dormitory. In the year 1324, the high altar was repaired, and reconſecrated by one Peter, an Hungarian biſhop, to the honor of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Auguſtine. He afterwards, ſays Thorn,[a] dedicated it anew to the bleſſed Trinity, St. Auguſtine, and his companions.[b] He conſecrated likewiſe the altars of St. John Baptiſt, St. Katherine, St. Stephen, and St. Laurence. The altars likewiſe of the bleſſed Virgin, St. Michael, Gabriel and Raphael in the undercroft. The altars of St. Thomas, St. Blaze, and St. Coſmus and Damian. The altar of the bleſſed Virgin in the infirmary; and all this he did by a general commiſſion as the vicar of archbiſhop Walter. The altar of St. Adrian was then dedicated to the martyrs St. Stephen, Laurence and Vincent. The altar of St. Mildred had been before dedicated to the Holy Innocents, and therefore was not dedicated anew.[c] By means of theſe dedications we come

[z] His will is printed at large, in Thorn, col. 2037, in whoſe Chron. col. 2054, and the twelve following columns there is a long ſtory of his eſcaping from the monaſtery, and being taken and brought back, and the diſpute which his being taken in the archbiſhop's liberty occaſioned, between him and the convent.

[a] Col. 2038.

[b] The print of the antient high altar, with the ſhrines placed round it in the church of this monaſtery, taken from the antient manuſcript in Trinity college library, in Cambridge, ſerves at leaſt to ſhew us the form of the antient building of this church in the eaſtern part of it; the places of the ſeveral altars and ſhrines, and the decorations and ornaments of the high altar; and in what parts of it the ſeveral ſaints were buried; all which have been mentioned above at the ſeveral æras, in which they happened, or were made.

[c] Thorn, Chron. Tab. 2039.

to

to the knowledge of ſuch altars as this church abounded with, in the different parts of it. At this time the abbot cauſed vines to be planted near the Northolmes, then called Nordhome, which was before a hiding place for thieves, and a reſort for every kind of wickedneſs, to which there was a common way by *le Kenile*, by the ſubterfuges of which this iniquity was the more eaſily carried forward. To remove this ſcandal, the abbot, by the king's licence and authority, levelled their dark holes and hiding places, grubbed up the thorns and buſhes, cut down the trees, ſurrounded the whole with a wall, and planted a choice vineyard in it, as above-mentioned, much to his honor and the advantage of the monaſtery.[d] He died on 3 non. February, 1334, in a good old age, and was entombed under the north wall, oppoſite the Counteſs's chapel, near the altar of the Annunciation, with this epitaph:[e]

Pervigil in populo morum probitate decorus
Abbas hoc tumulo de Borne jacet ecce Radulphus,
Mille trecentenis triginta quater quoque plenis
In Februi menſe celo petebat ineſſe.

THOMAS PONEY,[f] S. T. P. was elected on March 1, 1334, and received benediction at Avignon on June 12 following;[g] the expences of which, till his return into England, were 148l. 4s. 0½d.[h] He died on id. September, in 1343, and was buried at the altar of

[d] Thorn, col. 2036. In 1332, there were certain conſtitutions put forth by the abbot, for the reformation of the ſtate of this monaſtery, and inſerted in the martyrology, that they might be read at all times; but on his death two years afterwards, before he was buried, they were, by order of the preſident of the chapter, torn out and burnt, on account of their unuſual ſtrictneſs. Thorn, col. 2054.

[e] Thorn, col. 2067. Chron. Tab. 2282. Weever, p. 56.

[f] Thorn, col. 2082, writes his name Poucyn; as do the Chron. Tab. 2282; and Weever, p. 56.

[g] Chron. Tab. col. 2282. [h] Thorn, col. 2067.

St.

St. Katharine, under a ſtone, on which was his figure, engraved on braſs, and this inſcription :[l]

Eſt abbas Thomas tumulo preſente recluſus,
Qui vite tempus ſanctos expendit in uſus.
Illuſtris ſenior, cui mundi gloria vilis.
L. V. a primo paſtor fuit hujus ovilis.

57. WILLIAM DRULEGE, chamberlain of this monaſtery, was elected abbot on October 2, the ſame year, and had the benediction at Avignon. Thorn ſays, he was, like Zaccheus, ſmall of ſtature, but in keeping and defending the rights of his church, powerful and great.[k] He died on Sept. 11, 1346, and was buried at the upper end of the chapter-houſe, with this epitaph :[l]

En parvus abbas hic parva clauditur arca,
In geſtis magnus, major nec erat patriarcha.
Willelmus Druleg illuſtri dignus honore,
Conventum clauſtri qui multo rexit amore.
Pro dilectoris anima tui dulcitur ora
Sancti Auguſtini conventus, qualibet hora.

During this abbot's time, in 1335, Solomon de Ripple, bailiff of the convent's manors of Nordborne, Stodmerch, and Chiſtlet, built at Nordborne a moſt fair chapel from the foundations, and a barn there ; and at Little Mungam he built much ; and at Chiſtlet a chapel, ſimilar to that at Nordborne and Littleborne ; beſides other improvements, all the buildings of that manor were, as it may be ſaid, wholly rebuilt, and were ſumptuouſly erected from the ground.[m]

[l] Thorn, col. 2067. Weever, p. 57.
[k] Ibid. col. 2082.
[l] Ibid. col. 2067. Chron. Tab. 2282. Weever, p. 57.
[m] Thorn, col. 2068.

58. JOHN

58. JOHN DEVENISSE was conſtituted abbot by papal proviſion in 1346.[n] He was a monk of Wincheſter, and had been elected by that convent biſhop of that ſee, but the pope made void the election at the king's entreaties;[o] and on his being conſtituted abbot here, the king not only refuſed to reſtore the temporalities of this abbey to him, but commanded the convent, upon pain of the forfeiture of all their goods, neither to admit him to come within their monaſtery, nor to ſuffer him, in any ſhape whatever, to intermeddle in the ordering or diſpoſing of the affairs of it, as far as was in their power; ſo he kept his abode at a ſmall diſtance from hence, on the eſtate belonging to the abbey at Nackington. In the mean time the convent elected William Kenington to be their prior, who ordered all the concerns of the monaſtery at his pleaſure, and appointed the obedientaries and other officers, as was uſual for the prior to do, when there was no abbot preſiding over the convent. It ſhould be obſerved, that this William had, upon the death of abbot Drulege, been elected by the convent for their abbot; but the pope took upon him to caſſate the election, and to put in John Deveniſſe as above-mentioned, who never had more than the bare name of abbot;[p] in his room therefore, with both the king's and pope's conſent, the dignity was conferred on

[n] Thorn, col. 2082. Chron. Tab. col. 2283. Weever, p. 57.

[o] Ibid. col. 2082.

[p] Ibid. col. 2081. He died at Avignon, on the vigil of St. John Baptiſt, anno 1348, and was there buried. Chron. Tab. col. 2284. This agrees with two manuſcript copies of Thorn, which ſay, that Deveniſh having with great fatigue and expence proſecuted his ſuit at the pope's court to no purpoſe, died of grief, on the day and in the year above-mentioned, and was buried in the church of the friars minors at Avignon, at the entrance of the church, on the right hand; and that the proſecuting the cauſe of this lamentable proviſion, run the convent in debt, to the amount of 1000l. and more. See at the end of Decem. Scriptores, *variantes lectiones.*

59. THOMAS

59. THOMAS COLWELLE, ſacriſt of this monaſtery, a ſage and diſcreet perſon, was next made abbot by the pope's bull of proviſion, in October, 1349, anno 22 Edward III.[q] and received the benediction at Avignon[r] immediately afterwards, for he was in great favor and familiarity with pope Clement VI. inſomuch, that he is ſaid to have often offered him this abbey. On his return, having performed his fealty to the king, he had the temporalities reſtored to him, and on Chriſtmas eve was inſtalled into his abbotſhip. At length, having governed this monaſtery wiſely for twenty-ſeven years, he died full of years, on 4 cal. June, in 1375, and was buried in the north wall in St. Anne's, commonly called the Counteſs's chapel, oppoſite the altar of the Annunciation.[s] During his time, in 1358, the bells which were called Auſtyn, Mary, and Gabriel, and four in the tower, were caſt by Thomas Hickham, ſacriſt.[t]

60. MICHAEL PECKHAM, chamberlain of this monaſtery, was elected abbot, and by the pope's licence received the benediction in England, from the biſhop of Winchester,[u] and had the temporalities immediately reſtored to him. To avoid the charges of a public feaſt at his inſtallation, he kept it privately with the convent, in the refectory.[w] He died on Feb. 11, 1386,

[q] In Rymer's Fœdera, vol. iii. p. 350, there is an autograph of a bull of proviſion of pope Clement VI. by which he appointed Thomas de Colewell, a monk of this monaſtery, to be abbot of it, in the room of John, the late abbot, who died lately at Rome, dated at Avignon, 5 non. Oct. in the 7th year of his pontificate.

[r] In Chron. Tab. col. 2284, he is ſaid to have been elected abbot on Auguſt 5, and to have received the benediction on 4 non. October, and is ſaid to have been elected by ſcrutiny, on the recommendation of Wm. de Clynton, earl of Huntingdon.

[s] Thorn, col. 2150. Chron. Tab. 2286.

[t] Thorn, col. 2121.

[u] At Eaſtcher. Chron. Tab. col. 2286.

[w] The whole of the expences of the vacancy and election amounted to 1008l. 13s. 8d. See Thorn, col. 2150.

and

and was privately buried in the chapter-houſe, on the ſouth ſide of it. After his death there was a vacancy of the abbotſhip, till the year 1389.[x]

61. WILLIAM WELDE, doctor of the canon law, was promoted next to this dignity, by way of compromiſe, on Feb. 28, 1389;[y] but before he could be inſtalled, he was forced to undergo the fatigue of long and tedious journeys, and to be ſubject to great expences; for as ſoon as he was elected, he was obliged to go to the king, who was beyond Lincoln, to obtain his aſſent to the election. He then ſent his proctor to Rome, to ſue out the papal confirmation, who followed the pope from city to city, preſenting his ſupplication with large gifts. Several Engliſh noblemen who were at that time at the court of Rome, intreated the pope for a quick diſpatch in this buſineſs, but the delays were ſtill prolonged; the proctor remonſtrated to his holineſs, that this monaſtery had been deſtitute of an abbot for near thirteen months, during which vacancy the king had received 100 marcs every month for the temporalities of it, which then amounted to the ſum of 1250 marcs; and that the abbey was, beſides, charged with 600 marcs towards the defence of the coaſts oppoſite France and Flanders; that it was dangerous for the abbot to croſs the ſeas, leſt he ſhould be taken priſoner by the enemy; that the abbot elect lay ſick of a quartan ague, and was unable to undertake a journey to Rome, without evident danger of his life, and that more than 10,000 florins had been already ſpent, beſides the proctor's charges during his attendance at the court of Rome; but all theſe repreſentations were made in vain, for the abbot elect was cited to appear perſonally in the pope's court, and there prove the

[x] See the expences the convent was put to on the vacancy by his death, in Stev. Mon. vol. i. Suppl. p. 305. Thorn, col. 2151. Chron. Tab. 2286. Weever, p. 57.

[y] Thorn, col. 2184. Chron. Tab. 2286. Weever, p. 57.

right

right of his election; this he was obliged to do, and then, after ſome further delays and expences, he received the benediction on St. Lucia's day,[z] and returning into England, his temporalities were reſtored to him on April 5. By theſe delays the abbot's ſtall remained vacant two years, two months and four days; the expences, which were very great, were, to the king for the temporalities 1418l. 18s. to the apoſtolical court for firſt fruits, 1532 florins and four bolon, viz. to the pope's chamber 600 florins; to the chamber of the cardinals 600 florins; to the pope's attendants 405 florins, 37 bolon; to the ſervants of every one of the cardinals (who were preſent, to the number of fourteen) 46 florins, 16 bolon; beſides the expence of the proctor's journey, and his attendance on the court of Rome.[a] Thus, this convent, by renouncing all obedience to the archbiſhop, threw themſelves into the power of the court of Rome, which devoured great part of their ſubſtance. During this abbot's time, Thomas Ickham, ſacriſt of this monaſtery, died, who had expended no leſs than 3251 marcs in repairing the church, chapel and chapter-houſe of it.[b]

In the year 1293, king Richard II. with his queen, made their abode in this monaſtery from the octaves

[z] See a long account of it, in Thorn, col. 2183, et ſeq.

[a] Thorn, col. 2194.

[b] He died in the year 1391. Thorn, col. 2196, enumerates his ſeveral good acts to the benefit of this monaſtery. Among others there mentioned, he cauſed to be made four bells in the choir, at the price of 60 marcs; a new roof on the north ſide of the church, 80 marcs; two great bells in the belfry, 174 marcs; two bells in the tower at the end of the church, 60 marcs; the bell Gabriel, 42 marcs; the great window in the church, 186 marcs; and he made the chapel of St. Pancraſe, at the coſt of 100 marcs; and expended for the making of the new chapter-houſe, 1320 marcs. He made the new hall, with the chambers at Salmeſtone, at the price of 100 marcs. He paid for the new gate of the cemetery, 610 marcs; beſides much money laid out in ornaments, for the uſe of the church. The whole ſum of what he expended, being 3251 marcs, as above-mentioned.

of the Aſcenſion, until the morrow of the Holy Trinity; and being accompanied by the prelates and nobility of the realm, and a multitude of people, on Whitſunday and the day following, the king, as well in the proceſſions, as at the table, took the lead, and being crowned, ſat in his royal ſplendour, when he commanded, that the feaſt of St. Ethelbert ſhould be conſtantly held in due veneration.[c] This abbot died on the vigil of St. Mildred, on July 12, anno 1405, and was buried in the chapter-houſe, between the reading-deſk and the tomb of abbot Sylveſter.[d]

62. THOMAS HUNDEN was next elected abbot in 1405,[e] and received the benediction in St. Paul's church, London, from archbiſhop Arundel, on May 6, that year.[f] It appears by the patent rolls, that he had a licence in the 13th year of king Henry IV. anno 1412, to take a journey to the Holy Land;[g] he continued abbot till the year 1419, according to the chronological tables, at which time they end, and till his death, which happened on Auguſt 17, 1420.

63. MARCELLUS DANDELYON occurs abbot in 1426.[h]

64. JOHN HAWKHERST was the next abbot,[i] who was ſucceeded by

65. GEORGE PENSHERST, prior of this monaſtery, who being elected, obtained the king's conſent, by his writ, dated February 27, 1430, anno 8 Henry VI.[k] but his temporalities were not reſtored to him till June 22, following.[l] He occurs abbot in the year 1450.[m]

[c] Thorn, col. 2197. [d] Chron. Tab. col. 2290.
[e] Concil. Brit. tom, i. p. 118. [f] Chron. Tab. col. 2290.
[g] Pat ejus an. ps. ii. m. 17, vel. 18.
[h] Chron. Tab. col. 2290. Weever, p. 57.
[i] Chron. Tab. col. 2290.
[k] Rym. Fœd. vol. x. p. 451. [l] Ibid. p. 494.
[m] Regiſter Abb, Sci Aug. cart. 51.

66. JAMES

66. JAMES SEVENOCK was elected the next abbot in 1457.[n]

67. WILLIAM SELLINGE probably ſucceeded him, but reſigned this dignity.

68. JOHN, who is ſaid to be *John Dunſtar*, prior of Bath;[o] but this diſagrees with an account of the ſucceſſion of the priors of Bath,[p] for John the prior died in 1412, but John the abbot died towards the end of the year 1497.[q]

69. JOHN DYGON was elected on the vacancy of the abbot's ſtall, by the death of John, the laſt abbot, and had the temporalities reſtored to him on Feb. 17, 1497, anno 12 Henry VII. He died in 1509.[r]

70. THOMAS HAMPTON was next elected abbot, and had the temporalities reſtored to him on July 21, 1509.[s] He is ſaid to have died in 1522, anno 13 king Henry VIII. but that could not be, for

71. JOHN HAWKINS occurs abbot in 1511.[t]

72. JOHN ESSEX ſucceeded him as abbot, about the year 1523,[u] and outlived the monaſtery itſelf, for now the fatal blow of its utter diſſolution approached; little had all the former caſualties been to the ruin of this goodly abbey, had not this ſudden and tempeſtuous ſtorm, which bore down before it all the religious

[n] Pat. 36 Henry VI. Weever, p. 57.

[o] See Weever, p. 57. [p] Anglia Sacra, p. 1.

[q] John was abbot of this monaſtery in 1489. Regiſt. Abb. Sci Aug. cart. 32.

[r] This date, as well as the names of the ſeven abbots laſt mentioned, are taken from a manuſcript, entitled *Liber de Diverſis Evidentiis Monaſt. Sci Aug. Cant. de acquiſitione Frat W. Byholt.*—See Battely, pt. ii. p. 168.

[s] See Weever, p. 57, anno 1 Hen. VIII. rot. 37.

[t] Anth. Wood's manuſcript. in Willis's Mitred Abbeys.

[u] Weever, p. 57. Willis's Mitred Abbeys. He had been admitted Bachelor of Divinity at Oxford anno 1515, 7 king Henry VIII. This abbot's family name was Foche, his brother Henry was of Ripple, in this county; under the deſcription of which pariſh in the Hiſtory of Kent, more may be ſeen of them; and alſo in Twine de Rebus Albion.

ſtructures of this kind throughout the kingdom, falling upon it, brought this with the reſt, to irrecoverable ruin; to perpetuate which, this abbot, with thirty of his monks, among whom were the ſeveral officers of the monaſtery, ſigned the ſurrendry of it into the king's hands, on the laſt day but one of July, anno 30 king Henry VIII [y]

The deed of the ſurrendry of this abbey, which is in Latin, is dated in their chapter-houſe, the day and year above-mentioned.[x] By which the abbey, with the ſcite and precinct of it, and debts, chattels and goods, manors, houſes, lands, advowſons, and churches, and all other poſſeſſions whatſoever and whereſoever ſituated, are ſurrendered to the king, to the uſe of him and his heirs for ever. It is ſigned by

John Eſſex, abbot.
Infirmarer, Thomas Barham.
John Langdon, precentor.
Edward Benet, ſacriſt.
John Sandwich, ſub-prior.
Richard Compton, iij prior.
Richard Canterbr. refectorer.
William Mylton.
David Franklyn, fourth prior.
William Holyngborne, chaplain of the lord abbot;
John Ryvas.
Laurence Goleſton.
John Antoni.
Ralph Adrian.
William Horſemunde.
George Amys.

[y] There is a tradition, that the monks oppoſed the king's commiſſioners, who came to take the ſurrendry of the abbey, and ſhut their gates againſt them; till terrified by two pieces of ordnance placed on a neighbouring hill, they haſtened to deliver up the keys to them.

[x] This deed is printed at length, in the Decem. Scriptores, col. 2293.

And

And there is indorſed on the back of the inſtrument,

Robert Glaſſonbury.
William Bangos.
John Dygun, prior.
John Langport, treaſurer.
William Wynchelſe, celerer.
Robert Cenett, veſterer.
John Story, gate-keeper.
Robert Garwinton, ſub-celerer.
Robert Saltwood, keeper of the chapel of St. Mary.
Thomas Strykynbow, chamberlain.
William Hawkherſt, ſub-ſacriſt,
John Haylſam.
John Shroynſbery.
Thomas Haplys.
Edward Hales.

Received, recognized and delivered before me Richard Layton, one of the maſters of the chancery of our lord the king, in the year and on the day aforeſaid.

More on the back on the inſtrument;

Inrolled on the back of the cloſe rolls of the king's chancery under-written.

The following penſions appear by the reſcripts in the augmentation-office, to have been granted to the abbot and the monks of this abbey, after the ſurrendry for their lives, or until they ſhould be promoted to one or more benefices of the ſame value or upwards.

To the abbot for his ſupport, a grant of lands equal to 200 marcs per annum, on the 3d of February following, being the manor of Sturry, with the lands and appurtenances belonging to it, for his life, or until he ſhould be promoted to one or more benefices, of the ſame or ſuperior value.[y]

[y] Deeds of Inrolments, Augmentation-office. He was deceaſed before the month of February, anno 32 Henry VIII.

The ſeveral penſions to the monks, granted anno 3d Sept. 30 Henry VIII. were as follows:

To Edward Sawyer,	monk,	100s. ſterling.
William Curle, -	ibid.	6l.
John Ding -	ibid.	5l.
Thomas Croſton,	ibid.	5l.
William Mynes,	ibid.	5l.
John ...ylinin, -	ibid.	5l.
John Hythcroke,	ibid.	6l.
Robert Winſtanley,	ibid.	100s.
Robert Butter, -	ibid.	5l.
Edward Mynes, -	ibid.	10 marcs.
George Amys, -	ibid.	100s.
David Franklyn, -	ibid.	6l.
William Burgis, -	ibid.	100s.
Robert Whyte, -	ibid.	10 marcs.
Thomas Ware,	ibid.	10 marcs.
Thomas Brecher,	ibid.	6l.
William Myllis,	ibid.	100s.
John Baynes, -	ibid.	10 marcs.
Robert Davyſon,	ibid.	6l.
Thomas Edmund,	ibid.	10 marcs.
Richard Stonard,	ibid.	6l.
William Jurdyn,	ibid.	6l.
John Hall, -	ibid.	10 marcs.
John Burden,	ibid.	8l.
William Okynſold,	ibid.	8l.
Laurence Marden,	ibid.	100s.
John Snowthe, -	ibid.	100s.
John Dyer, -	ibid.	8l.
Richard Orgar, -	ibid.	6l.
. . . Wydebere,	ibid.	13l. 6s. 8d.

In all, thirty monks, being the exact number of thoſe, who, together with the abbot, ſigned the inſtrument of ſurrendry; but how ſtrangely they had altered their names immediately afterwards, cannot eſcape obſervation.[z]

The revenues of the abbey of St. Auguſtine were valued, according to Dugdale, at 1413l. 4s. 11½d. being the groſs value of them, the clear ſum being,

[z] Anno 1553, there were only ſixteen of theſe monks upon the penſion roll, of whom four were returned to be dead.

according to the manuſcript valor, 1274l. 0s. 10½d. yearly value.[a]

A ſchedule of the plate and veſtments delivered at the ſurrendry of the monaſtery to the king's commiſſioners, may be ſeen in Stevens's Monaſticon, ſupplement to the 1ſt volume.

The coat of arms belonging to this abbey, was, *Sable, a plain croſs, argent.*

The common ſeals of this abbey were only two; the earlier, was the ſmaller of the two, a very antient one, repreſenting on one ſide the names and portraits of St. Peter and St. Paul the apoſtles, with this inſcription round it: + HOC SIGILLUM FACTUM EST ANNO PRIMO RICARDI REGIS ANGLORUM; and on the other ſide, the effigies of an archbiſhop in his pontifical habit, (probably meant for St. Auguſtine) with this inſcription: + SIGILL ECCLESIE SANCTI AUGUSTINI CANTUARIE ANGLORUM APOSTOLI. The other and later ſeal, the larger of the two, and of more curious work than the former, repreſenting on one ſide a church, and in the middle of it both the name and effigies of St. Auguſtine, together with the arms of the abbey, viz. *a plain croſs*, and ſome other embelliſhments, with this inſcription round it:

ANGLIA QUOD DOMINO FIDEI SOCIATUR AMORE
HOC AUGUSTINO DEBETUR PATRIS HONORE.

On the other ſide, a church alſo, with the figures of both thoſe apoſtles, Peter and Paul, this with a ſword, the other with a key in his hand, and underneath, what ſeems to repreſent the chriſtening or baptizing of St. Ethelbert, by St. Auguſtine, with theſe words round it: SIGILLUM MONASTERII BEATORUM

[a] Tanner's Monaſticon, p. 203. The taxation of this abbey to the ſee of Rome, was 1300 florins of gold. See Harleian MSS. No. 1850 16.

APOSTOLORUM PETRI & PAULI SOCIORUM AUGUSTINI ANGLORUM APOSTOLI CANTUAR.

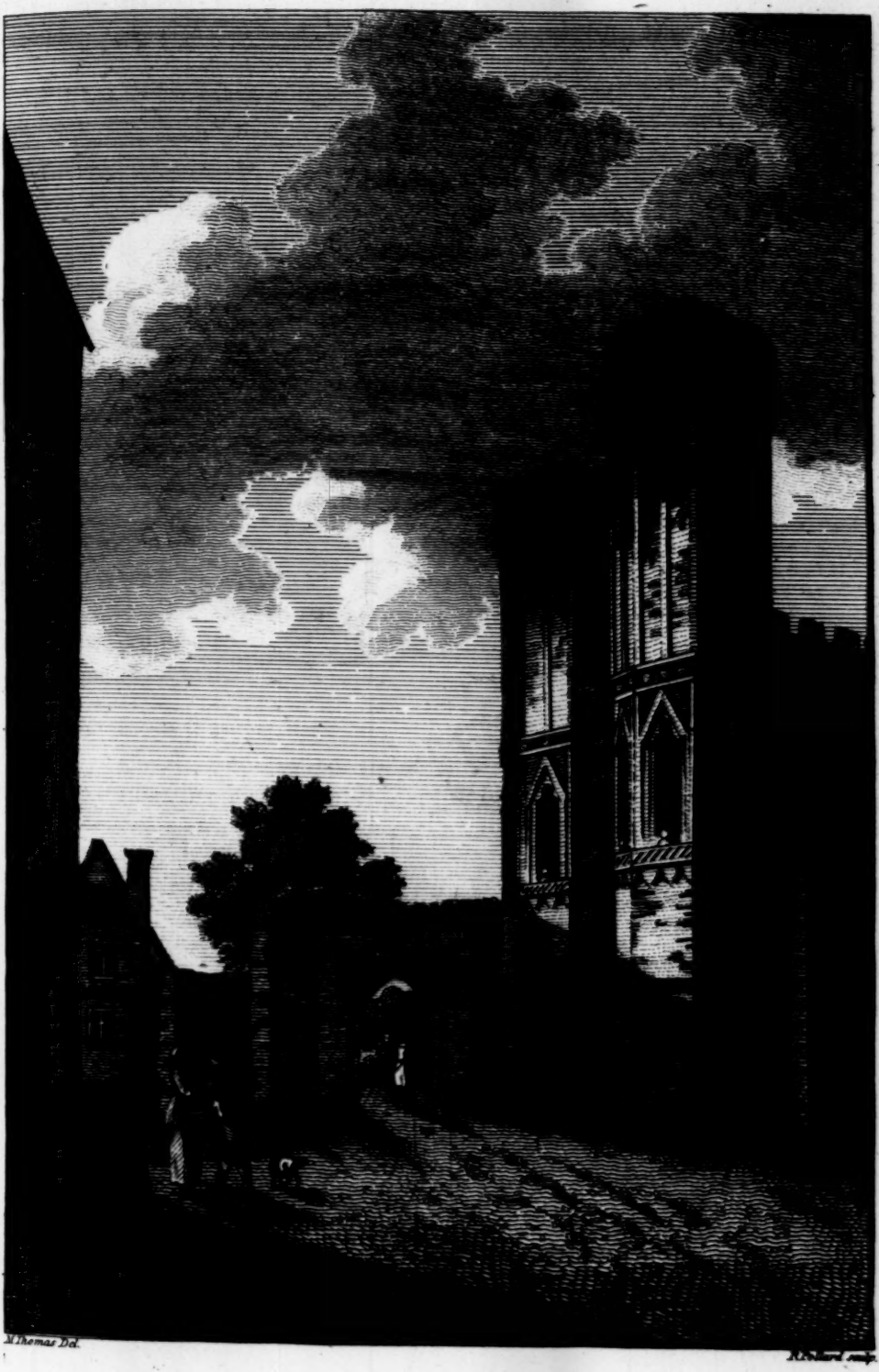
THE FRONT OF *this ſtately abbey* was towards the weſt, extending 250 feet, having at each extremity of it two handſome gateways, the northern one, being the moſt ſuperb, was the chief approach to the monaſtery,[b] which was ſituated moſtly at the back part of it; the other was the gate through which the entrance was to the cemetery.[c] After the diſſolution of

[b] At the back of this gateway is one of the moſt beautiful pieces of ſquared flint work that can be imagined; the flints in it are ſquared to ſuch a nicety, that the thin edge of a knife cannot be inſinuated through, or between the joints without a great deal of difficulty, and it is no eaſy taſk to make out, that they were laid with lime; moſt of them are the ſize of the very ſmall bricks, and as ſmooth and level, as if they had been ground, and they are laid with ſuch great exactneſs, that no brick work or even hewn ſtone can appear more regular in its courſes.—This art which our anceſtors knew, of cutting or rather breaking flints into uniform equal ſizes, with ſmooth ſurfaces, ſeems to have been loſt for ſome length of time; beſides the above, there are ſome few other buildings remarkable for the ſame ſort of materials thus excellently fabricated; as the antient bridewell at Norwich, and the gate of St. John's abbey at Colcheſter, and the gate ſome years ſince pulled down at Whitehall, was much in the ſame taſte.

[c] This gate-way was new built by Thomas Ickham, a monk and ſacriſt of this monaſtery, at the latter end of Richard II.'s reign, at the charge of 466l. 13s. 4d. as has been mentioned before, and was called the weſt gate of the cemetery of St. Auguſtine, It was called the weſt gate in diſtinction, as there was another gate in the wall of the monaſtery in a ſtraight line eaſtward near St. Martin's, there being a path or footway through the cemetery, from one of theſe gates to the other in former times, and indeed after the diſſolution, and till within Mr. Somner's memory; but the weſt gate has been for many years incloſed and converted into a dwelling houſe, and the eaſtern one in the wall of the precinct, has likewiſe been cloſed up.

The antient public highway from the city gate of Burgate to St. Martin's hill, is ſuppoſed to have once led in a ſtraight line thither, but that it was incloſed with the precinct of the monaſtery ſoon after the firſt building of it, and to have been then turned to its preſent angular courſe by Longport, of which, mention has already been made before.

this



SOUTH-WEST VIEW OF THE GATE OF ST. AUGUSTINES MONASTERY.

Published Jan.ʸ 22.1801. by W.Bristow, Canterbury.


BRITISH
MUSEUM

this abbey, the great buildings of it, ſuch as the dormitory, kitchen, halls, and the like, to which may be added the church, being covered with lead, were, for the lucre of it, at different times, ſtripped of it; after which, the walls of them were either demoliſhed for the ſake of the ſale of the materials, or being left uncovered, periſhed by the inclemency of the weather, and the mouldering hand of time; ſo that the very ruins of the far greateſt part of this once extenſive monaſtery ſcarcely appear, and the very foundations of them are with difficulty traced at this time.[d]

[d] King James I. in his 16th year, anno 1618, granted his letters patent (See Rym Fœd. vol. xvii. p. 104) to certain perſons therein named; for that having been informed of their art, ſkill and induſtry, in diſcovering, ſearching, and finding out treaſure trove, plate, jewels, copes, veſtments, books, and things of like nature, hid or ſuppoſed to be hid in abbeys, priories, monaſteries, churches, chapels, and other places within the realm. He therefore granted to them full and free licence, authority, &c. by themſelves or their deputies, ſervants, &c. at all times, for ſeven years, lawfully to enter any the ſaid abbies, &c. and into the grounds, lands, or ſoil, belonging to the ſame, and into every other place where they ſhould think fit, for the ſearching and finding out the ſame; and there to view, ſearch for, dig and break up any of the earth of the ſaid abbies, &c. or other places, thereby to put in practice the ſaid art, ſkill, &c. and to uſe all lawful means, for the finding out and obtaining the ſame; one moiety of which to go to them, and the other moiety to the king; proviſo that they ſhould not enter upon the ſaid abbies, &c. to the hurt of any of his ſubjects, and without having firſt agreed and compounded with the owners or occupiers of them, for the doing of the ſame; and all mayors, juſtices, &c. were ordered to be aiding and aſſiſting in the furtherance of the ſame; and all parſons, vicars, curates, churchwardens, &c. belonging to the ſaid abbies, &c. and all owners, occupiers, &c. of the ſame, were required to deliver up the keys of the ſaid abbies, &c. to them or their deputies, on receiving a proper caution for the delivery of the ſame.

In conſequence of theſe letters patent, many diſſolved abbies and monaſteries, among which was this of St. Auguſtine, were ſearched, and the ſoil among the buildings and ruins of them was dug up and overturned; but what was the iſſue of their ſearch here, or what, or if they made any diſcoveries within theſe precincts, I have not found mentioned.

Not-

Notwithſtanding, ſoon after the ſuppreſſion of this monaſtery, many of the buildings of it had been demoliſhed, there was ſufficient left to accommodate king Henry VIII. as a palace for his own uſe;[c] but whether he or any of his royal ſucceſſors ever took up their reſidence in it, for any time, is not mentioned; till queen Elizabeth in her 15th year, anno 1573, being on one of her royal progreſſes, kept her court in it for ſeveral days.

At this palace, on June 12, 1625, king Charles I. conſummated his marriage with the princeſs Henrietta of France, whom he had met at Dover, and married at Canterbury[e] that day; after which, the dowager lady Wotton reſided here during the time of the great rebellion; and king Charles II. lodged in it on his paſſage through this city, at his reſtoration; many of the buildings of it therefore, muſt have been demoliſhed ſince that time, as there now remains of the whole of it, no more than is ſufficient for the uſe of a

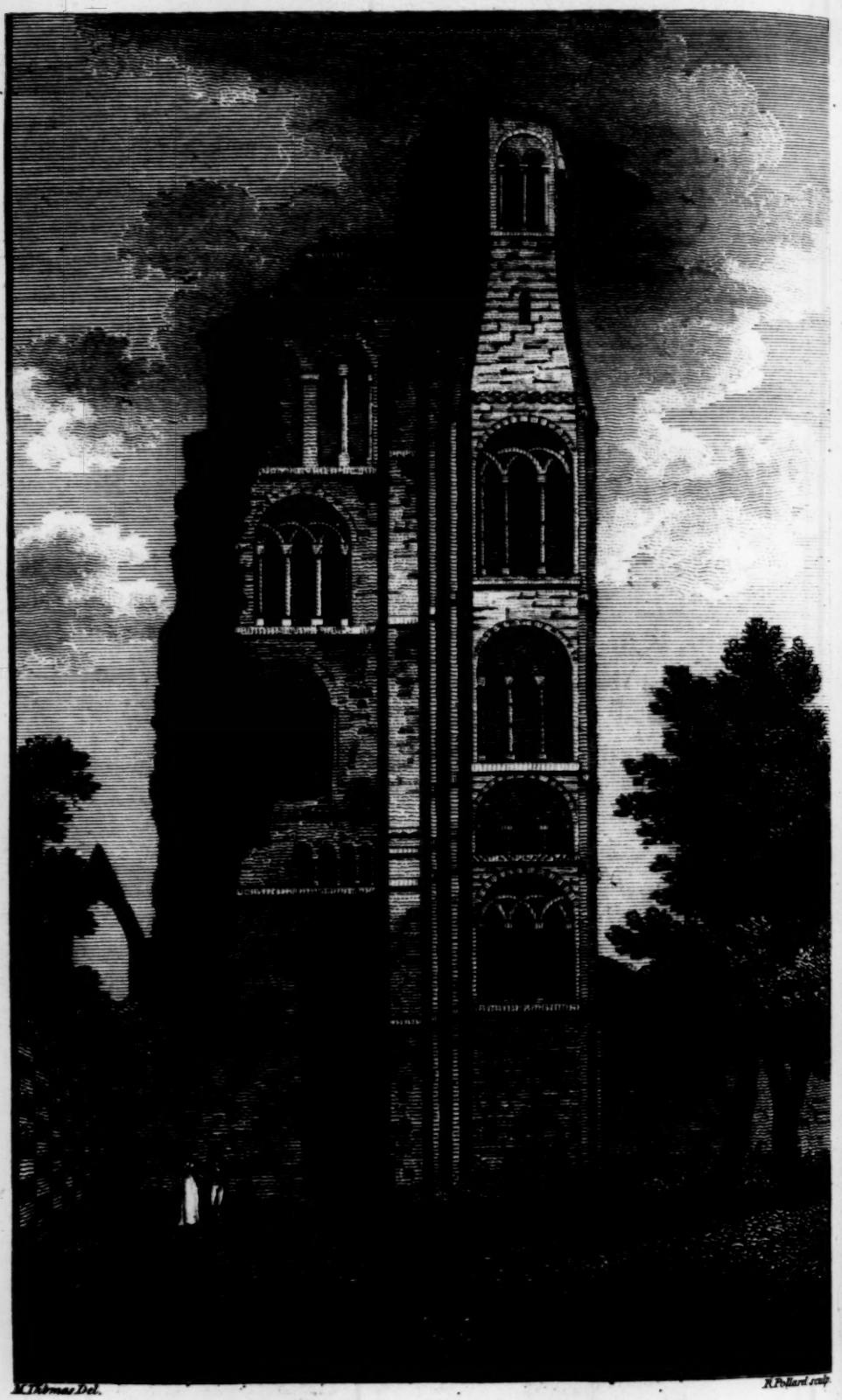
[c] By the account of George Nycolls, ſurveyor of this palace, under Sir Thomas Moyle, ſurveyor of the king's works, in the laſt year of king Edward VI. it appears, that the demoliſhed buildings lay then ſpread over the ground in heaps of ruins and rubbiſh, which were then ſelling by degrees, by the load, to all the neighbouring places. This rubbiſh was particularly from the old ſteeple, ſmall round marble pillars, the walls of the undercroft, the aſhlar ſtone of the church, and other broken window frames, broken graveſtones, corbel ſtones, the walls of the old church, and the ſouth iſle, and the pillars of the church ſouthward.

The repairs then accounted for, ſhew ſome of the buildings which were remaining; theſe repairs were, to the roof of the king's great hall, the great chamber called the wardrobe chamber; over the ſtaircaſe coming up into the great hall, the great cellar, the dreſſer kitchen, next the great hall; the ſtairs going down into the great kitchen, the two coves over the cellar entry, the cloyſter door, the door of the veſtry, the chimney of the porter's lodge, the cloyſter at the end of the great hall ſouthward, the king's houſing, called the amery, and other buildings of leſs account.

[e] An account of the king's marriage, and of his reception at Canterbury, will be found among the additions to this volume.

common


BRITISH
MUSEUM



WEST VIEW OF ETHELBERTS TOWER ST. AUGUSTINES MONASTERY.

Published Jan.ʸ 21. 1801. by W. Bristow, Canterbury.

common alehouſe, into which it has been for ſome years converted.

Dugdale, in his Monaſticon, has given a print of it, as it was in his time, anno 1655. The view was taken from the high tower of the cathedral, and ſhews how ſmall a part was then left ſtanding, being no more than remains at preſent, excepting the refectory and an apartment adjoining to it, ſince pulled down; ſo that conſiderable buildings muſt have been deſtroyed before that time.[f]

When we enter the ſcite of the monaſtery, the firſt object is Ethelbert's tower, whoſe beauty, though much defaced,[g] eſpecially by ſacrilegious hands of late years, will witneſs to ſucceeding ages, the magnificence of the whole, when all ſtood compleat in their glory together.[h] This tower was named in honour and memory of king Ethelbert, being built about the year 1047, when, as Thorn, in his chronicle, tells us, archbiſhop Eadſin, beſides other marks of his bounty to this abbey, gave 100 marcs to the compleating of the tower, which they were then building; meaning, as Mr. Somner conceives, this tower. There are but ſmall remains of the antient abbey church; the above tower, a wall of one of the iſles on the ſouthern ſide, and the eaſt end of another, or at leaſt of a chancel, with the ſtone caſe or frame of a pointed gothic window belonging to it, are all that are left of it, ſo that what the dimenſions of it were, can hardly be traced with any degree of certainty.[i] The weſt ſide, however,

[f] Biſhop Kennet, in his life of Somner, ſays, he furniſhed Sir William Dugdale with the draft of the monaſtery, which, with another, repreſenting the high altar, in the church of this abbey, with the ſeveral chapels and ſhrines behind it, may be ſeen likewiſe, in Battely's Somner, p. 25, pt. ii. p. 161.

[g] Since the above-mentioned print was taken, this tower has loſt its whole north ſide down to the ground.

[h] See Battely's Somner, p. 31. Weever; and Speed's Hiſt. *in vita Ethelberti.*

[i] The print given above-mentioned, of the antient high altar of the abbey church, ſeems deſigned to ſhew, that behind it were

ever, of Ethelbert's tower being adorned with ſmall pilaſtres from the top almoſt to the bottom of it, ſeems to ſhew that there never were any croſs iſles, nor any part of the church continued weſtward from it. This tower ſeems to have ſtood either in the centre of the weſt front of the church, or perhaps towards the ſouthern part of it;[k] about ſixty-ſix feet ſouthward from it, was, till lately, a very maſſive ruin, compoſed of flint and rubble ſtone, of an extraordinary thickneſs, ſeemingly a part of the two ſides of a hollow ſquare tower, having to all appearance been once a *campanile*, or belfry, but whether ſeparate from the building of the church itſelf, or contiguous, can only be conjectured;[l] an effort had been made, many years paſt, to undermine it, by which means it had

were ſeveral circular porticoes or chapels, furniſhed with altars and ſhrines of other ſaints, which the monkiſh writer knew no otherwiſe how to expreſs. It appears by a leaſe in the Augmentation office, that there was payable out of the rectory of Kennington, belonging to the abbot and convent, the yearly ſum of 6s. 2d. and three cocks and ſix hens, the ſame being ſo reſerved to the keeper of the chapel of St. Mary in criptis, within this monaſtery.

[k] Mr. Somner ſuppoſes, that Ethelbert's tower was ſometime a ſteeple or bell tower, annexed and contiguous to St. Auguſtine's church, ſtanding by the north ſide of the weſt end thereof, and opening on the ſouth ſide or quarter of it, as it is a ſquare piece, into the nave or body of the church, as on the eaſt into the north iſle thereof, even juſt as that we call Arundle ſteeple, in Chriſt-church doth, from which it differs but a little in the work. Of certain, this and the church when ſtanding, were contiguous; and there were thoſe then who remembered that north iſle ſtanding in their time, entire and undemoliſhed. Batt. Somn. p. 32.

[l] William Berne, by his will anno 1461, gave towards the rebuilding of the bell tower of this monaſtery 9l. to be paid as ſoon as the work ſhould be begun; and John Varedge, in 1463, gave 53s. 4d. to the repair of the new bell tower of this monaſtery; and there were afterwards, legacies in different wills, deviſed for the ſame purpoſe; and ſome towards the building of a new ſteeple, in the church-yard of St. Auguſtine's, ſo late as the year 1516.

been

been thrown much out of its perpendicular, and hung tremendous to the view in a very inclined poſition.[m]

The only thing that remains further for obſervance among theſe heaps of ruins, is the chapel of St. Pancraſe, built, as Thorn tells us,[n] before the arrival of St. Auguſtine in this kingdom, and uſed by king Ethelbert, before his converſion to Chriſtianity, for the place of his idol worſhip. If ſo, it was a very ſmall temple for a king's devotions, being only thirty feet long, and twenty-one wide; the walls, which are yet ſtanding, have quantities of Britiſh or Roman bricks among them. In the ſouth wall is a ſmall circular arch of a door-way, regularly compoſed of ſuch bricks, being the work of that time; in the eaſt wall is a large pointed gothic window, with an arch of thoſe bricks, of the ſame pointed form, above the ſtone work of it. In this chapel, or a former one here, St. Auguſtine is ſaid to have celebrated maſs, having firſt purged it of its former idolatrous worſhip, though many ſuppoſe that this chapel was uſed

[m] It was compoſed of chalk, flints, and mortar, in regular layers, cemented ſo firmly, as to be nearly as hard as a ſolid rock, appearing to have been once faced with aſhlar ſtone. It meaſured thirty-two feet in height, and in the part where it had ſeparated, more than twenty in breadth, and had every appearance of having formed the angle, or corner of a ſquare building, the walls of which, excluſive of dilapidations, were more than ten feet thick; the ſolidity of it, and its very ſhallow foundation, ſeemed to ſhew its antiquity. This huge fragment was taken down in June, 1793, having been undermined by the united efforts of near two hundred men, and with the aſſiſtance of jacks and ropes, was, not without great difficulty, thrown down, its immenſe weight ſeemingly ſhaking the ground to ſome diſtance. In its fall it ſeparated into three parts; the materials of it were ſuppoſed to amount, excluſive of the rubbiſh, to near five hundred cart loads.

[n] Col. 1760.

before

before Auguſtine's arrival by queen Bertha, as an oratory for her chriſtian devotions.[o]

During the great ſtorm of wind, which happened in the night time in the year 1361, one Ralph, a chaplain, a very devout man, took ſhelter from it in St. Pancraſe's chapel, to avoid the danger of it, and ſtaid in the chancel as the ſafeſt part, it having been but lately new rooſed; but a great beam being thrown down by the fury of the wind, over the image of the bleſſed Virgin, fell on him, whilſt on his knees before it, and killed him; and he was buried in the chapel before the croſs, under a marble ſtone.[p]

The ground north-weſtward from this chapel, being now a meadow of about two acres, is all over it very uneven, conſiſting underneath the ſurface, entirely of ruined foundations of buildings. Cloſe to the wall of the eaſt end of the ruins of the abbey church, is a plentiful ſpring of moſt excellent water,[q] with which the city, by the bounty of the family of Hales, owners of theſe precincts, is in a great meaſure ſupplied.

[o] Hamon Beale, anno 1492, gave by his will to the reparation of St. Pancraſe's chapel, within the precincts of St. Auguſtine's church-yard, and of the chapel where St. Auguſtine firſt ſaid maſs in England, annexed to the former, 3l. 6s. 8d. but that this was the place where he firſt did ſo (St. Martin's being the place, according to Bede, lib. i. cap. 26) there is much doubt. Joane, widow of William Manſton, eſq. late of St. Laurence, by her will in 1475, left a ſum, for finding a chaplain to celebrate maſs in the chapel of St. Pancraſe, in the cemetery of St. Auguſtine's. Alice Brode, of Canterbury, was buried in this chapel in 1525. John Alcock, who was mayor of this city in 1525, was buried in it, beſide his wife. John Caſyer in 1526, beſide John Aſhenden there. William Caſyer, of Canterbury, in 1532, next to his brother Robert. William Rutland, citizen and alderman of Canterbury, was buried here next to Joane his wife, in 1532; and Francis Rutland, citizen and alderman, was buried here, near his late wife, as appears by their ſeveral wills in Prerog. off. Cant.

[p] Thorn, col. 2122.

[q] I find in a will in Henry VIIth's reign, mention made of the conduit, within the cemetery of this monaſtery.

Juſt

Juſt without the principal gate of entrance into the monaſtery, was that of the eleemoſinary or almonry, vulgarly called the ambry, being under the government of an officer of the monaſtery, called *eleemoſinarius*, or almoner. At this place the alms of the monaſtery, the remains of their food being ſent thither, were diſtributed, as a main part of their ſubſiſtence to certain alms people, conſiſting of a ſociety of brothers and ſiſters. It had a chapel belonging to it, long ſince tumbled into ruins.[r]

After the ſuppreſſion of this monaſtery, the king retained the ſcite and precincts of it, with great part of the adjoining domains, in his own hands; thoſe buildings belonging to the abbey, which, on a ſurvey, had been judged uſeleſs, were taken down, and the remainder fitted up as a palace for the king's uſe, that part of the domains adjoining to the precincts, retained likewiſe, was formed into a park for deer and beaſts of chaſe, and called the king's new park.[s] In the 2d and 3d year of Philip and Mary, the ſcite of this abbey was, by the queen, granted to cardinal archbiſhop Pole, for

[r] Battely's Somner, p. 31.

[s] In the Augmentation-office, are ſeveral ſales of ſmall parcels of land, from different perſons to the king, which he had included within his new park here; and in the deed granted by the king, in his 37th year, to the dean and chapter, for the preſervation of the water running through his park, mention is made of the deer in it. This park was ſo named, to diſtinguiſh it from one in St. Martin's pariſh, called *le old park*, belonging to the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine's, as appears by a leaſe demiſed by them, June 30, anno 30 Henry VIII. to William Coppyn; by the deſcription of a parcel of land, called *le old park*, in the lordſhip of Longport, with its appurtenances, and the profits of conies in the park; and a piece of land, called the new purchaſe, in St. Paul's pariſh, to hold for forty years, at 40s. rent per annum, viz. for the old park 20s.—and for the reſt of the premiſes 20s.—and he covenants, not to cut down any trees, except for the pales of the park, and for firing to be uſed in the lodge of it. Inrolm. Augtn. off.

life;

life; on whoſe death, in the laſt year of that reign, it reverted to the crown, where it remained no long time; for although queen Elizabeth, in one of her royal progreſſes, in the year 1573, kept her court here, during which time ſhe was magnificently entertained with all her attendance, and a great concourſe of other company, by archbiſhop Parker, at his palace, on her birth-day; yet ſhe had, ſome years before, on July 7, in her 6th year, anno 1564, granted it to Henry, lord Cobham, on whoſe attainder, in 1603, it was granted by letters patent, March 27, anno 3 James I. to Robert Cecil, lord Eſſenden, viſcount Cranbourne, afterwards earl of Saliſbury, at the yearly rent of 20l. 13s. 4d.[t] from whom it came into the poſſeſſion of Edward, lord Wotton of Marley, who at times reſided at it, and at his death in 1628, gave it to his widow Margaret for her life; ſhe was ſucceeded in it by her only ſon Thomas, lord Wotton, who kept it likewiſe in his own hands, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1630, leaving four daughters his coheirs; by his will, he gave this palace, with its adjoining lands and appurtenances, to his wife Mary, who reſided in it during the time of the great rebellion; when her houſe here was plundered, and the furniture of it deſtroyed, by order of the uſurping powers,[u] from

[t] To hold to him and his heirs male; remainder, in like manner, to Francis, earl of Kildare; remainder, to William, ſon of George Brook, and his heirs male; remainder, to Frances, lady Stourton, and Margaret, lady Sands, two of the daughters of William, lord Cobham; remainder, to the ſaid Robert, viſcount Cranbourne, in fee. Roll Partic. temp. inter regni, roll 43, No. 152.

[u] During the time of lady Wotton's reſidence at this palace, it was twice broke open and plundered; her effects in it, to the amount by appraiſement, of 350l. were taken away and ſold, by order of the ſtate; and one large picture of nearly two ells ſquare, of the paſſion of Chriſt, valued in the appraiſement at 20l. was taken away by the authority of the mayor, and publicly

from which time it has retained the name of lady Wotton's palace, and the ſpace before it, that of lady Wotton's green.

She died here on March 17, 1658, and was buried in Boughton Malherb church. Upon her deceaſe, and the partition of the lord Wotton's eſtates among their four daughters and coheirs, Anne, the youngeſt, marrying with Sir Edward Hales, bart. of Woodchurch, in this county, entitled him to the poſſeſſion of this eſtate, which conſiſted not only of the ſcite and precincts of this monaſtery, but of the grounds called the Old Park, eaſtward of them, the North Holmes adjoining the north ſide of them, and much other contiguous land, amounting in the whole to upwards of 1000 acres, all parcel of the diſſolved monaſtery; and in his deſcendants the chief and greateſt part of this eſtate has continued down to Sir Edward Hales, bart. of St. Stephen's, the preſent owner of it.[w]

THE HIGH COURT OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

THERE was belonging to the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, A COURT, which they had the privilege of holding, which was uſually called the high court of St. Auguſtine, being of the ſame kind as that which was held by the prior and convent of Chriſt-

licly burnt; at which time the palace and the adjoining lands belonging to her, were of the value of 500l. per annum, out of which, ſhe was paid for her ſupport one third part, after deducting all charges of the committee of ſequeſtration out of it, as appears by the original papers of the ſequeſtrators.

[w] So little is the veneration paid at this time to the remains of this once ſacred habitation, that the principal apartments adjoining the gate-way, are converted into an ale-houſe; the gate-way itſelf into a brew-houſe, the ſteam of which has defaced the beautiful paintings over it; the great court-yard is turned into a bowling-green; the chapel and iſle of the church on the north ſide, into a fives court; and the great room over the gate, into a cock pit.

church, within their precincts, as mentioned before; this was a court of record, which in like manner was held of their own vaſſals, before their bailiff for the time being, from three weeks to three weeks, to hear and determine pleas, actions of debts, &c. and ſubject to its authority, they had a gaol near the precinct of the monaſtery, within their borough of Longport.

At this court were paid the ſeveral chief rents due to the abbot and convent, from the eſtates held under them, and it continued in force after the diſſolution, being from thenceforth held by a high-ſteward, appointed by the crown, from which it appears never to have been granted away, and it continued to be ſo held till within the memory of ſome not long ſince deceaſed; but the profits of the court diminiſhing, from the ſuits being removed and proſecuted in other courts, the increaſe of ſtamps on their proceedings, and various other cauſes, it grew leſs and leſs reſorted to, and was at laſt totally diſuſed, inſomuch, that the memory of its having been, begins now to be almoſt forgotten.

After the death of king Charles I. the liberty, commonly called the high court of the liberty of the late diſſolved monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, was ſurveyed in 1652, as part of the eſtates of the late king, by ordinance of parliament, in order to its being ſold. In this ſurvey it was returned, that the chief or hamlet rents, called lath or tithe ſilver, payable out of the ſeveral townſhips, tythings and lands within the liberty, were 15l. 15s. o½d. ſuit of court for the inhabitants of Minſter, 23s. 4d. profits of courts of record and court baron and royalties 23l. coroner and clerk of the market 70s. ſchedule of the green wax 25l.[w]—

[w] Theſe ſchedules were under the great ſeal of the green wax office, eſtreated out of the public exchequer within this liberty.

Total

Total 67l. 14s. 7½d.[x] and it was returned, that there was a court of record belonging to it, held every three weeks, in which all actions, both real and perſonal, might be tried and determined, without limitation of any ſum, the perquiſites of the courts being the amerciaments of the bailiffs belonging to them and the liberties. The iſſues of the jurors, the fines of reſponſors, together with the court baron, with the waifs, eſtrays, treaſure trove, deodands, felons goods, &c. amounting yearly as above, that the court was held every three weeks, near the ſcite of the monaſtery; that the juriſdiction of it extended to ſome ten whole pariſhes, and part of an hundred pariſhes beſides, and into part of the city of Canterbury. That all actions as well real as perſonal, might in it be tried and determined without limitation of any ſum; and that the court baron had been neglected of late.

The officers belonging to the court were,

The right hon. Sir Henry Vane the elder, high-ſteward, by grant from the committee of the late king's revenue; his deputies, Thomas Twiſden, eſq. and Nicholas Oliver, gent. The late keepers of the game, within the ſaid liberty, Sir Peter Heyman, and Sir Henry Criſpe; John Sharpe, chief bailiff of the liberty and keeper of the priſon, who ſubſtituted ſeveral under him; eight attornies, and a collector of the hamlet rents. All which ſhew the conſequence and high eſtimation this court was then held in; however it may ſince have been ſuffered to ſink into oblivion.

[x] The particulars of theſe chief rents are in the original ſurvey, in the Augmentation-office. In the roll of particulars of the ſale of the late king's eſtates, in the ſame office, roll H. 14, Robert Gibbon is ſet down as the purchaſer of them; and he appears to have been lord of the court and liberties, by the ſtile and preamble to the ſeveral court-rolls, till the time of the reſtoration.

THE BOROUGH OF LONGPORT

IS a diſtrict and manor in the eaſtern ſuburbs of this city, exempted from the liberties of it, and now eſteemed as a borough, lying within the hundred of Weſtgate, being ſubordinate to the juriſdiction of the juſtices of the county of Kent at large, by whom a borſholder is appointed for this diſtrict.[y]

Somner calls the manor of Longport, the antient and firſt manor of St. Auguſtine's abbey; the deſcription of it in Domeſday, under the general title of the land of the church of St. Auguſtine, is as follows:

Ipſe abb ten m Langport. & ibi e. un ſolin & un jug. & ſep qetu fuit & ſine Cſuetudine. & un jugu jacet in alio hund qd ptin iſti m. & 70 burgenſes erant in Cantuaria civit huic m ptinent. In hoc m ſunt. 2. car. & dim in dnio & 28 villi cu 63 bord hnt. 6. car. Ibi. 17. ac pti. T. R. E. valeb 20 lib poſt 18. lib. modo. 35. lib. & 4 ſolid.

Which is: *The abbot himſelf holds the manor of Lanport, and there is one ſuling and one yoke, and it was always acquitted and without cuſtom, and one yoke lies in another hundred, which belongs to this manor; and ſeventy burgeſſes were in Canterbury city, belonging to this manor. In this manor are two carucates and an half in demeſne, and twenty-eight villeins with ſixty-three borderers, having ſix carucates. There are ſeventeen acres of meadow. In the time of king Edward, it was worth twenty pounds, and afterwards eighteen pounds, now thirty five pounds and four ſhillings.*

[y] The borough of Longport is now charged to the county rate, the ſum of 3l. 18s. being its ſettled portion to the county ſtock.

And

And a little further in the ſame ſurvey, under *Stowting hundred*; *Ipſe abb ten in Lanport 2 ſolins & un jugu Tra e 6. car. ibi ſunt 9 villi cu 4 bord hntes 6 car. ibi 10. ac pti & ſilva. 2. porc. T. R. E. valeb. 6. lib. & poſt 4 lib. modo 8 lib.*

Which is: *The abbot himſelf holds in Lanport, two ſulings and one yoke. The arable land is ſix carucates. There are nine villeins and four borderers, having ſix carucates. There are ten acres of meadow, and wood for the pannage of two hogs. In the time of king Edward, it was worth ſix pounds, and afterwards four pounds, now eight pounds.*

It appears by the regiſter belonging to the treaſurer of this abbey, that in the reign of king Edward I. the demeſne lands of the manor of Longport were 475 acres, and one rood; and that it had in demeſne, a park, called Langport-med, near the park of Trendele; and a certain park near the garden of Bertram the tanner, in Fordwich; and that there were held of this manor the hamlets of Viſpole, St. Laurence in St. Paul's, and Wyke.

In the year 1313, anno 7 Edward II. in the iter of Henry de Stanton and his ſociates, juſtices itinerant, the abbot was ſummoned to ſhew by *quo warranto*, why he claimed to have ſundry liberties in this manor of Langeport, among others, and the view of frankpledge, and all that belonged to it, and the liberty of weif, &c. and the abbot by his attorney anſwered, that the ſame had been granted to his monaſtery, by the charters of former kings, and had been allowed in the laſt iter of J. de Berewick and his ſociates, juſtices itinerant, in the 21ſt year of king Edward I. who confirmed the whole of them by his charter, as the then king, Edward II. had done likewiſe, by his charters dated at Dover, on May 22, in his 6th year; all which were allowed in the above iter to the abbot, who had licence to depart, *ſine die* ſaving the king's

right, &c.[z] And the jurors in the ſame iter preſented, that the bailiff of the abbot held view of frank pledge twice in the year at la Berton, of his tenants of Langport, Fiſpole, and the hamlet of St. Laurence, in the ſuburbs of the city of Canterbury; whereas, he nor his bailiffs ought to hold any ſuch view of thoſe tenants, by reaſon that thoſe tenants were uſed to come twice in the year, at the two laghedays, before the bailiffs of the city to the ward of Burgate and Redyngate, until the time when by means of a certain predeceſſor of the then abbot's, the ſaid bailiff drew the tenants to his ſaid place, to the king's damage, &c. but they knew not *quo warranto.* Therefore the ſheriff was commanded to cauſe the abbot to appear, &c. who afterwards came and ſaid, that Berton, Langeport, and the ſuburb of the city of Canterbury, of the tenancy of the abbot were the ſame; and he ſaid, that he had view of frank-pledge in Langeport, and that his tenants of Fiſpole, and of the hamlet of St. Laurence in the ſame ſuburb, ought to come to the ſaid view, and there to preſent all things which belonged to the view, and as it was allowed in the laſt iter, before J. de Berewick, and his ſociates, &c. and ſo it was found in the ſaid iter; and Geoffry de Hertpol, who appeared for the king, ſaid, that all the tenants of the abbot, of Fiſpole, and the hamlet of St. Laurence, in the ſuburb of the city, always uſed to come before the bailiffs of the city at the two views, and there to preſent all matters, &c. and that before the laſt iter, and always afterwards for the ten years paſt, and that the predeceſſor of the abbot had withdrawn the ſaid tenants to the king's damage, &c. and

[z] Thorn, col. 2015. This liberty was confirmed to the abbot and his ſucceſſors, by the king's writ under his great ſeal, directed to his chancellor, dated at Wyndſore, May 1; and by his writ of ſuperſedeas, directed to the ſheriff of Kent, dated at Weſtminſter, May 17, that ſame year. See Thorn, col. 2022, et ſeq.

he

he demanded, that it ſhould be enquired into, in the king's behalf, and the abbot the ſame likewiſe, and the jurors choſen for this purpoſe ſaid, upon their oaths, that all the tenants of the abbot, of Fiſpole, and of the hamlet of St. Laurence, in the ſuburb of the city, never came, nor were uſed to come before the bailiffs of the city, to preſent before them, at the ſaid two views, neither before the laſt iter, nor afterwards; therefore the abbot ſhould depart *ſine die*, as to this matter, ſaving the king's right, &c.[a] And the jurors further preſented, that the abbot of St. Auguſtine claimed to hold in his court of Langeport, within the liberty of the city, pleas of the crown, viz. of thieves taken in the fact, in prejudice of the aforeſaid city, and they knew not *quo warranto*; and the abbot appeared and ſaid, that he had in his manor of Langeport, *infangenethef*; and further, that the aforeſaid liberty was allowed in the laſt iter of J. de Berewick and his ſociates, juſtices, &c. and to this he vouched the records of the ſaid iter, which being ſearched, it was found in them, that the abbot had the aforeſaid liberty of *infangenethef* in his manor of Langeport, and that it was allowed to him, therefore the abbot as to this, ſhould depart *ſine die*, ſaving the king's right, &c.

And they preſented, that William Pecock was taken in the Berton of the abbot within the city for burglary in the granary of the hoſpital of St. Laurence, in Canterbury, and his corn ſtolen from thence, and carried away to the value of ij ſh. and there, before the bailiffs of St. Auguſtine and the ſuitors of the court of Berton, was hung, and becauſe the ſaid bailiffs and the ſuitors proceeded to paſs judgment on the ſaid William Pecock in the court of Berton, concerning the theft committed within the liberty of the city, which was the king's, &c. therefore it was commanded

[a] See Thorn, col. 2019.

that the ſheriff, &c. and afterwards the abbot appeared and ſaid, that the place, in which William Pecock was taken, viz. in Berton, was within the liberty of the abbot, and in like manner the aforeſaid hoſpital of St. Laurence, was within the liberty of the ſaid abbot of Langeport, in which liberty he had *infangenethef*; which liberty was allowed him in the laſt iter before J. de Berewick and his ſociates, juſtices, &c. and this was found in the rolls of the ſame; and the jurors teſtified, that the ſaid Berton and the hamlet of St. Laurence, were within the liberty of the ſaid abbot of Langeport, and therefore the abbot, as to this, ſhould depart *ſine die*, ſaving the king's right, &c.[b] All which liberties above-mentioned were confirmed to the abbot and his ſucceſſors by king Edward III. in his 36th year, by his letters of *inſpeximus*.[c]

Somner ſays, that the bounds of this borough are ſtill the ſame as are deſcribed in the charter of king Ethelbert's foundation of the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, mentioned before. This the reader will judge of, by comparing the preſent boundaries, which will be found hereafter, with thoſe of that charter. What the weſtern and northern boundaries of it were, as well as the liberties and franchiſes claimed within it, both by the abbot of St. Auguſtine's and the citizens of Canterbury, in the reign of king Henry III. may be known by an agreement made between them in the year 1268, and the 42d of that reign, at Weſtminſter, before the king, with his conſent; which agreement, at the requeſt of the citizens and bailiffs of Canterbury, was exemplified by the king's letters patent, dated on May 20, anno 43 Henry III. and inrolled in the court of chancery. This agreement was made on account of certain diſputes which had ariſen between them, and was to the following purpoſe:

[b] Thorn, col. 2020. [c] Ibid. col. 2134.

THAT

THAT if any thief ſhould be taken in the fact,[d] ſo that he ſhould be called *infangetheof*, i. e. a thief within the boundaries, from the weſtern gate of the cemetery of St. Auguſtine's, as far as the houſe of Henry the ſmith, and from thence to the houſe of Nicholas de le Berton, and then by the way called Loder's lane,[e] as far as New-ſtreet,[f] and ſo from New-ſtreet to St. Sepulchre on the right hand, he ſhould remain in future to the citizens and their liberty without any contradiction of the abbot or his ſucceſſors, or the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, for ever; whether he ſhould be taken of the tenancy of the abbot, or of his liberty within or without.

And if any one ſhould be taken, who ſhould, in like manner be called *innfangthef*, on the left part of the ſaid bounds and metes, either from St. Sepulchre to Chaldene,[g] as much as ſhould be of the fee of the abbot on both ſides, and in like manner from the houſe of the aforeſaid Henry the ſmith, by the way which led to Fiſpole on both ſides, as far as Fiſpole, viz. whatever was of the fee of the abbot; and in like manner, if ſuch a thief ſhould be found in the fields of Northome, and by the way which led to the gate of St. Auguſtine, he ſhould in future remain to the abbot and his ſucceſſors, and his monaſtery, for ever; ſo that the officers of the abbot might lawfully take ſuch within the aforeſaid metes and bounds, and execute juſtice on them, according to their charter, and the law and cuſtom of England, without the contradiction of the citizens, or of their heirs, for ever; whether he who ſhould be taken was of the ville, or of the liberty of the city, or otherwiſe, ſo that on account of this agreement, no detriment ſhould come to the citizens in relation to their rights, which they had in the tenancy of the abbot, that dwelt within the afore-

[d] *Cum manu, opera.*
[e] Now called Love-lane.
[f] Now Chantry-lane.
[g] Now the lime-kiln field.

ſaid

ſaid metes and bounds, which ſhould remain as well to the abbot as to the aforeſaid citizens; but that thoſe who ſhould exerciſe trades, ſhould be in lot and ſcot and in tallage and in defence of themſelves, as they were before, without any contradiction of the abbot or his ſucceſſors, ſo that when a tallage ſhould be aſſeſſed upon them, it ſhould be collected by the view of the bailiff of the lord abbot, if he choſe to be preſent at it; if that was not convenient, then by the bailiffs of the city.

But that the citizens ſhould, notwithſtanding, have within the aforeſaid metes and bounds, by their coroner, the view of perſons dead and wounded, and preſentment, which belonged to the king's crown, before the juſtices at their coming, as they had before, the attachment and priſon of all thoſe on whom the abbot could not execute juſtice in his court; and if he who ſhould be taken by the abbot, within the aforeſaid metes and bounds, ſhould eſcape from the priſon of the abbot, the citizens ſhould not be anſwerable for that eſcape before the juſtices, but that the abbot and his ſucceſſors ſhould acquit themſelves before the ſame; and it was agreed, that from thenceforward, if any diſpute ſhould ariſe between them on any articles which perhaps the abbot might affirm he had uſed, or the citizens ſhould affirm, that they had in the fee of the abbot, and could not agree without the bringing of it to ſome plea; the plaintiff ſhould come into court, and ſhould have the king's writ to the ſheriff, that by the oaths of twelve, as well knights as others, free and legal men of the foreign, by whom the truth of the matter might be the better known, or who were not connected by any affinity, either to the abbot or the citizens, he ſhould enquire the truth of the matter of right, and uſe, ſo that by them the diſpute might be determined; becauſe both parties had agreed, that without any cavil, they would hold them-

themſelves ſatisfied, to which the ſaid jurors ſhould bind both parties by their oaths.[h]

THE PRESENT BOUNDARIES OF THE BOROUGH OF LONGPORT ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Beginning at Mr. Goldfinch's houſe, take half the road on the left hand ſide through Love-lane, then turn the corner and take half the road all the way through Ivy-lane to the corner of Mr. Bunce's garden-wall, from thence take half the road on the left hand ſide ſo far as three houſes near Oaten hill; the two firſt houſes are in the borough, and the third is in the city; then from the back part of the ſecond houſe proceed acroſs two orchards caterwiſe, until you come to an aſh pollard in the hedge by the Bridge road ſide near the late ſign of Canterbury, where mark; from thence take half the road until you come about half way between the ſtile which leads you to the foot-way to Nackington and the gate that goes into St. Laurence field, in the hedge of which field did lately ſtand a crab-tree, where the ſaid borough uſed to mark, then to a ſtone about two or three rods from the hedge behind St. Laurence-houſe, from thence as ſtraight as you well can go to an oak pollard near the lone-barn in Nackington-lane, which oak pollard is lately cut down, but did ſtand on the left hand ſide as you go to Nackington; from thence ſtraight through the upper part of Barnsfield until you come to the end of the Heathen-land, where mark upon an elm, then down by the ſide of a dike againſt William Hatcher's land unto a ſtile and mark, then into Bridge road, taking one half of the road, ſtill keeping the left hand ſide until you come to about the middle of Gutteridge

[h] See this compoſition, printed in Battely's Somner, append. No. lxvi. and Thorn, col. 1916.

bottom,

bottom, where mark upon a black-thorn, then cater the corner (below Mr. Andrews's houſe) of a field belonging to Nutt and Walker, and mark upon an aſh tiller; from thence keep ſtraight along the hedge for ſomething more than half a mile until you come to land called Hompits, in the occupation of Mr. Collard, of Little Barton farm, and about forty rods before you come to the corner of the field, where mark upon an aſh tiller; then cater up into a little wood at the lower ſide of Lieudown, and mark upon the ſtool of an oak, then ſtraight until you come into the Beakſbourn road at the bottom of Paternoſter-hill; from thence climb the bank into a wood belonging to Sir Philip Hales, bart. and mark upon an oak near the wood ſide; from thence through the wood, taking in all the Hoath land, until you come to a drill of running water, keeping the water cloſe upon your right hand until you come to Fiſhpool-bottom, to a bridge, which bridge is repaired part by the pariſh of Littlebourn, and part by the borough of Longport; from this bridge to a pollard oak in a meadow belonging to the right hon. earl Cowper, about three or four rods from the remains of the old dog-kennel, then as ſtraight as you well can go through about the middle of the cherry orchard. leaving the Moat-houſe upon your right hand, until you come to the wall againſt the road that leads to Fordwich and Stodmarſh, and mark againſt the wall at the road ſide about twelve rods from the corner of the wall againſt the Littlebourn road, then croſs the road and mark upon an oak pollard, upon land belonging to Sir Edward Hales, in the occupation of Mrs. Auſten; from thence down to a ſpot of land called the Bogs, and mark upon an aſh pollard ſtanding in the hedge, from thence as ſtraight as you well can go to the third gate coming from earl Cowper's wall towards Canterbury, belonging to Mrs. Auſten's land and oppoſite Mr. Hammond's hop-ground, then take half the road of

that

that ſide next Hammond's land until you come within about eight rods of a ſmall piece of paſture land belonging to the ſaid Mr. Hammond at the top of St. Martin's hill, and mark upon an elm tree, then cater down the hill into land belonging to Mrs. Auſten, where ſtands a ſtone with a mark upon it, then ſtraight through the ſaid Mrs. Auſten's hop ground to a gate leading out of the ſaid hop ground into a ſmall paſſage leading to the ſign of Sandwich, and is between the ſaid hop-ground and ſaid Auſten's garden, where mark upon a poſt in the paling of the ſaid garden; then cater the ſaid garden and ſo to a doorway, (taking in a ſmall barn now converted into a ſtable, for the uſe of Mr. John Auſten), and ſo to a walnut-tree ſtanding oppoſite to the eaſt end of the hoſpital founded by John Smith, eſq. near St. Martin's hill, and come up to the turn water over againſt the monaſtery wall in the front of the hoſpital, which is repaired by this borough of Longport, from thence proceed to a large door-way through the monaſtery wall into a garden, now in the occupation of Daniel Hayward, gardener, and ſo on quite through the monaſtery grounds until you come to a houſe in the ſtreet, commonly called Broad-ſtreet, now in the occupation of William Booth, taylor, from thence to an ale-houſe called the Chequers, leading into lady Wotton's green; then cater the gardens behind the Chequer ale-houſe until you come to a certain houſe, lying and being at the corner of Church-ſtreet, and near the pariſh church of St. Paul, now in the ſeveral occupations of John Wildiſh and Ann Barton, ſpinſter, and from thence to Mr. Goldfinch's houſe, where we firſt began.[i]

[i] The above boundaries were taken in 1788, from the parole evidence of Mr. John Wildiſh, a reſpectable inhabitant of this borough.

THE

THE MANOR OF BARTON, ALIAS LONGPORT.

The Berton, *(Bertona)* or Barton, mentioned before, was the court or manſion of the farm of the abbot's manor of Langeport, now called Longport. It is ſituated within the bounds of that borough, on the ſouth ſide of the highway called Longport-ſtreet, and is at this time called

BARTON-HOUSE,

which, with the other buildings, conſiſting of two ſpacious barns, being the repoſitory of the corn and other increaſe of their adjoining demeſnes, was, with the manor itſelf of Barton, *alias* Longport, and the adjoining demeſne lands, ſurrendered up, with the ſcite of the abbey and other poſſeſſions of it, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. to the uſe of him and his heirs for ever;[k] and the fee of it ſeems to have remained in the hands of the crown, till Edward VI. in his 7th year, granted this manor of Langporte, lately belonging to the above diſſolved monaſtery, and the capital meſſuage in Langporte, in the pariſh of St.

[k] In the Augmentation-office, there is a leaſe of this manor of Langport, *alias* Barton, in the pariſh of St. Paul, granted by the abbot and convent, anno 29 Henry VIII. to Robert Beſt, yeoman, of Aſh, to hold for thirty years, at the yearly rent of forty eight quarters and two buſhels of wheat, one hundred and five quarters of barley, and four quarters of green peas, and 53s. 4d. in money, excepting rents of aſſize, &c. belonging to courts, the advowſon of the vicarage of St. Paul, and ſeveral lands therein mentioned; which leaſe came into the hands of Clement Kemp, yeoman, who anno 34 king Henry VIII. ſurrendered the leaſe up, and had another for twenty-one years, granted by the king. Bundle of leaſes in Augtn. off. Kent-7.

The corn rent above-mentioned, ſo reſerved after the ſuppreſſion of the monaſtery, was demiſed by the king, in his 32d year, to Sir Anthony St. Leger, for twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of 34l. 18s. 4d. Inrolm. Augtn. off.

Paul,

Paul, in the tenure of Clement Kempe, and the meſſuages and lands called *le old Park*, together with ſundry other premiſes, to Sir Thomas Cheney, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice.[l] He died poſſeſſed of this eſtate in the 1ſt year of queen Elizabeth, leaving Henry Cheney his ſon and heir, who had livery of it in the 3d year of that reign, and was afterwards created lord Cheney, of Tuddington;[m] he diſſipated all the great poſſeſſions left him by his father, and alienated this manor to Sir Edward Herbert, who, in the 21ſt year of queen Elizabeth, paſſed it away by ſale to Thomas Smith, by the deſcription of the manor of Langport, alias Sturrey Barton, and twenty-one meſſuages in Langport, Barton, St. Paul's, &c. and the tithes of grain *(granorum)*, &c. in the pariſh of St. Paul, St. Laurence, St. Martin and St. George, in the city of Canterbury,[n] in which name it continued down to John Smith, eſq. who died poſſeſſed of it about the year 1657,[o] whoſe widow afterwards became entitled to

[l] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. pt. 6.

[m] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. See an account of the Cheneys under Eaſtchurch, in Shepey, in the Hiſt. of Kent.

[n] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. pt. 5.

[o] It appears by the depoſition of ſundry aldermen and commoners, made in 1582, concerning the breaking up of Babbs-hill, that Thomas Smythe, eſq. who purchaſed this manor, anno 21 Elizabeth, was he who was cuſtomer to queen Elizabeth, and of Weſtenhanger; his deſcendant, living in 1657, was Robert Smyth, eſq. of Bidborough, nor was there any, then or afterwards, of the name of John. If ſo, the above John Smith, eſq. who founded the alms-houſes on this manor in 1657, as appears by the inſcription on them, could not be a deſcendant of the cuſtomer, or of the Weſtenhanger family, and muſt have been an after purchaſer of this manor, of the ſame name. The depoſition mentioned above, concerning the ploughing or breaking up of Babbs hill, being a part of the demeſnes of this manor, and the uſual place of ſhooting, was, on account of its having been done by Mr. Smyth's tenant; complaint of this it ſeems had been made to the lords of the queen's council, by the mayor and commonalty, who had referred them to Mr. Smyth; and on their attending on him at Weſten-

to it; after which it paſſed next into the name of Hougham, for Solomon Hougham, eſq. deſcended from thoſe of Weddington, in Aſh, near Sandwich, was become poſſeſſed of this manor in the reign of king Charles II. he ſerved the office of high ſheriff of this county in the year 1696, being then of St. Paul's, in Canterbury; the year after which he died, æt. 73, and was buried in St. Mary's church, in Sandwich,[p] leaving no iſſue; his nephew, Sol. Hougham, merchant,

Weſtenhanger, he had ſatisfied them that it ſhould not be ſo again. It appears, that the like had been attempted about thirty-five years before, but was prevented by the interference of the lords of the council at that time.

[p] The firſt of this family of Hougham, which is commonly pronounced and ſometimes ſpelt Huffam, that is mentioned in the Heraldic Viſitation of the county of Kent, anno 1619, is William Hougham, who was of Aſh, near Sandwich, at the latter end of king Henry VII. and the beginning of king Henry VIII.'s reign. By Elizabeth his wife he left a ſon Solomon, who lies buried in that church, the effigies on whoſe tomb has been long ſince deſtroyed. His ſon Stephen was of Aſh likewiſe, who died in 1555; by his will deſired to be buried there likewiſe. By Bennet Brooke his wife, who was of Aſh, and died in 1560, and was buried by her huſband, he had two ſons, and a daughter Elizabeth, married to Stephen Solly.—Richard the ſecond ſon, was of Eaſtry, and had a ſon Thomas, who was of Dover priory, and other children. Michael Hougham, the eldeſt ſon of Stephen, was of Weddington, in Aſh, and died in 1583, having married Judith, daughter of Auſten, of Adiſham, by whom he had three ſons; Richard, of Weddington; Stephen, of Norborne, who married Joan, daughter of Thomas Beke; and Michael, who married firſt Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Joade; and ſecondly, Jane Brooke, by both of whom he had iſſue. The three daughters married Country, Paramor, and Bateman. Richard Hougham, of Weddington, the eldeſt ſon, died in 1606, and was buried in Aſh church; having had by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Edward Saunders, of Norborne, (remarried to Tho. Hawks) three ſons and a daughter Anne, who died unmarried in 1661, and was buried in Aſh church. Of the ſons, Michael the eldeſt, gent. was of Weddington, and lies buried in Aſh church, having married Margaret, daughter of William Courthope, of Stodmarſh, whoſe deſcendants reſided in London till within

theſe

merchant, of London, became his heir, and poſſeſſed this manor, but dying likewiſe without iſſue in 1714, was buried near his uncle, upon which Charles Hougham, his next brother, became his heir in this manor, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Mr Henry Hougham, gent. who died poſſeſſed of it in the year 1726, leaving his widow, Sarah, daughter of Mr. William Hunt, ſurviving, and the inheritance of this manor to his ſon, then an infant, William Hougham, eſq.[q] who afterwards rebuilt the preſent manſion of it, and

theſe few years. Edward, the ſecond ſon, left by Margaret his wife, an only daughter Anne, married to John Bettenham. Solomon, the third ſon, was of Sandwich, where he died in 1658, æt. 59, and was buried in St. Mary's church there, leaving by Mary his wife, three ſons and a daughter Anne, married to Thomas Harvey. Of the ſons, Solomon, the eldeſt, was a merchant in London, and afterwards having purchaſed the manor of Longport, *alias* Barton, was of Barton-houſe, eſq. where he reſided and kept his ſhrievalty there for the county in 1696; the year after which he died without iſſue, leaving his nephew Solomon his heir and executor. Richard, the ſecond ſon, was of Sandwich, where he died in 1662; and Henry was the third ſon, who left iſſue three ſons and a daughter Elizabeth. Of the ſons, Solomon was his uncle Solomon's heir and executor, and died without iſſue in 1714; John died without iſſue; and Charles Hougham, the third ſon, became heir to his eldeſt brother Solomon, and poſſeſſed this manor of Longport, *alias* Barton, which is now in the poſſeſſion of his great-grandſon, William Hougham, jun. eſq. They bear for their arms, *Argent, five chevronels, ſable*; quartering *Saunders* and *Brooke*; to which Mr. William Hougham, jun. adds the quartering of *Corbet*, with *an eſcutcheon of pretence*, for *Robinſon*; being *Vert, a chevron, between three roe bucks, trippant, or.*—There are many of their wills in the Prerog. office, in Canterbury, in which the name is ſeldom ſpelt Hougham, in general it is Huffam, as now pronounced.

[q] He married firſt, Margaret-Hannah-Roberta, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Corbet, eſq. of the county of Salop, who died in 1755, and was buried in St. Martin's church; and ſecondly, Mary, widow of John Brakenbury, gent. who died in 1788, æt. 70, without iſſue, and was buried in Deal church. By his firſt wife he had iſſue Wm. Hougham, eſq. now of Barton-houſe, born in 1752, and a daughter married

and reſided in it till of late, when he gave the poſſeſſion of it up to his only ſon and heir Wm. Hougham, jun. eſq. who now reſides in it.

A court leet and court baron is held for this manor.

At a ſmall diſtance eaſtward from Barton-houſe, is Smith's hoſpital, or alms-houſes, ſo called from their founder John Smith, eſq. in 1657, being built on the demeſnes of Barton farm, of which, and the manor of it, he was owner, for the dwellings of four poor men and four poor women, who repair their ſeveral dwellings, and have each paid to them eight pounds yearly, out of lands which he deviſed in his will for that purpoſe.

This hoſpital is entitled to the ſixth part of Mrs. Maſters's legacy, in common with the other hoſpitals in Canterbury; of which, a further account may be ſeen before, among the charities given to this city.

On the ſouth ſide of Longport-ſtreet, is Chantry-lane, formerly called New-ſtreet, the former of which names it took from a religious foundation built in it, called

DOGE's CHANTRY,

from its having been built by one Hamon Doge, official to the archdeacon of Canterbury, and the laſt rector of St. Paul's, in the reign of king Henry III.

ried to Richard Sandys, eſq. who afterwards took orders, by whom ſhe left iſſue; William Hougham, jun. eſq. the ſon married the daughter and heir of Charles Robinſon, eſq. barriſter at law and recorder of Canterbury.

The tithes of the lands of this manor being given to the hoſpital of St. Laurence at its foundation, continued part of the poſſeſſions of it at the time of its ſuppreſſion, and have ever ſince had the ſame owners as the ſcite of the hoſpital down to John, lord viſcount Dudley and Ward, and are uſually called the St. Laurence tithery, being wholly within the pariſh of St. Paul's; and they now belong to his heirs and aſſigns, of which more may be ſeen under St. Paul's pariſh.

and

and the year 1264,[r] who endowed it with this then capital meſſuage, with its appurtenances, ſituated in New-ſtreet, in the pariſh of St. Paul, with fifty-ſeven acres of land, and 4l. 6s. 9d. annual rent;[s] and he ordained in it two chaplains for ever, of which one ſhould celebrate in the ſaid meſſuage in the free chantry, and the other at the altar of St. John the Baptiſt, in the church of St. Paul, for the ſouls of himſelf, his parents, and of Roger de Chicheſter, abbot of St. Auguſtine, and his ſucceſſors, for the convent of the ſame, its benefactors and their ſucceſſors; and he ordered, that on the conſtituting of every new chaplain admitted to this chantry, the ſaid chaplain ſhould pay to the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, 13s. 4d. as a relief for all the lands and tenements, which he ſhould hold of them; but he gave and confirmed the right of conferring, inſtituting, inducting into corporal poſſeſſion, and of defending the chaplain ſo inducted to the abbot and convent, &c.[t] all which he confirmed by his laſt will, and appointed Martin de Dover chaplain of it.[u]

After this, the chantry continued in the ſame ſtate till the general diſſolution of theſe ſort of religious foundations, in the reigns of king Henry VIII. and king Edward VI. when it was ſuppreſſed, and the houſe, chantry and lands belonging to it, were ſurrendered to the king's commiſſioners, to the uſe of him and his heirs for ever.

[r] Battely's Somner, p. 36. He was buried at the altar of St. Katherine, in the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, near Roger de Cirenceſter, late abbot of it. Thorn, col. 1922.

[s] Ariſing from the heirs of John de Criol, in Nether Hardres, at Cobbiſdane. Regiſt. Abb. Sci Aug. cart. 189.

[t] Batt. Somn. app. p. 8, No. ix[c]. in the year 1290.

[u] The abbot, &c. of St. Auguſtine's, patrons of this chantry, granted to Sir William de Chertham, chaplain of Coppedoche, this chantry, founded by maſter Hamon Doge, vacant by the death of Martin de Dovor, chaplain of it. Regiſt. Abb. Sci Aug. cart. 389.

There is ſome part of the building of it remaining, which is converted into a cottage, and the adjoining land to it into a gardener's ground.

ABOUT a quarter of a mile diſtance, ſouth-eaſtward from the above chantry, on the ſouth ſide of the Watling-ſtreet road to Dover, is ſituated

ST. LAURENCE HOUSE,

formerly an hoſpital, and being built within the bounds of the borough of Longport, partakes of the ſame exemption from the city's liberties, and is eſteemed within the juriſdiction of the juſtices of the county of Kent at large.

This hoſpital, dedicated to St. Laurence the martyr,[w] was firſt built and founded, as appears by the private ledger of it, by Hugh, the ſecond of that name, abbot of the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine and the convent of it, in the ſecond year of king Stephen, anno 1137, for ſixteen brethren and ſiſters, and for one prieſt or chaplain, and one clerk officiating in it;[x] which foundation was confirmed by pope Eugenius, as appears by a manuſcript regiſter of the abbey in Trinity college library.*

[w] On one of the piers, being that on the weſt ſide, built of flint, of the antient gate leading into this hoſpital, adjoining to the high road, is a ſtone, on which is carved a figure of St. Laurence on a gridiron, with one man ſtanding at his head and another at his feet.—Now obliterated.

[x] Battely's Somner, p. 38. See the charter of endowment, printed ibid. appendix, No. x. Thorn, col. 1810. Tan. Mon. p. 213. In a viſitation made by archdeacon Harpsfield, ſo late as the year 1557, it was returned upon inquiſition, that king John was the founder of this hoſpital, for blind and lame people, and it had been ſometimes called the king's hoſpital; but this inquiſition, taken ſo great a length of time after the foundation of it, upon what grounds is not known, cannot avail againſt the account given by Thorn in his Chronicle, as mentioned above. Battely, pt. ii. p. 173.

* In the cathedral library of Canterbury, among the MSS. is the following, marked C. 20, "Fundatio et Statuta Hoſpit. S^ti. Laurentii juxta Cantuariam, et Regiſtrum chartarum de terris ejuſdem." Mr. Todd's Catalogue, p. 285.

This

This hoſpital was intended for the leprous of the abbey; ſo that whenever it ſhould happen, that any profeſt monk of it ſhould be infected with any contagious diſtemper, but above all with the leproſy, on account of which, he could not live within the precincts of the abbey, without prejudice and ſcandal to the reſt of the fraternity, that then he ſhould be provided for in this hoſpital, with a convenient chamber, and with meat, drink and apparel, in as full a meaſure, as any one of his brethren living in the monaſtery; and that when it ſhould happen, that the father, mother, ſiſter, or brother of any monk of this monaſtery ſhould come to ſuch great want and indigency, ſo that, to the reproach of any of theſe brethren, he or ſhe ſhould be forced to aſk at the gates, the alms of the fraternity, that then ſuch of them ſhould be provided for in this hoſpital with ſufficient maintenance, according to the ability of the houſe, by the advice and conſideration of the abbot of St. Auguſtine's, and of the maſter of this hoſpital for the time being; as appears by the hoſpital's private ledger,[y] and confirmed by many of his ſucceſſors.[z]

Abbot Hugh and his convent, for the purpoſe of erecting this hoſpital, had purchaſed and given in alms nine acres of land, of their demeſne, lying contiguous,

[y] The orders and regulations for the better government of the brothers and ſiſters of this hoſpital, were made by Thomas, abbot of St. Auguſtine's, in 1294; to which were made ſome additions by abbot Thomas Colewelle, in his viſitation of the hoſpital in 1356; both which are inſerted in the ledger of this hoſpital.

[z] Battely's Somner, p. 38. Weever, Fun. Mon. Thorn, col. 1810, who ſays further, that abbot Hugh founded this hoſpital, and gave to it nine acres of land, on which the hoſpital was ſituated; and the tithe of the demeſne of Langeport; and three load (carucates) of hay, one from Langeport, another from the ſacriſty, and the third from the chamberlain; but in the recital of the abbot's grant, the land granted to it is ſeven acres, inſtead of nine, as above.

near the way which led from Canterbury to Dover on the right ſide of it, within the abbey's lordſhip of Longport, on which this hoſpital was afterwards built; and they gave for the maintenance of it, and of the ſick and poor people in it, the tithe of all ſorts of proviſions yearly ariſing from all that land which they had in demeſne, on the right ſide of the way, and the tithes of wheat and peas of all the land, which lay towards Longport of their demeſne of that manor, on the left hand ſide of the way; to which was added, the bleſſing of God upon all thoſe, who ſhould be charitable to the poor and ſick in this hoſpital.[a]

The revenues of it were, in proceſs of time, much improved by the benevolence of many devout people, who became benefactors to it: among whom, one of the firſt and moſt liberal, was Richard de Marci, owner of the neighbouring lordſhip of Dodingdale, who gave the tithes of his land of Dodingdale to this hoſpital, in perpetual alms, for the health of his ſoul, &c. and that they might hold his gift in remembrance, he ordered, that they ſhould have them particularly for the purpoſe of buying linen cloth, on the feaſt of St John Baptiſt.[b] Afterwards, in the year 1320, Robert de Malling, commiſſary of Canterbury, gave ſentence in favour of this hoſpital, for the tithes both of the above manor, and alſo of three hundred acres of land and upwards, of the land of Thomas Chich and his tenants, lying within the limits and bounds of St. Mary Bredin's pariſh, and this upon the clear evidence of the hoſpital's right to them, by antient muniments, as well as otherwiſe.[c] In the ledger book of this hoſpital there is this entry relating to theſe tithes; that the hoſpital received all the tithes of three hundred

[a] Ledger of this hoſpital. Thorn, col. 1810. Batt. Somn. appendix, No. x.

[b] Ledger of the hoſpital. Thorn, col. 1810; and Battely's Somner, appendix, No. xi[b].

[c] Liber pauperum ſacerdot. Batt. Somn. p. 39.

acres

acres of land and more, of John Chich's, of which fifty acres lay at Havefeld, and the reſt nigh their own court, and in Mellefeld near St. Laurence; and that the ſaid John ſhould receive of the hoſpital in autumn, for his ſervants, five loaves of wheaten bread, and two flagons and a half of beer, and half a cheeſe of the price of four-pence, and that he ſhould receive likewiſe one pair of doe-ſkin gloves[d] for himſelf, and one pound of wax candles, and for his ſervants three pair of gloves.[e]

Waretius de Valoyns, lord of the manor of Swerdling, appears by the ledger of this hoſpital to have confirmed to it in 1331, the great tithes ariſing from twelve acres of land in a certain field of that manor, &c. in which ledger there are ſeveral more benefactors of ſmall rents, parcels of lands, &c. not of any conſequence to mention.

The chief governor of this, as generally of all hoſpitals, was called the warden or keeper of it, and he was always one of the monks of St. Auguſtine's abbey.

It appears by the rules and ordinances for the government of this hoſpital, inſerted in their ledger, that the community of it conſiſted of brothers and ſiſters, under a keeper or maſter, and a prioreſs, who was next in authority under him; that the ſiſters, on their entrance, took the veil, and that the whole was ſubordinate in all things, to the abbot of St. Auguſtine.

In the 30th year of king Henry VIII. a leaſe was made by the prior and ſiſters, to Sir Chriſtopher Hales, for nine years, of the ſcite and all the revenues of this hoſpital, without paying any rent, but on condition of his finding them with all neceſſaries during their natural lives; at which time the whole revenues of it

[d] *Unum par chirothecarum ferinarum*, in orig.
[e] Battely's Somner, p. 39, appendix, p. 9. No. xi.

were valued at 31l. 7s. 10d. clear, or 39l. 8s. 6d. groſs annual revenue.[f] This being an hoſpital, ſeems to have eſcaped the general diſſolution of religious foundations in the above reign, and after the ſuppreſſion of the monks in St. Auguſtine's abbey, to have been entirely occupied by a prioreſs and ſiſters, the former being the chief or ſenior of them, and they in the 6th year of king Edward VI. made a feoffment of this hoſpital, in fee, to one Tipſel; but in the 3d and 4th year of Philip and Mary, the queen, in conſideration of a certain ſum of money, by her letters patent, under her great ſeal, granted this hoſpital in fee, to Sir John Parrot.[g]

In an ordinary viſitation of this hoſpital, in cardinal archbiſhop Pole's time, anno 1557, this account was given up to the viſitors, of the ſtate of it at that time, by the ſiſters of it, viz. Jane Francis, prioreſs, Elizabeth Oliver, ſiſter, and Florence Young, not yet admitted ſiſter, who being examined, ſaid, that Mr. Chriſtopher Hales had a leaſe of their land, and ſince his death, from one to another, until it came to one Tipſel, of London, who made all the ſpoil of the houſe; and they ſaid, that there ſhould be ſeven ſiſters and a prioreſs, and a prieſt, found out of the profits of their lands, which they eſteemed to be of the value of twenty pounds.[h] In May, anno 16 Elizabeth, it was found by inquiſition before the eſcheator of Kent, that this hoſpital was concealed and worth 4l. a year; the return of which was made into the exchequer, and one Honywood took a leaſe of it for twenty-one years, at the rent of 4l. per annum.[i]

[f] See Tan. Mon. p. 213. [g] Battely, pt. ii. p. 173.

[h] Battely's Somner, p. 40. See Tan. Mon. p. 213; and Strype's Life of archbiſhop Parker, p. 113, in which it is ſaid, that anno 1562, Mr. Trapps, of London, enjoyed the leaſe, that the houſe was greatly decayed, and had only two ſiſters in it.

[i] Battely, pt. ii. p. 173.

By

By the above, it ſhould ſeem, that there was great ſtruggling for the poſſeſſion of this hoſpital, ſome by obtaining grants, and others leaſes of it at the ſame time; for by the eſcheat rolls it appears, that in the 38th year of king Henry VIII. Jacoſa Saxey, widow, held this hoſpital with its appurtenances, of the king *in capite*, as of his manor of Eaſt Greenwich, by the 20th part of one knight's fee, which ſhe had paſſed to her by fine, made by Francis Trapps, gent. and Anne his wife.

In the 3d and 4th years of Philip and Mary, Sir John Parot, had a grant, *inter alia*, of all that ſcite of the manſion of the late priory of St. Laurence, near Canterbury, to hold of the manor of Eaſt Greenwich, by knight's ſervice.[k] Edward Iſaac appears afterwards to have poſſeſſed Sir John Parot's intereſt in theſe letters patent; next to whom it was granted, anno 12 Elizabeth, to one Senhouſe, and then four years afterwards, to Honywood; after which it paſſed into the name of Lovelace, for in the 25th year of that reign, William Lovelace died poſſeſſed of this manſion, with the lands, &c. belonging to it, holding it of the above manor by knight's ſervice, and Wm. Lovelace, his ſon, had livery of it that year.[l]

It next came into the poſſeſſion of the Beſts, who reſided at it, of whom Mr. Richard Beſt, gent. died at it in 1633, and was buried in the chancel of St. Paul's church;[m] his ſon John Beſt, eſq. alienated this eſtate,

[k] Rot. Eſch. pt. 3.

[l] Viz. of one capital meſſuage and manſion, and ſcite of the hoſpital of St. Laurence, near the walls of the city of Canterbury; and one hundred and eighty acres of land to the ſaid hoſpital belonging, lying in the pariſhes of St. Paul, St. Martin, Weſtbere, Stodmarſh, &c. Rot. Eſch. ejus an.

[m] He was deſcended from the Beſts, of Bibrooke, in Kennington, of whom there is a pedigree in the Heraldic viſitation of the county of Kent, anno 1619, and appears to have been the eldeſt ſon of John of that place, by his firſt wife Anne Knatchbull,

eſtate, together with the tithery called St Laurence tithery, to William Rooke, eſq. of Monkton,[n] afterwards knighted, and of St. Laurence houſe, of which he died poſſeſſed in 1691, æt. 70,[o] and was buried in the eaſt chancel of St. Paul's church, in Canterbury.[p] His

Knatchbull. They bore for their arms, *Sable, an orle of croſs-croſlets, fitchee, in the centre a cinquefoil, argent*; quartering *Barrow*, of Hinxhill.

[n] In his will, proved 1666, he ſtiles himſelf John Beſt, gent. of the city of Canterbury, and as he had removed from St. Laurence, and mentions nothing of this eſtate in his will, it is plain he had alienated it before his death; but in it he mentions his contract made with Mr. Rooke, for the ſale of this tithery, for 2080l. There are many entries of them in St. Paul's regiſter.

[o] His will is in Prerog. office, Canterbury, in which he ſtiles himſelf of St. Laurence, in the pariſh of St. Paul's, near the city of Canterbury, and deſires to be buried as above. He gave to dame Jane his wife, the uſe of his houſe and garden at St. Laurence, with the furniture in it during her widowhood; and to George Rooke, his eldeſt ſon, and his heirs, the fee of his capital meſſuage, called St. Laurence, and the farm-houſe, barns, lands, &c. thereto belonging, with their appurtenances in the pariſhes of St. Paul, St. Mary Bredin, St. Martin, the manor of Barton, or elſewhere, and the rectory or parſonage of St. Paul, and the tithes, portions of tithes, or tithery, within the ſaid pariſh of St. Paul, or elſewhere.

[p] Sir William Rooke was deſcended from the family of this name, ſeated at Horton Monks, in this county, and bore the ſame arms. He had a ſiſter Mary, who married Thomas Gibbon, gent. Sir George Rooke, his eldeſt ſon, being admiral of the Britiſh fleets, deſtroyed thoſe of the enemy at the battle of La Hogue and at Vigo, where he burnt and took many of them, and brought the galleons laden with great treaſure home to England. He took Gibraltar, and put the enemy's fleet to flight, which, though much ſuperior to his in force dared not hazard a battle with him. After he had ſerved his country with the greateſt bravery and integrity, he retired to St. Laurence, (to which he had given the name of Rook's Neſt, which, however, does not ſeem to have continued after his death), where he died on January 4, 1709, æt. 58, and was buried near his father in St. Paul's church, in Canterbury, though there is a coſtly mural monument, with his buſt on it, in St. Michael's chapel, in the cathedral, and a long inſcription to his memory, enumerating his many eminent ſervices to the public; his ſon George

His eldeſt ſon was Sir George Rooke, vice-admiral of England, who ſucceeded to this ſeat, and reſided here, as did his ſon George Rooke, eſq. who died in 1739, without iſſue, and deviſed this eſtate, with the tithery of St. Laurence, to his widow Frances, daughter of William Warde, eſq. who was afterwards in 1763, created viſcount Dudley and Warde; on her death in 1770, ſhe deviſed the whole of it, with her eſtates at Stonar and elſewhere in this county, to her brother the hon. John Warde, who in 1774 ſucceeded his father as viſcount Dudley and Warde. He at times reſided here till his father's death, when ſucceeding to his ſeat in Staffordſhire, he not long afterwards quitted this of St. Laurence, which he ſold with its appurtenances, reſerving to himſelf the tythery, to lieutenant-colonel Graham, who reſided at it, and died poſſeſſed of it on Feb. 11, 1791, leaving his wife ſurviving, and one ſon Charles Graham, eſq. and ſeveral daughters by her,[q] and ſhe is the preſent poſſeſſor of St. Laurence houſe, and now reſides at it.

The yearly tenths of this hoſpital are 3l. 2s. 9½d. and are payable to the archbiſhop.

George Rook, eſq. reſided and died here, being buried in St. Paul's church. See more of this family under Stonar, in the Hiſtory of Kent.

[q] One of the daughters married Edward Knatchbull, eſq. now Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. M. P. for the county of Kent; another married Henry, only ſon and heir of Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. and another married the Rev. Charles Cage, vicar of Berſted.

OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF CANTERBURY.

AUGUSTINE the monk, who arrived in England with his companions, about forty in number, in the year 596,[r] during the reign of king Ethelbert, as has been already mentioned before, having converted the king to Chriſtianity, and obtained through his favour, a ſettlement in Canterbury, by the gift of the royal palace, ſoon afterwards went over to France, and was conſecrated a biſhop at Arles, in that kingdom.[s] But as it ſeems without title to any particular church, being, as it were, appointed to be the apoſtle or univerſal biſhop of this nation at large; after which, when it was determined by pope Gregory, that he ſhould be veſted with archiepiſcopal authority, the pall,[t] the badge and confirmation of it, was ſent directly to London, which at that time was reputed at Rome to be the chief city of this nation, wherein the patriarchal chair had antiently been fixed; for Giraldus Cambrenſis tells us, that Auguſtine himſelf propoſed at firſt, to fix his metropolitical chair in the imperial city of London, but afterwards changed his mind; upon which he ſo managed this affair with pope Gregory, that according to his deſire, the archiepiſcopal ſee, which had been at London from the time of king Lucius, was then tranſlated to Canterbury,[u] and not long after, in 604, he provided for the epiſcopal

[r] See Thorn, in Decem. Script. col. 1758.

[s] See Bromton, col. 730. Gervas, col. 1629.

[t] See below, concerning pope Gregory's ſending the pall to Auguſtine.

[u] Anno 603. Spelman's Councils, tom. i. p. 116.—Pope Gregory certainly intended to eſtabliſh three archiepiſcopal ſees, viz. Canterbury, London, and York, probably of equal rank; for

epiſcopal chair at London, by conſecrating Mellitus, one of thoſe companions who arrived in England with him, biſhop of that ſee.[w]

Auguſtine had, no doubt, many reaſons for fixing on Canterbury for this purpoſe; it was then the metropolis of the kingdom of Kent, as Bede names it, and in ſome reſpects the chief city of the whole nation, on which account it was agreeable to the antient rule of the univerſal church.[x] King Ethelbert had received him hoſpitably, had afforded him protection, and was ſtill able to continue it; had given him his palace, and as ſome ſay, a church near it; on theſe accounts, as well as through gratitude to his royal benefactor, he might well be inclined to this choice;[y] but there were other inducements to it beſides theſe, Ethelbert was a victorious prince, and by a continued ſucceſs in war, had ſubdued all the kingdoms of the Saxons round about, except the Northumbrians.—The city of London belonged to the Eaſt Saxons, whoſe king was Sebert, nephew to king Ethelbert, and reigned under him in that tract;[z] all which were ſtrong reaſons for his fixing his archiepiſcopal ſee here.

for which purpoſe he ſent three palls to Auguſtine, to be beſtowed when thoſe cities and the neighbouring parts had embraced Chriſtianity; but the pope dying in the interim, Auguſtine kept the three palls, one of which he uſed himſelf, and the other two were uſed by his two next ſucceſſors in the archbiſhopric. See Gervas, col. 1632. Polidore Virgil Hiſt. lib. 3. Hereby the prophecy of Merlin was fulfilled, viz. that the dignity of London ſhould grace Canterbury, and ſuch was the antient interpretation of it by Alanus de Inſulis. who lived in 1250. Battely, pt. ii. p. 37.

[w] Matthew Weſtminſter. Gervas, col. 1631.

[x] Viz. that the metropolitical chair ſhould be placed in the metropolis of a kingdom, as Canterbury was at that time.—Battely, pt. ii. p. 38.

[y] See Malmſbury; Bede Hiſt. l. i. c. 33; Lambarde's Peramb. p. 78.

[z] Dugdale's Hiſtory of St. Paul's, p. 4. See Higden Polychron, p. 204.

It

It muſt be confeſſed, however, that no claim to this honour could have been made by London at that time, when it ought to have been made, and the plea might have been moſt effectual, for in 604, as has been mentioned before, Auguſtine himſelf conſecrated Mellitus, one of the companions who came with him, and was firmly attached to him, biſhop of London, and after the death of king Sebert, which happened in 612, paganiſm prevailed ſo much among the Eaſt Saxons, that the biſhop was baniſhed, and there was no biſhop of London, till the year 654, and conſequently there could be no diſpute about the primacy, which by that time became ſettled beyond diſpute, nor afterwards did any biſhop of London, till the time of Gilbert Foliot, which was about 550 years, lay any claim to it. Archbiſhop Laurence ſucceeded Auguſtine in the ſee of Canterbury, being appointed to it by him before his death, whoſe next ſucceſſor was Mellitus, late biſhop of London, as above mentioned. I do not find any mention, that either of theſe two received the pall from Rome, to empower them to exerciſe the archiepiſcopal function, or any letters from the pope to ſettle their chair at Canterbury; notwithſtanding which, they ſat all their days quiet and undiſturbed by any oppoſition or claim, in reſpect of the primacy of this church.

Archbiſhops Juſtus and Honorius, their ſucceſſors, had the pall ſent to them, and with it each of them a letter from the pope, which are to be ſeen in Bede; but there is not one word in thoſe letters of the confirmation of the archiepiſcopal dignity to this church.[a] The ſending of the pall to them and their ſucceſſors, was eſteemed a ſufficient confirmation of the metropolitical dignity and authority to the church, and the perſon likewiſe to whom it was directed;[b] but for the more direct confirmation of the primacy to this

[a] Gervas, col. 1634. [b] Battely, pt. ii. p. 38.

church,

church, care was taken to ſtrengthen it by ſeveral letters, reſcripts and decrees from the papal authority; for which purpoſe, archbiſhop Juſtus having applied by letters to pope Boniface V. in which he aſſerted his right to the primacy, received an anſwer, in which the pope adds theſe words, we will and command you, that the metropolitical ſee of all Britain be ever hereafter in the city of Canterbury; and we make a perpetual and unchangeable decree, that all provinces of this kingdom of England, be for ever ſubject to the metropolitical church of that place.[c]

To this, Malmſbury annexes a reſcript of pope Honorius, anno 634, to archbiſhop Honorius, in which are theſe words: *We therefore command all the churches and provinces of England, to be ſubject to your juriſdiction; and that the metropolitical ſee and archiepiſcopal dignity, and the primacy of all the churches of England be fixed and remain in Canterbury, and never be transferred, through any kind of evil perſuaſion by any one, to any other place.*[d]

If theſe reſcripts had not been omitted by Bede, it would have added much to their authenticity; but beſides theſe two, there are ſeveral other letters and decrees, all relating to the ſame purpoſe, collected together, which may be ſeen in Malmeſbury, the *Decem.*

[c] Malmeſb. de geſtis Pontif. l. i. p. 208.

[d] Malmeſb. de geſtis Pontif. l. i. p. 209. Wilkins's Councils, tom. i p. 35. Ralph de Diceto, col. 438. See the decree of pope Boniface, concerning the dignity of the church of Canterbury, addreſſed to archbiſhop Juſtus, Decem. Script. col. 1749—the privilege which pope Honorius granted to the church of Canterbury of the primacy of all the churches of Britain; addreſſed to archbiſhop Honorius. Ibid. col. 1750. And the decree of pope Formoſus, in the time of archbiſhop Plegmund, that the metropolis and firſt ſee of all the kingdom of the Engliſh ſhould be in the city of Canterbury. Ibid. col. 1751.

Scriptores,

Scriptores, and in Wilkins's Councils;[e] all which are put together and inſerted by archbiſhop Lanfranc, in a letter which he wrote to pope Alexander, concerning the privileges of the primacy of his ſee, on account of the conteſt between him and the biſhop of York.

In the regiſters of this church there are remaining two bulls concerning the primacy, one of them from pope Eugenius III. to archbiſhop Theobald, the other from pope Alexander III. to archbiſhop Becket, dated anno 1167; in both which bulls are the ſame words to this effect: That he granted to him and his ſucceſſors, the primacy of the church of Canterbury, in as full and ample manner as the ſame then appeared to have been enjoyed by the archbiſhops Lanfranc and Anſelm, and the reſt of his predeceſſors; and he confirmed by that his writing, all dignity and power, which was known to belong to the holy church of Canterbury, which it appeared his predeceſſors, from the time of St. Auguſtine, had and exerciſed by the authority of the apoſtolical ſee. The diploma of king Cnute, anno 1018, by which he confirmed the primacy of this ſee, is alſo extant in the firſt tome of the Britiſh Councils, p. 533, but the learned publiſher of it gives a caution,[f] to inſpect ſuch charters warily, and not without a diſtruſt of their being counterfeits. The like charter of king Edgar is to be met with in the ſame tome,[g] but with the like caution and ſuſpicion of forgery; for it was the cuſtom of the monks, as has been already more than once mentioned before, frequently to forge the confirmation of their rights and privileges by royal

[e] Moſt of theſe letters are printed in the Decem. Scriptores, together with a letter of archbiſhop Rodulph, relating to the ſame ſubject, under the title of Papal Decrees concerning the Primacy of Canterbury, col. 1335. See Spelman's Councils, tom. i. p. 519. Wilkins's Councils, tom. i. p. 41 et ſeq. in which are ſeveral charters and bulls relating to this primacy.

[f] See Wilkins's Councils, tom. i. p. 126.

[g] Ibid. p. 432.

charters;

charters; and they were not wanting on all occaſions to furniſh their archives and regiſters with plenty of ſuch pretended letters of royal confirmation; but it ought to be obſerved, if the truth of theſe charters are ſuſpected, the papal bulls ſeem by no means liable to any ſuch ſuſpicions.

Although the primacy and metropolitical dignity was, by the papal authority, from time to time confirmed, eſtabliſhed and immoveably fixed to the church of Canterbury, yet it was not without meeting with ſtrong oppoſition, by which, however, it was never ſhaken, and it overcame them all. The firſt attempt againſt the dignity of this ſee was made by Offa, king of the Mercians, who was at firſt a good benefactor to this church, but afterwards conceiving great diſpleaſure againſt the citizens of Canterbury, though he was not able to deprive the city of the metropolitical chair, yet he found means to leſſen the honour and dignity of it, by contracting the bounds and limits of the archbiſhop's province, by procuring a pall (which was no difficult matter to obtain by money) for Adulph, biſhop of Lichfield, and with it alſo the title of archbiſhop. He obtained a decree likewiſe, that all the biſhops, which were four, of the kingdom of Mercia, and two biſhops of Eaſt Anglia, ſhould become ſuffragans, and conſequently ſubject to this new metropolitan. This encroachment, Lambert, then archbiſhop of Canterbury, was not able to oppoſe, though his ſucceſſor archbiſhop Athelard, after the death of king Offa, ſoon regained his whole right and juriſdiction, by the general ſuffrage of the whole kingdom, and the conſent of king Ceonulph, who ſucceeded Offa,[h] who in one of his letters to pope Leo for that purpoſe, ſays, *Becauſe Auguſtine of bleſſed memory, who in the time of pope Gregory, preached the word of God to the Engliſh nation, and pre-*

[h] See the letter of king Ceonulph for this purpoſe, anno 801, in Spelman's Councils, tom. i. p. 320.

ſided over the Saxon churches, died in the ſame city, and his body was buried in the church which his ſucceſſor Laurence dedicated to St. Peter, the prince of the apoſtles, it ſeemed good to the wiſe men of the nation, that the metropolitical dignity ſhould be fixed in that city, where reſted the body of him who planted the truth of the Chriſtian faith in thoſe parts;[i] and afterwards the ſame pope pronounced all that king Offa had done null and void.[k]

The next conteſts which the archbiſhops of Canterbury met with, came from the north, in reſpect both of the extent of the provinces, as of the primacy of this ſee; for the boundaries of the province were often invaded by the archbiſhop of York, on the pretence, that when the whole Britiſh iſland was divided into two provinces, Canterbury and York; to the province of the former, were aſſigned thoſe bounds, which it enjoyed till king Henry VIII.'s reign;[l] to the province of the latter, beſides what now remains to it, was allotted almoſt all Scotland or Albania, as it was then

[i] Malmeſb. de geſtis, Reg. Ang. l. i. p. 3. Decem. Script. Ralph de Diceto. Abbreviat. Chron. Thorn, col. 1775. See Gervas, in vita Lamberti. Battely's Somner, p. 216, pt. ii. p. 39.

[k] According to Stow and ſome other hiſtorians, king Offa tranſlated the archiepiſcopal ſee from Canterbury to Lichfield; but they certainly miſrepreſent the fact, for the metropolitical dignity was not removed from Canterbury, for Lambert, who was then archbiſhop of Canterbury, continued ſo till his death. Lichfield was indeed erected into an archbiſhopric, and had ſome of the provinces which before belonged to Canterbury given to it, but Lambert ſtill preſided as archbiſhop over the reſt, the ſame as before. Biſhop Godwin has given a true account of this matter accordingly, in his Hiſtory *De Præſulibus Angliæ*.

[l] In the 33d year of king Henry VIII. an act paſſed that the biſhopric and dioceſe of Cheſter; and the biſhopric and dioceſe of Man in the Iſle of Man, and the archdeaconry of Richmond, and the biſhop of Cheſter's houſe at Weſton, ſhould be annexed to the biſhopric of Cheſter; and all people in the ſame dioceſe ſhould be united to the province and archbiſhopric of York, and ſhould be diſſevered from that of Canterbury.

called;

called ;[m] but the biſhops of Scotland having a primate of their own, deſiſted from acknowledging any obedience to the archbiſhop of York, by which that province was contracted into a narrow compaſs, in compariſon of the province of Canterbury ; therefore, under an idea of bringing the two provinces to a nearer equality, the archbiſhops of York conteſted, though without ſucceſs, that the dioceſes of Lincoln, Worceſter and Hereford, ſhould be taken from the province of Canterbury, and added to that of York.[n]

As to the primacy, the diſputes between the archbiſhops of the two provinces were more eager and of longer continuance.[o] The privileges for which they contended, were chiefly thoſe of the conſecration and benediction of the archbiſhops of York, by the archbiſhops of Canterbury, at the metropolitical church of Canterbury ; the profeſſion of obedience and ſubjection to the ſee of Canterbury, to be made by the archbiſhops of York, at their benediction, and the bearing of the croſs before the latter ; the former of theſe privileges was aimed at directly, at the ſame time that they contended to have the ſees of Lincoln, Worceſter and Hereford added to the province of York, alledging further, as authors tell us, that the archbiſhop of York might hence be, from time to time, as the archbiſhops of Canterbury were, conſecrated in his own church at York, in a provincial ſynod, or by his own ſuffragan biſhops, and conſequently there would remain no obligations on the archbiſhop of York, to

[m] *Ad Extremos Scotiæ fines.* Ralph de Diceto, col. 484.— Higden Polychron. p. 204.

[n] Bromton, col. 1101, in Decem. Script. Ant. Brit p. 17.

[o] See *Chronica Pontificum Eccleſiæ Eborac*, autore Thoma Stubbs, in Dec. Script col. 1686, &c. and the epiſtle of archbiſhop Ralph to the pope, aſſerting the privileges of his church, and its primacy over that of York, againſt Thurſtan, archbiſhop of York ; which is printed in Dec. Script. col. 1735.— Knyghton, col. 2345-2348.

promiſe, ſwear, or acknowledge any kind of ſubjection or obedience to the metropolitan of Canterbury. All theſe attempts proved unſucceſsful, but the contention concerning the profeſſion of obedience was the greateſt of all; kings and popes, and biſhops were engaged in it; the caſe was pleaded at Rome, and debated in England. Our hiſtorians in general abound with narratives and inſtruments relating to this controverſy.—Archbiſhop Lanfranc carried it on with a high and powerful hand; he procured a bull from pope Alexander, and the conſent of king William the Conqueror, to have it argued in the preſence of the latter, the biſhops, and the nobility at Windſor caſtle. The whole proceedings and the decree thereupon, in favour of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, are related at large by different authors, particularly by William Malmſbury,[p] the author of the *Antiquates Britannicæ*,[q] and the *Anglia Sacra*.[r] The regiſters of the church of Canterbury abound with the reports of this controverſy, and there are in the archives of this church, ſome originals of the profeſſions of obedience, made by the archbiſhops of York;[s] but to relate more of this matter, would only be tedious, and would anſwer no purpoſe of further information to the reader.

The laſt matter which occaſioned diſputes between the two archbiſhops, was, the carrying of the croſs erect before the archbiſhop of York, within the province of Canterbury.[t] This encroachment, as it was deemed, was chiefly made by the archbiſhop of York, at that time, when Robert Winchelſea, archbiſhop of

[p] Ralph de Diceto, col. 484. Bromton, col. 970, 1005; 1107, 1109, 1263. De geſtis Pontif. Angl. lib. i. See Spelman's Councils, tom. ii. p. 5-11, et ſeq.

[q] In vita Lanfranci. [r] Vol. i. p. 65, &c.

[s] Spelman's Councils, tom. ii p. 5-11, where the profeſſions of ſeveral archbiſhops of York are inſerted.

[t] Concerning this diſpute, ſee Wilkins's Councils, tom. ii. p. 43, 119, 128, 255, 488.

Canterbury,

Canterbury, was in baniſhment, and lived at Rome; when Henry, prior of this church, the archbiſhop's vicar-general, ſent his letters to the biſhop of London, requiring him, that as the archbiſhop of York was about to paſs through his dioceſe with his croſs borne erect before him, he ſhould watch his coming, and inhibit his paſſing forward in that manner; and that he ſhould put under an interdict all places which he ſhould paſs through, for ſuch time as he remained there;[u] which letters were more ſtrictly and ſeverely enjoined by archbiſhop Winchelſea, on his return, by his own ſpecial mandate,[w] which appears by the tenor of it, to have been iſſued out a little before the meeting of the parliament, that is, ſoon after Eaſter in 1309, being the 2d year of king Edward II notwithſtanding which, the archbiſhop of York came to his houſe near Weſtminſter, with his croſs borne erect before him all the way, which the archbiſhop of Canterbury being informed of, immediately put an eccleſiaſtical interdict upon all thoſe places through which he had paſſed, or in which he had reſted. The king hearing of this, ſent the earls of Gloceſter and Lincoln, with ſome others, to come to parliament, propoſing, by way of accommodation, that the two archbiſhops ſhould each day come to parliament alternately, in each others abſence; but the archbiſhop of Canterbury, after conſultation with his ſuffragans, ſent in anſwer to the king by the biſhops of London, Sarum and Exeter, and the prior of Canterbury, that neither himſelf nor any of his ſuffragan biſhops would come to parliament, ſo long as the archbiſhop of York was there, or in the city or ſuburbs of London, with his croſs borne before him; and that he never would upon any terms conſent, that the archbiſhop of York ſhould bear up his croſs in any place within the province of Canterbury. Upon which the

[u] See this letter, Battely, pt. ii. appendix, p. 10.
[w] Ibid. pt. ii. appendix, p. 11.

king, with advice of his nobility, commanded the archbiſhop of York to depart from London and its ſuburbs, as the king's progenitors were wont in like caſe to do to the archbiſhop's predeceſſors. The archbiſhop of York, in conſequence of this, returned home, and the archbiſhop of Canterbury with his comprovincial biſhops, came to parliament.[x]

This controverſy continued for a long time; Lambarde, whoſe zeal frequently outruns his judgment, inſinuates that this croſs was an enſign of their own pride, whereby they ſought to inſult and triumph one over the other.[y] But it was far otherwiſe; for as the ſword and mace borne before the civil magiſtrate are the enſigns of authority, not of pride; ſo the croſs carried before the archbiſhops was an enſign, not of pride, but of power and juriſdiction; and as the magiſtrate cauſing his ſword and mace to be borne up before him, beyond the limits of his juriſdiction, might juſtly be looked on as an aſſuming of a juriſdiction where he had none, and an encroachment upon the rights of another; ſo when the archbiſhop of York cauſed his croſs, the enſign of his authority and juriſdiction, to be borne up before him within the province of Canterbury,[z] it was interpreted, as meant to incroach upon the juriſdiction and rights of the archbiſhop of Canterbury. Indeed the very beginning of this conteſt plainly appears to have been grounded upon a pretence of juriſdiction, which the archbiſhops of York claimed within the province of Canterbury; for in the 27th year of king Henry I. the king being at the chapel of Windſor caſtle, the archbiſhop of York appeared there with his croſs erect, and claiming it as his right, would

[x] Regiſt. Eccl. Chriſti P. Battely, pt. ii. appendix, p. 11.

[y] Peramb. p. 85.

[z] The croſs borne before the archbiſhop of Canterbury was eſteemed ſo ſacred, that when he went with it to parliament, the Lords and Commons were ſworn with much ſolemnity on it; of which, ſee many inſtances in Cotton's Records.

have

have ſet the crown on the king's head, the cuſtom being then for our kings to wear their crowns upon ſolemn occaſions, equally with the archbiſhop of Canterbury; but he was repulſed, the bearer of his croſs, together with the croſs itſelf, was thrown out of the chapel; and it was affirmed, that no metropolitan, out of his own province, might have any croſs borne before him.[a] At length, in the year 1353, as it is in the regiſters of the church of Canterbury, this contention, which had continued near three hundred years, was finally concluded. The inſtrument of the compoſition, confirmed by pope Innocent, is in the regiſters of this church, and agrees with that which is printed by Mr. Wharton in his *Anglia Sacra*,[b] by which it was compounded between them—That each archbiſhop in the other's province ſhould freely and without moleſtation have the croſs borne up before him; and that the archbiſhop of York ſhould ſolemnly ſend a meſſenger with an image in gold, of an archbiſhop carrying a croſs in his hand, or ſome like ſort of jewel in gold, of the value of forty pounds ſterling, to be offered at the ſhrine of St. Thomas, in Canterbury, &c. William Bothe, archbiſhop of York, in compliance with this compoſition, ſent by Sir Thomas Tirel, on Nov. 30, 1452, a jewel to the church of Canterbury.[c]

Mention has been made before, of an attempt made by Gilbert Foliot, biſhop of London, in Henry II.'s time, to transfer again the patriarchal chair from Canterbury to London, and to re eſtabliſh it there. This attempt was bold and vigorous, and made at a time when all things conſpired to favour the deſign, for it was

[a] Stow's Annals, anno 1126.

[b] Anglia Sacra, vol. i. p. 77. E. Regiſtro Bothe Eborac Archiep.

[c] In Wilkins's Councils, tom. iii. p. 31, is inſerted the confirmation of the compoſition between the archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, concerning the bearing of the croſs by pope Innocent VI. anno 1354.

brought forward at the time when archbiſhop Becket lay under the king's ſevereſt diſpleaſure.

Biſhop Foliot was a man of ſingular parts, of unwearied induſtry and of great courage, openly and avowedly claiming, that the metropolitical dignity did of moſt antient right belong to the ſee of London. The biſhop wanted neither ſkill nor reſolution to manage this cauſe, and he openly and profeſſedly oppoſed the archbiſhop, for the ſpace of ſeven years together, and ſided with the king againſt him. He was one of the ambaſſadors ſent by the king to the earl of Flanders, the king of France, and the pope, to complain of the archbiſhop, as rebellious, and no leſs than a traitor to his royal crown and dignity; at which time he aſſerted, that the metropolitical dignity did of right belong to him, as biſhop of London, and that he owed no obedience to the church of Canterbury.[d] Gilbert had indeed been tranſlated from the ſee of Hereford to that of London, and at his tranſlation had not renewed the profeſſion of obedience, and upon this pretence made an appeal from the ſentence of the archbiſhop, alledging that he was not ſubject to it, which he would undertake to prove, which archbiſhop Becket heavily complained of, and in his charter concerning the liberties of his church, he forbids, under an anathema, any one to attempt a claim of this kind again.[e]

[d] The writers of the life of Becket all accuſe biſhop Foliot of aſpiring to the archiepiſcopal honour; John of Saliſbury makes heavy complaints againſt him upon this very account. "Behold, ſays he, the biſhop of London has publicly proteſted to the grief of all good men, that he owes no obedience to the church of Canterbury, the prime ſee of Britain, and that he will cauſe the metropolitical chair to be tranſlated to that place, where he pretends, I will not ſay with what untruth, that it ought to be fixed, namely, in his church at London, where he boaſts that the Archflamen was in the time of Paganiſm." See Epiſt. p. 272.

[e] See Battely's Somner, pt. ii. p. 43.

A LIST

A LIST OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

1. AUGUSTINE, or as he is uſually ſtiled, St. Auguſtine, from his being the apoſtle of the Engliſh nation, being a monk of the order of St. Benedict, and abbot of St. Andrew's, in Rome, a convent founded by the pope himſelf, was ſent into Britain by pope Gregory, in the year 596, to preach the Chriſtian religion to the unbelieving Britons. He had come part of the way on his journey, when wanting courage to go forward, he wrote to the pope, to requeſt his leave to return back; but this the pope refuſed, and earneſtly exhorted him to proceed, which at laſt Auguſtine conſented to, and arriving with his companions, forty in number, and ſeveral interpreters, in the iſland of Thanet, he was received hoſpitably by Ethelbert, king of Kent, and conducted to Canterbury, where he then reſided with his queen Bertha, who was at that time a Chriſtian, to which faith Auguſtine, by his perſuaſive doctrine ſoon converted the Pagan king, whom he baptized with multitudes of his people, as is ſaid by the writers of his life; after which the king gave him his palace to reſide in, and retired with his court to Reculver, about ſeven miles diſtant.

Auguſtine having thus acquired for himſelf and his companions, a ſettled place of reſidence at Canterbury, went over into France, to Arles, where he was conſecrated a biſhop, by Elentherius, biſhop of that place,[f] but without a title to any particular church, as if he was appointed at large to be the apoſtle or univerſal

[f] Gervas, col. 1632, gives his conjectures why Auguſtine went over to Arles for this purpoſe, when there were biſhops in England, by whom he might have been conſecrated with more propriety.

biſhop

biſhop of the nation,[g] which was, in a great meaſure, reſtored by him to the Chriſtian faith, which, though it had formerly flouriſhed in England, was at that time almoſt entirely loſt from it.

Upon his return from Arles, Auguſtine ſent Laurence and Juſtus, two of his companions, to Rome, to acquaint the pope with his ſucceſs in Britain, and to requeſt his direction in ſeveral articles concerning his religious government. They came back in 601, and brought with them the pope's anſwers,[h] and a number of monks to help them in their labours of converting the Pagans here; and as a reward of his ſucceſs, pope Gregory inveſted him with archiepiſcopal authority in 603, by ſending him the pall,[i] which was eſteemed the badge and livery of it;[k] but it appears that Auguſtine had the liberty of fixing the patriarchal chair wherever he pleaſed; for the pope having ſent the pall to him

[g] When the word archbiſhop is applied to St. Auguſtine, it is ſpeaking in the language of more modern times, for that was not the term in his days, nor is he ſo ſtiled by pope Gregory, even when he ſent him the pall; and Spelman obſerves, that when Bede calls him archbiſhop, he uſes the language of his own times, for this title is not among any of the forms of Marculfus, who wrote about this time, but it was uſed in the eaſt ſome time before it came into our weſtern parts.

[h] Theſe queſtions and anſwers may be ſeen in Bede, Spelman's Councils, Langhorne's Chronicle, Rapin, &c.

[i] Gervas, col. 1632, ſays, that he had both read and heard it reported, that pope Gregory ſent three palls to Auguſtine, for the churches of Canterbury, London, and York, ſhould theſe cities with the neighbouring parts receive the Chriſtian faith; but as this could not be fulfilled, and Gregory dying in the mean time, Auguſtine took one of the palls which was buried with him; the ſecond, his ſucceſſor archbiſhop Laurence had; and the third, archbiſhop Mellitus had, who ſucceeded Laurence; and that pope Boniface ſent a lawful pall, thirty years after Auguſtine's arrival in England to Juſtus, who was in number the fourth archbiſhop.

[k] Chron. Sci Auguſt. col. 2230. Thorn, col. 1760, 1761. Laurence and Peter were the two ſent to Rome, who brought back the pall for him from the pope.

at

at London, he changed his determination, and fixed it at Canterbury, the chief city and royal reſidence; the metropolis, as Bede calls it, of the kings of Kent; a ſtrong inducement, added to thoſe already mentioned before, for his giving the preference to it; on the reception of the pall, Auguſtine having been conſecrated, was inthroned in his ſee, with the apoſtolic ornaments.[l]

In Canterbury, he founded two monaſteries of the benedictine order, one of which, ſituated cloſe to his palace, he dedicated to our Saviour Chriſt, in which he built his cathedral church, and fixed the patriarchal chair of his archbiſhopric in it; the other, ſituated at a ſmall diſtance further eaſtward, but without the walls of the city, he dedicated to the apoſtles St. Peter and St. Paul, which was afterwards known by the name of St. Auguſtine's abbey, as a place of ſepulture for the king and his ſucceſſors, kings of Kent, and for himſelf and his ſucceſſors in the ſee of Canterbury. In the year 604, Auguſtine ordained Mellitus and Juſtus, biſhops, the latter to the ſee of Rocheſter, where he had prevailed on king Ethelbert to found a cathedral church, the former to that of London, where the king had founded another like church, in order to convert the Eaſt Saxons to the Chriſtian faith.

When he perceived his end to draw near, he prudently ordained a ſucceſſor in his ſee, leſt upon his death a vacancy ſhould be a detriment to his church, which as yet, from its infant ſtate, was but weak, and therefore the more eaſy to be ſhaken.[m]

Writers differ much as to the year of Auguſtine's death, ſome ſtating it to have happened as early as 604, and others as late as 613,[n] though the year 605 ſeems to

See Thorn, col. 1761.

[m] Bede, lib. ii. c. 4. Higden, p. 227. Gervas, col. 1632.

[n] Matthew Weſtminſter ſays, anno 608. Polydore Virgil, anno 611. Somner ſays the ſame, which agrees with Malmſbury,

to have been that in general adopted. He was buried within the monaſtery of St. Peter and St. Paul, before mentioned, without the walls of the city.°

Auguſtine is repreſented to have been as one of ſtature exceeding tall, and of a very graceful appearance, and is ſaid to have been rather religious than learned.

bury, and that he ſat fifteen years. Gervas ſays, ſixteen years; but Battely places it in 604. Weever ſays, he died on May 26, in the thirteenth year after his arrival in England, on which day, when he was canonized after his death, the day of his tranſlation was kept. Thorn, in his Chronicle, col. 1765, tells us, many have been in an error concerning Auguſtine's death, making the year of it to have been 613, the cauſe of which was a falſe writing in ſome of the Chronicles, in which it is ſaid that he ſat ſixteen years; but that this could not be, for in the year 596, he was ſent into England; in the following year, he was ordained archbiſhop. In 603, he receîved the pall, and in 605 died.

° Thorn, col. 1765, ſays, he was buried without the church there, which was not then finiſhed, nor even dedicated; but that as ſoon as it was, his body was brought in and buried in the north portico of the church, with becoming honour, by his ſucceſſor Laurence; long after which in the year 1091, it was removed into the new church began by abbot Scotland, and then juſt finiſhed. After which, in the year 1221, John de Mariſco, the prior of this monaſtery, with the reſt of his convent, being deſirous of knowing the identical place where the body of this archbiſhop, their patron, was depoſited, cauſed a wall to be broken near St. Auguſtine's altar, where they found a tomb of ſtone, ſealed and cloſe ſhut up with iron and lead, having this inſcription:—

Inclitus Anglorum preſul pius & decus altum
Hic AUGUSTINUS *requieſcit corpore ſanctus.*

And in the year 1300, his body was again moved with ſeveral of his ſucceſſors, and was placed by the care of Thomas Fyndon, the abbot, near the high altar, in a ſumptuous monument, and the former inſcription put upon it, with theſe two additional lines.—

Ad tumulum laudis patris almi ductus amore
Abbas hunc tumulum THOMAS *dictavit honore.*

See Weever, p. 44.

Godſeline,

Godſeline, who was firſt a monk of St. Bertin's, in St. Omer's, and afterwards of St. Auguſtine's, in Canterbury, and wrote the life of St. Auguſtine, ſaſs, that the croſs which Auguſtine, on his coming into England, had in his hands, was remaining in his time in this monaſtery, with this inſcription, *Crux Auguſtini*; and that there was there too another croſs, made of porphry marble, ornamented with ſmall plates of ſilver; and there were ſome who aſſerted, that this too had been likewiſe the croſs of St. Auguſtine.[p]

As to the chronology of the archbiſhops, it cannot be more properly mentioned, than in this place, that great is the difference of writers relating to it, and Mr. Battely differs very widely from almoſt all the reſt of them; but he tells us, in his *Cantuaria Sacra*, pt. ii. p. 65, that he has followed that moſt accurate writer, Mr. Wharton, whoſe authority may be relied on with more aſſurance, than that of Mr. Somner; for that the former was an author, who had, as he deſerved, the general reputation of exactneſs and faithfulneſs in his writings; and his particular diſſertation concerning the true ſucceſſion of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, was diligently and judiciouſly compiled. Dr. Burnet had indeed been pleaſed to charge the two volumes of his Hiſtorical Collections, called *Anglia Sacra*, (in the firſt of which is the above diſſertation) with being exceedingly faulty, but without any particular inſtance being mentioned by him. However, being thus warned, he, Mr. Battely, had not ventured to take his chronological account of the archbiſhops upon truſt, but had carefully examined it, with a full purpoſe to have corrected the errors, if he had found any ſuch in it; and

[p] The life of St. Auguſtine, beſide that written among the other archbiſhops, in the Antiq. Brit. Eccleſ. is added, more at large at the end of that book, in the edition of it publiſhed by Dr. Drake, 1729. It is in the Biographia Britannica, vol. i. p. 192; and in the Britania Sancta, by Dr. Butler. See Leland's Coll. vol. iv. p. 8.

that

that he had confirmed the chronology of ſome of the archbiſhops, from the regiſters of this church, the Saxon chronicle, Bede, and other writers.

2. LAURENCE, who had been nominated by Auguſtine, before his death, as his ſucceſſor, became accordingly the next archbiſhop of this ſee,[q] and made uſe of one of thoſe palls which pope Gregory had ſent to his predeceſſor, of which there were two then left,[r] and trod in the footſteps of his predeceſſor. As he ſucceeded him in the patriarchal chair, ſo he did in his labours of propagating the Chriſtian faith, even to the remoteſt part of Britain,[s] to the Northern Scots, and to the Iriſh likewiſe. In his time king Ethelbert died, whoſe ſon and ſucceſſor king Eadbald, in the beginning of his reign, being a Pagan, became an avowed enemy and perſecutor of the Chriſtians and their religion.

In the year 613, archbiſhop Laurence returning from the converſion of the Iriſh and Scots, conſecrated the church of this monaſtery, in the preſence of king Ethelbert and a large multitude of people, and then removed the body of Auguſtine into the north portico of it; but thoſe of Letard and Bertha, which had been buried without the church, on account of its not being conſecrated at the time of their deaths, he buried in the portico of St. Martin, where likewiſe the remains of king Ethelbert, who died three years afterwards, were depoſited near to his queen.[t] But Eadbald at laſt being convinced of his errors, renounced them, and being converted to the Chriſtian faith, was baptized by archbiſhop Laurence, and founded a church within this monaſtery, to the honour of the Mother of God; and was beſides, a good benefactor to it.[u] Having ſat in

[q] Bede, l. ii. c. 4.
[r] Gervas, col. 1632.
[s] Bromton, col. 737.
[t] Thorn, col. 1767.
[u] See Thorn, col. 1768.

this

this ſee for five years, he died on Feb. 3, in 619,[w] and was buried in the monaſtery of St. Peter and St. Paul, near his predeceſſor.[x]

Weever ſays, he wrote a learned book on the Obſervation of Eaſter, and Exhortative Epiſtles to the biſhops and abbots of the Scottiſh, Iriſh and Britiſh churches.

3. MELLITUS, who has been already mentioned before, ſucceeded him in the patriarchal chair. He was one of Auguſtine's companions, who came over into Britain with him, and was afterwards made by him biſhop of London, where he made himſelf eminent by his converſion of the Eaſt Saxons, and of Sebert their king to Chriſtianity; but on the death of Sebert, and his three ſons, who ſucceeded to his kingdom, becoming Pagans again, Mellitus was driven from his biſhopric, and retired firſt into Kent, and then into France;[y] from whence, however, he returned into England in leſs than a year, upon the invitation of king Eadbald, who yet could by no means obtain permiſſion for him to return to his dioceſe, ſo that he continued at Canterbury, being entertained by archbiſhop Laurence, to the time of his being conſtituted archbiſhop himſelf.

The pall which he made uſe of, was the third and laſt of thoſe which pope Gregory had ſent over to his predeceſſor Auguſtine. Having ſat in this ſee for the ſpace of five years, diſcharging his office with great

[w] Chron. Tab. col. 2229. Gervas, col. 1633. Bromton, col. 739, ſays, he ſat ſixteen years, and died in the time of king Ethelbald. Mr. Somner ſays, in 616. His life is written in Brit. Sancta, vol. i. p. 96.

[x] Weever, p. 46, who ſays, this epitaph was compoſed for him:—

Hic ſacra LAURENTI *ſunt ſigna tui monumenti,*
Tu quoq; jucundus pater, antiſteſq; ſecundus
Pro populo Chriſti ſcapulas dorſumq; dediſti
Artubus huc laceris multa vibici mederis.

[y] Higden, p. 228. Bromton, col. 735, &c.

care,

care, piety and integrity, he died on April 24, 624, of the gout,[z] and was buried with his predeceſſors in the monaſtery of St. Peter and St. Paul, without the walls of Canterbury.[a] Bede gives him the character of being infirm in body, being afflicted with the gout, but ſtrong in mind, that his birth was noble, but the greatneſs of his mind ſtill more ſo.[b]

4. Justus ſucceeded him as archbiſhop; he was a Roman born, and a monk of the order of St. Benedict, before he was ſent into England by pope Gregory, which was in the year 601, that he might aſſiſt Auguſtine in replanting Chriſtianity throughout Britain; his diligence and ſucceſs in which, were equally wonderful. He was firſt conſtituted biſhop of Rocheſter, and thence tranſlated to this ſee, and as a confirmation of his metropolitical dignity and authority, pope Boniface V. ſent him the pall, being the firſt ſince thoſe tranſmitted to Auguſtine, as mentioned before, and afterwards in an anſwer to a letter from Juſtus, for the purpoſe, more ſtrictly confirmed the primacy of this church to him.[c] Archbiſhop Juſtus afterwards conſecrated Romanus, biſhop of Rocheſter, and Paulinus, whom he ſent to York; he died in the year 627,[d]

[z] Chron. Saxon. Thorn, col. 1768; and Battely, Chron. Sci Aug. col. 2229, ſays, anno 625. Gervas, col. 1632.

[a] Weever, p. 46, 47, ſays, he was an abbot at Rome, and died on April 24; and that this epitaph was engraved on his tomb:—

Summus Pontificum flos tertius & mel apricum
Hac titulis clara redoles Mellite ſub arca
Laudibus eternis te predicat urbs Dorovernis
Cui ſimul ardenti reſtas virtute ſoteuti.

[b] Hiſt. Eccleſ. lib. ii. c. 7. Higden, p. 228.

[c] See this letter before, in which he is highly commended, both for his virtue and learning.

[d] See Battely, p. 66. His life is written in Brit. Sancta, vol. ii. p. 263.

and

and was buried in the ſame monaſtery of St. Peter and St. Paul, with his predeceſſors.[e]

5. HONORIUS was next made archbiſhop, after the ſee had continued vacant about eighteen months. He was a Roman by birth, and had been a diſciple of pope Gregory the great, and was a venerable and learned man; he was confirmed at Rome, and afterwards received the pall from the pope[f] with a letter, in which was a confirmation of the primacy to him; on his return he was conſecrated at Lincoln, by Paulinus, archbiſhop of York.[g] He is ſaid by ſome, to have divided his province into pariſhes in 636, that he might with more eaſe appoint miniſters to particular congregations,[h] though Mr. Selden and others judge otherwiſe, and that he only divided his province into biſhoprics or dioceſes, of which he eſtabliſhed ſome new ones in it, and that the diviſion of it into pariſhes, may, more probably be attributed to archbiſhop Theodore his next ſucceſſor but one. He ſat in this chair twenty-ſix years, promoting the cauſe of religion, and lived to the end of September, anno 654;[i] he was, as his prede-

[e] Chron. Saxon. Thorn, col. 1768, ſays, he died in 635; and Chron. Sci Aug. col. 2229, 4 id. November that year. Gervas, col. 1634, ſays, he ſat three years. Somner, p 117, that he ſat ten years, and died in 634, as does Weever, p. 47, and that he was buried near his predeceſſor, with this epitaph:

Iſtud habet buſtum meritis cognomine JUSTUM,
Quarto jure datus cui ceſſit pontificatus,
Pro meritis juſti ſancta gravitate venuſti;
Gratia divinam divina dat his medicinam.

[f] Gervas, col. 1634, ſays, pope Honorius ſent two palls, one for Honorius, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the other for Paulinus, archbiſhop of York.

[g] See Bede, l. ii. c. 18.

[h] Antiq. Brit. Eccl. Battely, pt. ii. p. 117.

[i] Chron. Saxon. Battely, p. 66. Mr. Somner, p. 117, ſays, that he ſat almoſt twenty years, and died in 653. Thorn, Sept. 30, that year, col. 1769. Chron. Sci Aug. col. 2231. Gervas, col. 1635, ſays, he died 11 id. October, in the 19th year of his rule.

ceſſors had been, buried in the monaſtery of St. Peter and St. Paul, without the gates of the city. He is ſaid by Capgrave to have been canonized after his death.[k]

6. DEUSDEDIT, or *Adeodatus*, for I find him called by both theſe names, which were given him at his conſecration, his own original name having been *Frithona*, ſucceeded next as archbiſhop, being the firſt native of this land promoted to this ſee, which was after a vacancy of eighteen months;[l] he was conſecrated by Ithamar, biſhop of Rocheſter, at Canterbury, and received the pall from the pope. He was a man of good learning, and eminent for his holineſs of life, qualities which recommended him for the government of this church, in which he acquitted himſelf faithfully till the day of his death, which is ſaid to have been on July 14, in the year 664,[m] and was buried, as all his predeceſſors were, in the church porch of the monaſtery of St. Peter and St. Paul.[n] He is ſaid by Capgrave to have been canonized after his death. Pitſeus ſays, he wrote memoirs of the lives and actions of his predeceſſors.

[k] Weever, p. 47, ſays, that Honorius ſat about twenty years, and died on February 28, anno 653, for whom this epitaph was engraved.—

Quintus honor memori verſu memoraris HONORI
Digna ſepultura, quam non tenet ulla litura
Ardet in obſcuro trea lux vibramine puro
Hoc ſcelus omne premit, fugat umbras, nubila demit.

[l] Gervas, col. 1636. Higden, p. 243, ſays, that Brithwold was the firſt archbiſhop, who was an Engliſhman, all before him being Romans; but this archbiſhop's original name contradicts this.

[m] Battely, p. 66. Weever, and Chronol. Sci Aug. Gervas ſays, he ſat ten years, col. 1636.

[n] Weever has given him this epitaph.—

Alme DEUS DEDIT *cui ſexta vacatio cedit,*
Signas hunc lapidem lapide ſignatus eodem
Prodit ab hac urna virtute ſalus diuturna
Qua melioratur quicuncq; dolore gravatur.

After

After his death, one Wighard, who was an Engliſh-man, was ſent with a recommendation from the kings of Kent and Northumberland, to pope Vitellianus to Rome; but the peſtilence raging there at that time, he died with moſt of his attendants, of it, upon which the pope appointed Adrian, abbot of Thiridanum, near Naples, an African by birth, to be archbiſhop in his room, but he would not be perſuaded to undertake the charge of it, but after ſome delay on the pope's ſtrong importunity, recommended Theodore to it, whom the pope approved of, on condition that Adrian, afterwards made abbot of St. Auguſtine's, in Canterbury, would accompany him unto England, to aſſiſt him in his office, and for fear, leſt being a Greek, Theodore being born at Tharſus, in Cicilia, ſhould introduce any Aſiatic ceremonies or uſages.

7. THEODORE being thus appointed archbiſhop, after a vacancy of the ſee for four years, was conſecrated in 668, at Rome, being then aged 66 years; whence he ſet off for England with Adrian, but was a year and an half before he arrived, though without his companion, who was detained ſome time longer. He was a man of courage, good ſenſe, and of ſingular learning, being eminently ſkilled in the Latin and Greek tongues, as well as in the cuſtoms of both thoſe churches.

He is ſaid to have been the firſt, who, properly ſpeaking, exerciſed the authority and power of an archbiſhop here,[o] to whom the whole biſhops and clergy of Britain conſented to ſubmit, for he extended his juriſdiction even on the other ſide of the river Humber, and being intruſted with a legantine power over England, Scotland and Ireland, he viſited all places, depoſed and ordained biſhops at his pleaſure, and reformed and corrected whatever appeared to him amiſs.[p]

[o] Bede. Higden, p. 236. [p] Bede, lib. iv. c. 2. Battely, pt. ii. p. 134. Thorn, col. 1768, &c.

He introduced ſeveral new doctrines and practices into the church; one of the moſt important of which, was, that of auricular confeſſion, as neceſſary to abſolution. By his influence, all the Engliſh churches were united and brought to a perfect uniformity in diſcipline and worſhip; biſhoprics, too large, were divided, and many new ones erected, great men were encouraged to build pariſh churches, by declaring them and their ſucceſſors patrons of thoſe churches; a regular proviſion was made for the clergy in all the kingdoms of the heptarchy, by the impoſition of a certain tax on every village, from which the moſt obſcure ones were not exempted; by theſe and other wiſe regulations, introduced by this prelate, one of the greateſt men that ever filled this patriarchal chair, the church of England became a regular compact body, furniſhed with a competent number of biſhops and inferior clergy under their metropolitan, the archbiſhop of this ſee.

He held three councils; one at Hartford in 674, a ſecond at Hatfield in 680, and another at Twiford, in Northumberland, in 684, and at the ſecond of them, at the king of Mercia's requeſt, he divided his kingdom into five provinces or biſhoprics,[q] and he is ſaid by ſome, to have firſt divided his province into diſtinct pariſhes, though as has been mentioned before, this is attributed by others to his predeceſſor next but one, archbiſhop Honorius. He was a great promoter of learning, and ſo liberal a patron of learned men, that whoever wiſhed to be inſtructed in divinity, had immediately maſters to teach them. He founded a ſchool at Canterbury, of which mention has been made before, and the method of ſinging in churches, which before was only known in Kent, was by his means ſpread, and began to be learned in all the churches of

[q] Cheſter, Worceſter, Lichfield, Leiceſter, and Hereford. See Flor. Vigorn. p. 559. Bede, lib. iii. c. 7, lib. iv. c. 6 and 12, and lib. v. c. 19.

England,

England,[r] and it was chiefly by his endeavours that learning ſo flouriſhed in this iſland, that from a nurſery it became a peculiar ſeminary of philoſophy.

He brought over with him a large library of Latin and Greek books, the names of ſome of which, as well as the acts of his pontificate, which were conſiderable, are recorded in the antiquities of the Britiſh church, by archbiſhop Parker.[s] Having ſat in this ſee for near twenty-one years, which are recorded as being moſt happy ones to the Engliſh nation,[t] he died on Sept. 19, in 690, very aged and infirm, being 88 years old, and was buried in the church of the monaſtery of St. Peter and St. Paul, afterwards called St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, and not in the porch of it, which was full, all his predeceſſors, ſix in number, having been buried there.[u] He is ſaid by Capgrave to have been canonized after his death. Pitſeus ſays, he wrote a book of the biſhops of Canterbury, his predeceſſors, and among the Harleian manuſcripts, No. 438-2, is one written by him called *Liber Pænitentialis*.[w]

[r] See Gervas, col. 1638, 1639.

[s] Among theſe are ſaid to have been a fine Greek pſalter, ſeveral Greek homilies, and the works of Homer, which Lambarde, p. 316, ſays, was ſhewed to him very fairly written on thick paper, with the name of Theodorus prefixed. The Homer is alſo mentioned by biſhop Godwin.

[t] Gervas, col. 1637, 1640. Malmſbury, lib. i. p. 11. Battely, pt. ii p 66 Higden, p. 238. Thorn, col. 1770.

[u] This porch in the old church, was where afterwards was the chapel of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, in the middle of which was an altar, dedicated to St. Gregory, as Bede relates it, lib. iii. c. 3. Thorn, col. 1765. Weever, p. 48, ſays, theſe verſes were written on the wall in the church, to the memory of him and his ſix predeceſſors:—

Septem ſunt Anglia primates & protopatres
Septem rectores, ſeptem cœloq; friones
Septem ciſternæ vitæ, ſeptemq; lucernæ
Et ſeptem palmæ regni, ſeptemq; coronæ
Septem ſunt ſtellæ quas hæc tenet area cœli.

[w] It was publiſhed at Paris, with John Petit's Notes, anno 1677, with ſome other things added to it.

8. BRITHWALD was the next archbiſhop, being the ſecond Engliſhman preferred to it. He had been firſt a monk and then abbot of Glaſtonbury, where having preſided for ten years, he quitted it for the abbotſhip of Reculver, whence he waa advanced to this patriarchal chair on July 1, 692, and was conſecrated the next year[x] by Bregwine, or Godwine, metropolitan of Wales.[y] He had been trained up in the knowledge of the holy ſcriptures, and in the exerciſe of ſtrict eccleſiaſtical diſcipline; he is ſaid to have done many things for the good of his church.[z] He held a ſynod at Cliff, and another at Bacanceld in 694,[a] and in 697 another council at Berkhampſtede, and ſix years afterwards he held another with Alfred, king of Northumberland, in that prince's dominions, at a place called Oneſtufield, or Oſterfield, in which Wlfred, biſhop of York, was again depoſed.

The Saxon chronicle ſays, that he cauſed written charters to be made, to confirm to the church of Canterbury and other religious houſes, their lands, donations and privileges; and Spelman and Caſaubon agree with Somner, that the monaſteries in Canterbury, had no written charters nor muniments before this.

In a charter of king Wightred, this archbiſhop is ſtiled *Primas Totius Britannie*, which title Birchington ſays, was firſt given to him by pope Sergius. No archbiſhop continued ſo long in this ſee as he did, either before or ſince his time, for he ſat in this patriarchal chair thirty-one years and an half, and dying on the 27th of June, anno 731, worn out with old

[x] Chron. Sax. Malmſbury, p. 354. De geſtis Pontif. de Antiq. Glaſton. Eccl. p. 308. Godwin, p. 6. Ang. Sacra, vol. i. p. 94. Willis, vol. i. p. 100, ſays, he was ſon of Merciline Penda, king of Mercia.

[y] *Givallorum Metropolitanus.* Thorn, col. 1771, writes it *Gallorum.*

[z] Gervas, col. 1640.

[a] Thorn, col. 2208.

age,

age, he was buried near his predeceſſor in the ſame monaſtery.[b]

9. TATWYN, born in the province of Mercia, being a prieſt in the monaſtery of Brodun, or Bredun, in Mercia,[c] ſucceeded him as archbiſhop in June 731,[d] and was conſecrated the ſame month in his own church, by the biſhops of Wincheſter, London, Lichfield and Rocheſter, and afterwards received the pall.[e] He is much commended for his love of religion, and his ſkill in the holy ſcriptures;[f] having ſat in this ſee for the ſpace of three years; he died on July 30, anno 734,[g] and was buried with his predeceſſors in the church of the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine.[h]

10. NOTHELM ſucceeded him as archbiſhop. He was a prieſt, or according to Thorn, arch-prieſt of the

[b] Bromton, col. 732, ſays, he ſat thirty-ſeven years. Gervas, col. 1640, thirty-ſeven years, and ſix months. Simon, Durham, col. 98, ſays, he died January 28, 732, and that he ſat thirty-ſeven years, ſix months, and fourteen days. Battely's Somner, p. 117, pt. ii. p. 66; and Thorn, col. 1771. Weever, p. 48, ſays, he died on January 9, that year, and that this epitaph was framed and engraved on his monument:—

Stat ſua laus feretro BRITHWALDUS, *ſtat ſua metro*
Sed minus eſt metri laus omnis laude feretri
Laude frequentandus, pater hic eſt glorificandus
Si prece flectatur dat ei qui danda precatur.

[c] See the ſame writers above-mentioned.
[d] Chron. Sci Aug. col. 2235.
[e] Simon Durham, col. 100. [f] Bromton, col. 774.
[g] Chron. Saxon. Bromton, col. 742. Gervas, col. 1640. Chron. Sci Aug. col. 2235. See Somner and Battely, p. 117 and 66.
[h] Thorn, col. 1772; and Weever, p. 49, ſays, he died on the laſt day of July, anno 735, to whoſe memory this epitaph was engraved on his ſtone coffin;—

Pontificis glebe TATWINI *Cantia prebe*
Thura, decus, laudes, & cujus dogmate gaudes
Hujus doctrina caruiſti mente ferina
Et per eum Chriſti portare jugum didiciſti.

church of St. Paul, in London;[i] he was conſecrated archbiſhop in 735, and received the pall from the pope,[k] and dying on 17th October, in the year 741, was buried by his predeceſſors in the church of St. Auguſtine's abbey.[l]

11. CUTHBERT was his ſucceſſor, who was tranſlated from the ſee of Hereford, about the year 741, and afterwards received the pall from the pope at Rome. He was deſcended of an illuſtrious family, a man of ſevere manners, and made up of goodneſs

[i] Decem. Script col. 1772. The author of the Antiquities of the Britiſh church, in his Life of Nothelm; and the editor of the Decem. Scriptores, in the index, Verbum Nothelmus, do by a miſtake add, that he was likewiſe biſhop of London, which was the place of his nativity. Bromton writes, that Nothelm, of London, ſucceeded Tatwine in the ſee of Canterbury, without mentioning his being a prieſt of the church of London, as other hiſtorians do. Hence, to ſupply ſuch an omiſſion, they ſtile him biſhop of London, which ſeems to be the ground of this miſtake; for it is certain that Ingwald was at that time biſhop of London, being one of thoſe who conſecrated Tatwine, as is agreed on by all the above writers, and that he continued biſhop there to the year 745, is very probably aſſerted. See Battely, pt. ii. p. 66. Higden ſtiles him Londinenſis Præſul, p. 248.

[k] Gervas, col. 1640. Thorn, col. 1772, ſays, he died in 736, and that he ſat three years in the ſee. Somner and Battely, p. 117 and 66. Chron. Sci Aug. col. 2235, ſays, he died in 740. Simon Durham, anno 739, col. 100.

[l] Weever, p. 49, ſays, he was a great lover of venerable antiquity, and one to whom Bede acknowledges himſelf, in his epiſtle to king Ceonulph, much beholden for information to his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and ſays, that he died on Oct. 17, 740, and that his epitaph was as follows:—

Hac ſcrobe NOTHELMUS *jacet Archiepiſcopus almus*
Cujus vita bono non eſt indigna patrono.
Cunctis iſte bonus par in bonitate patronus
Protegit hic juſtos vigili munimine cuſtos.

Pitſeus ſays, he wrote two books of the Life of St. Auguſtine, one of his miracles, one of the tranſlation of him and his companions, one of homilies, and one of epiſtles to Bede and Alcuinus.

itſelf;

itſelf;[m] five years after his tranſlation to this ſee, that is, in 747, by the council of Boniface, biſhop of Mentz, he held a ſynod of the Engliſh biſhops at Cliff, near Rocheſter,[n] to regulate the monks and to reform the irregularities with which the church of England was at that time overſpread,[o] Ethelbald, king of Mercia, with his nobles, being then preſent and conſenting to it;[p] the conſtitutions of which may be ſeen in the Britiſh Councils and other books. He was the firſt who obtained the privilege of having church-yards to the churches in this kingdom, within the walls of towns and cities, for the purpoſe of burying in them;[q] for it was a law among the Romans, borrowed of the Grecians, and inſerted into their twelve tables, that none ſhould be buried or burned within any town, ſo that all were buried either in the fields, along the highway-ſide (to put paſſengers in mind of their mortality) or at the top, or the feet of mountains; and this kind of interment, by general cuſtom, was uſed both by Jews and Gentiles, as may be found illuſtrated at large by Weever in his Funeral Monuments.[r] Hence it was, that Auguſtine had procured the ground on part of which he afterwards erected his abbey, lying without the city walls, for a place of ſepulture for all the ſucceeding archbiſhops of this ſee.

Having obtained this general privilege, he procured in 743, that which rendered him moſt gracious and

[m] Eadmer in vita Bregwini.

[n] Cloveſhoe. Thorn, col. 2209. Langhorn cites Spelman's Councils and ſome manuſcripts, to prove that there was before this, a council held by this archbiſhop and king Ethelbald at this place in 742. It is mentioned likewiſe in the Saxon Chronicle. A third council was likewiſe held by this archbiſhop in 756, but the name of the place where, is loſt. See Spelman, vol. i. p. 289.

[o] Malmeſb. Antiq. Britan. [p] Thorn, col. 1772.

[q] Dugdale's Monaſticon, vol. i. p. 2.

[r] Battely's Somner, p. 118, pt. ii. p. 66. Gervas, col. 1641. Thorn, col. 2210. Chron Tab. col. 2235.

dear

dear to this convent, which was a licence from Eadbert, king of Kent, and from the pope likewiſe, that the bodies of the archbiſhops which before had been buried at St. Auguſtine's, ſhould in future be buried within his monaſtery of Chriſt-church; for which purpoſe he erected, near the eaſt end of the cathedral, a church or chapel, which he dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, and ordained, that it ſhould be the burial-place for the future archbiſhops, and dying 7 kal. Nov. in 758, his funeral was accordingly ſolemnized in it.[s] He is ſaid to have borne for his arms, *Argent, on a feſs, gules, three croſs-croſlets, fitchee of the firſt.*

12. BREGWYN ſucceeded him[t] on the feaſt of St. Michael, next year.[u] He was a native of Saxony, though educated in England, and is recorded to have been a man much devoted to piety and religion; he was conſecrated and received his pall from the pope

[s] Gervas, col. 1641, who highly commends him for it.—Thorn, col. 1773, who abuſes him with much virulence for this act of treachery, as he terms it, to the mother church of St. Auguſtine. He tells us, that the archbiſhop finding his end approaching, occaſioned through grief at what he had done, called his family and the monks of his convent about him, and bound them by an oath not to divulge his ſickneſs or death, till his body ſhould have been buried for ſome days, which they ſtrictly complied with; and this being done, on the third day afterwards, the bells were rung and his death was openly divulged, on which the abbot of St. Auguſtine's went with his monks to fetch the body according to coſtom, but finding the archbiſhop to be already buried, and that the antient cuſtom of burial had been changed by royal authority, the abbot returned back much vexed at his diſappointment. After the church or chapel of St. John had been burnt down, his body was removed, and depoſited in the upper north wing of the cathedral, near the altar of St. Stephen, on the right ſide.

[t] R. de Diceto, col. 444, calls him Breowin. Bromton, col. 742, Lyzegwin. His life is written by Eadmer, and epitomized by John of Tinmouth, though publiſhed under the name of Oſbern. Ang. Sacr. pt. ii. p. 184; and it is in the Brit. Sanct. vol. ii. p. 98.

[u] See Gervas, col. 642.

in

in 759, and dying on Auguſt 25, 762, was buried within this monaſtery, near his predeceſſor, in the new chapel erected by him, and, as is ſaid, with the ſame precipitation.[w]

13. LAMBERT, called by others, Janbert, being abbot of the neighbouring monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, was promoted to this ſee in 762, on the feaſt of the Purification, was conſecrated next year,[x] and received his pall from the pope. Whilſt abbot, he came twice to this convent of Chriſt-church, to demand the corpſe, firſt of Cuthbert, then of Bregwyn, to be delivered to him, in order for their interment in the church of his monaſtery, according to uſual cuſtom; the latter time he came attended with armed men, reſolving to take the corpſe of Bregwyn by force, in caſe his demand was not complied with; but the monks fearing this might be the caſe, had ſecured it ſafe under ground before he came for it, ſo he returned without ſucceſs; upon which the convent of St. Auguſtine made their appeal to the court of Rome, and proſecuted the cauſe with the utmoſt rigour. To ſilence this diſpute, the monks of Chriſt-church elected Lambert for their archbiſhop, and their adverſaries, out of reſpect to him, ceaſed to give them any further trouble.[y] In his time, king Offa having taken great diſpleaſure at the inhabitants of Canterbury, it was the occaſion of continual troubles to him, for that king erected a new archbiſhopric at Lichfield, and obtained of the pope authority for Eadluph, biſhop there, to add as a province to it, the dioceſes of Worceſter, Leiceſter, Sidnaceſter, Hereford, Helmham, and Dunwich, ſo that there was left to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for his

[w] Battely's Somner, p. 119, pt. ii. p. 67. Thorn, col. 2216. Chron. Tab. 2235. After this new chapel had been burnt down, his body was removed, and depoſited in the upper ſouth wing of the cathedral, near the altar of St. Gregory, where it was afterwards inſhrined.

[x] Gervas, col. 1642. [y] Thorn, col. 1773.

province,

province, only thoſe of London, Wincheſter, Rocheſter, and Sherborne.[z] On his death on Auguſt 12, 790,[a] he diſappointed the monks of Chriſt church very much, for perceiving his end approach, he took care by his own expreſs will and deſire, to be buried in St. Auguſtine's,[b] where he was very honourably interred, with much pomp, in the chapter-houſe.[c]

14. ATHELARD was elected to this archbiſhopric in the ſame year that his predeceſſor died. He was a learned, pious and good man, and is ſaid to have had great ablities; he had been firſt abbot of Malmeſbury, then biſhop of Wincheſter, and thence promoted to this ſee, being conſecrated in 793,[d] and receiving his pall from the pope at Rome; by his means king Offa became a good benefactor to this church,[e] after whoſe death

[z] Higden, p. 250, ſays, Offa deprived Lambert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, of the dignity of his primacy, which he placed at Lichfield, ſo long as he lived, with the conſent of pope Adrian.

[a] Thorn, col. 1774; and Chronol. Sci Aug. col. 2237, ſay, he died in 789, Prid. id. Aug. Sax. Chron. and Florence of Worceſter, anno 790. Hoveden and Chron. Mailros, anno 791. Weever, p. 50, ſays, he ſat as archbiſhop 27 years, and died æt. 94.

[b] Gervas, col. 1642. ſays, when he ſaw his end draw near, deſirous of changing the regulations of his predeceſſors, he ordered that whilſt alive he ſhould be carried to the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, that when dead he might be buried there; which was done.

[c] See Thorn, col. 2210. Battely's Somner, p. 119, pt. ii. p. 67. Weever, p. 49, ſays, he died on Auguſt 12, aged 94, that year, having ordered his body to be entombed in the chapter houſe above-mentioned, and this epitaph was engraven to his memory:—

Gemma ſacerdotum decus a tellure remotum
Clauditur hac foſſa JAINBURTUS *pulvis & oſſa*
Sub hac mole cinis ſed laus tua neſcia finis
Incola nunc celi populo ſuccurre fideli.

[d] See Chron. Saxon.

[e] King Offa's charter, ſays Somner, p. 119, (it is printed in his appendix, p. 41) is dated in the year DCCXC, and the 38th of

death he prevailed with his ſucceſſor king Ceonulph and pope Leo III. to aboliſh the above-mentioned new archbiſhopric of Lichfield, and reduce the whole into its former ſtate.[f] In the year 798, he held a great council at Baccancelde, in which he preſided, king Ceolnulf with ſeveral biſhops and abbots being preſent at it, and another next year at Cloveſho, in the preſence of the ſame king.[g] The obituary records his having recovered ſeveral alienated lands to his church. Having ſat thirteen years, he died in 803,[h] and was buried, by his own particular order, in his own monaſtery of Chriſt-church, in the new church or chapel of St. John Baptiſt.[i]

15. WLFRED from the ſtalls of the monks, or rather from the archidiaconal dignity, was advanced

of his reign; if it be authentic, and may be credited, as he ſaw not why to queſtion it, it diſcovers an error in the computation and account which the current of our hiſtorians and chronologiſts make, both of the beginning of king Offa's reign and this archbiſhop's government.

[f] Gervas, col. 1642. Battely's Somner, p. 119.

[g] Thorn, col. 2211. Gervas, 1642. In this year, anno 799, he is ſaid to have gone to Rome; but Langhorn ſays, he held a council at Cliff this year. In 800, he held another at Beccancelde. See Spelman's Councils, vol. i. p. 318; and in 803, he is ſaid to have called another council at Cloveſhoe, when king Kenulf and twelve other biſhops were preſent, and where it was determined that the metropolitical chair ſhould be fixed at Canterbury, and the new archbiſhopric of Lichfield aboliſhed.

[h] Florence of Worceſter, and the Saxon Chron. anno 803. Annals of St. Auguſtine, anno 802. Chron. Mailros, and Matthew Weſtminſter, anno 805; and Henry Hunt, anno 804. By the gift of the village of Bourne to this church, if not ſpurious, he muſt have been living anno 805. Hoveden places his death ſo late as anno 806, which agrees with the obituary of this church.

[i] See Bromton, col. 742. Gervas, col. 1642. Thorn, col. 1774. Anglia Sacra, pt. i. p. 53. Battely, p 67, whence after the fire of it, his remains were removed, and placed at the altar of St. Stephen, in the upper north croſs wing on the left ſide of it.

to

to the archiepiſcopal throne in the year 803, and was conſecrated by the pope, and received the pall from him at Rome, next year. The compiler of the antiquities of the Britiſh church, and biſhop Godwyn, have recorded, that this archbiſhop, (who kept poſſeſſion of this ſee a good number of years, viz. about 28) did nothing worthy of remembrance;[k] but if they had regarded the records and evidences of the antient benefactions to this church, they would have ſeen that thoſe of this archbiſhop by far exceeded in number and greatneſs, the benefactions of any one of his predeceſſors. This appears in the inſtrument of donations, publiſhed in Mr. Somner's appendix,[l] and yet more fully in the evidences of Chriſt-church, printed at the end of Thorn's Chronicle, in the *Decem. Scriptores*,[m] and in the obituaries of the archbiſhops.[n] In theſe they would have learned that he not only bought lands and gave them to the church, but procured others from the king, and recovered ſome which had been taken from the church; indeed his particular benefactions amount to twenty-nine in number. This agrees well with the character which Gervas gives of him, of being a moſt prudent man, acting at all times with courage and reſolution, ſtoutly aſſerting the rights of his church, and ever conſulting the good of it.[o] In the year 816, he held a council at Cealc-hythe,[p] and in 821, he preſided with Beornulph, king of Mercia, at a ſynodal council, held at Cloveſho.[q] In his time the monks of this church died, all but five.[r] Arch-

[k] Antiq. Brit. Eccl. p. 34. Godwyn de Præſulibus Angl. Ralph de Diceto, col. 448. There is a diſpute how long he ſat; Bromton, Stephen Birchington, and Gervas ſay, thirty-eight years, but others, more truly, twenty-eight.

[l] No. xxxvi. p. 36. [m] Col. 2213.

[n] Ang. Sacra, pt. i. p. 53. [o] Gervas, col. 1642.

[p] See Spelman's Councils, vol. i. p. 327.

[q] Thorn, col. 2213. Spelman's Councils, p. 332, anno 822.

[r] See Lib. Eccleſ. Cantuar.

biſhop

biſhop Wlfred died on 30th Auguſt, 829,[s] and was buried in his own church, in the church or chapel of St. John.[t]

16. FLEOLOGILD, or as others call him, *Theologild*, ſucceeded him, but continued in the ſee only for the ſpace of three months,[u] and dying in 830, he was buried in the monaſtery of Chriſt-church;[w] one, named Syred,[x] ſucceeded him, but deceaſing before he had taken full poſſeſſion of this patriarchal chair, he is not reckoned among the liſt of archbiſhops.[y]

17. CEOLNOTH was elected archbiſhop on Auguſt 27, the ſame year,[z] received his pall from the pope, and continued in this ſee upwards of thirty-eight years, all which were full of troubles and dangers, by the continual invaſions of the Danes. He brought ſecular clerks into his church to aſſiſt the five remaining monks who were left in it in archbiſhop Wlfred's time,[a] and purchaſed with his own money the village of Chatt, which he gave to the church; a great benefaction in thoſe times.[b] He died in 870, and was buried in his own monaſtery of Chriſt-church,[c] in the ſouth croſs of the nave, before the altar of St. Benedict, where his body remained after the rebuilding of it by Lanfranc.

[s] Battely, pt. ii. p. 67. Chron. Tables, col. 2239. Bromton, col. 742. Gervas, 1642.

[t] After this church or chapel was deſtroyed, the remains of the archbiſhop were removed, and laid in the upper north croſs wing, on the right hand of the altar of St. Martin.

[u] Chron. Saxon. Gervas, col. 1642.

[w] His remains were depoſited before the altar of St. Michael, in the north croſs of the nave, where they remained after the rebuilding of it by Lanfranc.

[x] He is by ſome, named Swithred.

[y] Battely's Somner, p. 119, pt. ii. p. 67.

[z] Gervas, col. 1643. [a] Liber Eccleſ. Cantuar.

[b] Anglia Sacra, pt. i. p. 53.

[c] See Gervas, col. 1643. Bromton, col. 742. Battely's Somner, p. 119.

18. ATHELRED,

18. ATHELRED, a monk of this church, ſucceeded to this archbiſhopric, with the conſent of Ethelred and Alured his brother, ſoon after the death of Ceolnoth being confirmed, and receiving the pall from the pope's hands; he continued in this ſee near eighteen years, during which, the times were full of ſtorms and perils, by the continual invaſions of the Danes. He expelled thoſe ſeculars out of his church, which his predeceſſor had brought into it, and made up the number of the monks again.[d] He is ſaid to have conſecrated two biſhops of Landaff ſucceſſively, and a biſhop of St. David's, in his own cathedral church; he reſtored five biſhoprics among the Weſt Saxons, which had been left deſtitute of their biſhops.[e] He died in 888, and was buried within the monaſtery of his own church;[f] on the death of Athelred or Eldred, as he is written by ſome, king Alfred beſtowed the archbiſhopric on Grimbald, who then lived in a monaſtic ſtate at Wincheſter, of which he was afterwards abbot; but he peremptorily refuſing to accept of it, Plegmund was, by his recommendation, made archbiſhop.[g]

19. PLEGMUND was accordingly elected archbiſhop in 890.[h] He was a native of Mercia, and having retired from the world had led a kind of hermit's life.[i] He was a man of liberal education, being one of thoſe

[d] Liber Eccleſ. Cantuar. Leland's Collect. vol. i. p. 342.

[e] Richard de Diceto. Bromton, col. 742.

[f] Battely's Somner, p. 119. His body was afterwards depoſited in the crypt, on the ſouth ſide of the altar of St. Thomas Becket.

[g] Leland's Collect. vol. i. p. 18.

[h] Matthew Weſtminſter, p. 351. R. de Diceto. col. 452. Bromton, col. 831. Gervas, 1643. Simon Durham gives him a great character, col. 131. Battely's Somner, p. 119, pt. ii. p. 67. See Higden, p. 259, 260, 266. R. de Diceto, col. 454. This church or chapel being conſumed, his remains were removed, and depoſited in the upper ſouth croſs wing at the altar of St. Gregory, and afterwards inſhrined.

[i] See Gervas, col. 1643.

learned

learned men who had been preceptor to and had inſtructed king Alfred; being elected archbiſhop, he was conſecrated and received the pall from pope Formoſus at Rome, where he purchaſed for a great ſum of money the relics of St. Blaſe, which he gave to his church. He died in 923, in a good old age, having ſat thirty-four years, and was buried in the monaſtery of his own church, in the chapel or church of St. John Baptiſt.

20. ATHELM, by ſome called *Aldhun*, biſhop of Wells, and uncle to St. Dunſtan,[k] ſucceeded him as archbiſhop, and received his pall from the pope.[l] He is ſaid by ſome, not to have been a monk as all his predeceſſors had been, though according to others he had been abbot of Glaſtonbury.[m] In 924, he crowned king Athelſtane at Kingſton.[n] He died in 925, and was buried with his predeceſſors.[o]

21. WLFELM, biſhop of Wells, was next elected to this ſee,[p] and received the pall from the pope.—He died, according to Matthew Weſtminſter, in 934,[q] or as others ſay, ſo late as 941,[r] and was buried in the

[k] W. Malmſ. de Antiq. Glaſton. Eccleſ. p. 324. He appears to have died the year after St. Dunſtan was born, which renders this rather improbable.

[l] Bromton, col. 738. Leland's Collect. vol. i. p. 214.

[m] Godwin, p. 414. Willis, vol. i. p. 101. Anglia Sacra, pt. i. p. 556.

[n] Matthew Weſtminſter, p. 363. Huntingdon, p. 354. See Bromton, col. 837.

[o] Battely's Somner, p. 119, pt. ii. p. 67. His body was afterwards depoſited in the ſouth croſs iſle of the nave, behind the altar of St. Benedict towards the right hand, where it remained after the rebuilding of it by Lanfranc.

[p] Bromton, col. 838, calls him Wlfelin, and 840, Wolfelm.

[q] Chron. Tab. col. 2241.

[r] Battely, pt. ii. p. 67. Somner, p. 119, ſays, he died in 934. In the evidences of Chriſt-church, in Decem. Script. col. 2218 et ſeq. ſome donations of this archbiſhop to that church, are recited in the years 923 and 939; one of king Athelſtan in 927; and of duke Eadulf in 940, made in the preſence of this archbiſhop.

church or chapel of St. John, within his own monaſtery.[s] He was preſent at a great ſynod held at Greateley, in which were preſent all the great and wiſe men that king Athelſtane could get together, when all thoſe laws which the king had made were confirmed.[t]

22. ODO, ſurnamed *Severus*, biſhop of Sherborne, ſucceeded him in 941, and received his pall from the pope. He was a Dane by birth, and is by ſome ſaid to have been a ſoldier before he took to the church. His parents having in vain diſſuaded him from embracing Chriſtianity, turned him out unprovided into the world; thus expoſed, he applied to Athelm, a nobleman and Chriſtian in the court of Alfred; who, pleaſed with the lad's appearance, ſent him to ſchool and educated him in the Latin and Greek tongues. Having entered into holy orders, he, by his own merits and the intereſt of his patron Athelm, paſſed rapidly through the inferior ſtations in the church, and was ordained a prieſt before the age preſcribed by the canons, and was not long after conſecrated biſhop of Sherborne; and on the death of Wlfelm, the world turned their eyes towards this pious, learned, and valiant biſhop, as the fitteſt perſon to fill this patriarchal chair, in which, though his zeal for religion ſeemed to be ſincere and fervent, yet his bold aſpiring ſpirit, no longer under any reſtraint, led him to exerciſe his power with a very high hand. On his promotion to it, that he might be received with more welcome and propriety at Canterbury, he went over to and received the monaſtic tonſure abroad, which made him the more acceptable to the monks here.[u]

[s] His body was afterwards depoſited in the ſouth croſs wing of the nave of this church built by Lanfranc, in the lower portico, before the altar of St. Benedict on the left hand.

[t] Gervas, col. 1644. Bromton, col. 845.

[u] Simon Durham, col. 230. Bromton, 863.

In

In 945 archbiſhop Odo conſecrated king Edmund at Kingſton, after whoſe murder next year, he conſecrated Eadred his brother at the ſame place, who received his crown from him; and he afterwards conſecrated there, Eadred's ſucceſſor Eadwin.[w] He was a good benefactor to his cathedral, by new making the roof of it, which had become ruinous through length of time,[x] and in 948 removed into it the bones of Wilfrid, archbiſhop of York, who died in 711, that church having fallen down.[y] In 943 he publiſhed his famous paſtoral letter to the clergy and people of his province, commonly called the conſtitutions of Odo. Beſides theſe there were ſeveral eccleſiaſtical canons made, in a great council of the clergy and laity which was held at London, the year following, by king Edmund. Though ſome place his death ſo late as 961, yet it happened more probably in 958,[z] when he was buried in his own cathedral church.[a]

Oſbern

[w] Chron. Tab. col. 2243. Battely, pt. ii. p. 68.

[x] Gervas, col. 1645.

[y] R. de Diceto, col. 455. Bromton, col. 863. Gervas, 1645. Willis's Cath. vol. i. p. 30.

[z] S. Dunelm, col. 156. Matthew Weſtminſter, p. 369.—R. de Diceto, 454, 455. Higden, p. 264, ſays, anno 957, he crowned king Edwyn, eldeſt ſon of Edmund, at Kingſton.

[a] His body was buried on the ſouth ſide of our Saviour Chriſt's altar in this church, in a tomb built in a pyramidical form It was afterwards removed by archbiſhop Lanfranc, and placed in the chapel of the Holy Trinity behind the altar, where it was inſhrined on the right hand of archbiſhop Wlfred of York, whom Odo had tranſlated from Rippon to Canterbury. After the choir of Conrad was burnt, and the preſent one built, he was taken up in his leaden coffin and placed under the relicts of St. Dunſtan, that is on the ſouth ſide of the high altar; but there is no monument remaining, nor has been ſince the reformation. Biſhop Godwin, in his catalogue of biſhops, miſtakes archbiſhop Mepham's tomb, for his. His epitaph is ſaid to have been as follows:—

Oſbern has left us the hiſtory of his life, and praiſes him much for his ſanctity and integrity.[b] He was canonized after his death, and is therefore uſually ſtiled St. Odo.

23. ELSIN, biſhop of Wincheſter,[c] ſucceeded Odo as archbiſhop, whoſe inveterate enemy he was, and continued his hatred to him after his death, which he ſhewed by trampling over his grave. Being named to this ſee by the king's authority, he is ſaid by the monkiſh writers to have been intruded into it.[d] He was of affinity to the blood royal, and is ſaid to have been of very extraordinary learning. He periſhed on the Alps with cold, as he was travelling towards Rome for his pall.[e] He died in 958 or 9,[f] and was brought into England by his attendants and buried at Wincheſter. On his death Brithelm, biſhop of Wells, was elected to this ſee, but feeling himſelf unequal to the weight of it, and being of a ſoft and gentle diſpoſition, he declined it, and by the king's command returned to the ſee of Wells again,[g] where he died in 973, and was there buried.

24. DUNSTAN, biſhop of London, was upon this appointed to ſucceed him in this patriarchal chair, in the year 960, and that with the unanimous conſent

Stemmate ſerenus jacet hic ſacer ODO *ſeverus*
Moribus excellens acriter peccata refellens
Preſul & indulgens omni pietate refulgens.
Eccleſie & Chriſti pugil invictiſſimus iſti.
O bone hunc Chriſte quia ſic tibi ſerviit iſte
Celi Solamen ſibi des te deprecor. Amen.

[b] Anglia Sacra, p. 11.

[c] Wallingford in his Chron. ſays Exeter, by miſtake.

[d] Bromton, col. 864.

[e] Battely's Somner, pt. ii. p. 68. Mr. Somner does not mention him among the archbiſhops. See Chron. J. Wallingford, p. 544. S. Durham, col. 157. Bromton, col. 864.—Gervas, col. 1645.

[f] Anno 963. R. de Diceto, col. 456

[g] Simon Durham, col. 157. R. de Diceto, col. 456. Bromton, col. 864. Gervas, col. 1645.

of

of the church,[h] and went the ſame year to Rome for his conſecration and pall. He is ſaid to have been deſcended of a noble family in Somerſetſhire, and to have been educated in Glaſtonbury abbey, of which he became abbot, and being a great favourite of king Edmund, that king endowed it for his ſake with many peculiar privileges. He was afterwards promoted to the ſee of Worceſter, and from thence was tranſlated to London.[i] On king Edmund's death he ſtood ſtill higher in the favour of his brother and ſucceſſor king Edred, to whom he was confeſſor and chief confident, during which he employed all his influence in promoting the intereſt of his own, the Benedictine order of monks, of which he was a moſt active and zealous patron.

Having the treaſures of the above two princes at his command, he built and endowed monaſteries for that order, becauſe almoſt all the antient ones were in the poſſeſſion of ſecular canons.

The conduct of Dunſtan whilſt he was in power, which was exaggerated by his perſuading Edred to

[h] In 959. Chron. Tab. col. 2243. S. Durham, col. 157. Bromton, col. 864.

[i] W. Malmſ. de Antiq. Glaſton. Eccleſ. p. 324. In 973, archbiſhop Dunſtan with Oſwald, archbiſhop of York, and all the reſt of the biſhops, conſecrated and anointed king Edgar, ſurnamed the Peaceable, in the 15th year of his reign, on the Whitſunday, in the preſence of all his nobles at Akemanceſtre, now called Bath; after whoſe deceaſe, anno 975, there ariſing a conteſt which of his ſons ſhould ſucceed him, archbiſhop Dunſtan with archbiſhop Oſwald, and the ſuffagran biſhops, of their provinces, abbots, and nobility met together, and having elected Edward for their king, they conſecrated and anointed him at Kingſton; upon whoſe murder, his brother Ethelred, in 972, was crowned and conſecrated at the ſame place, by archbiſhop Dunſtan with archbiſhop Oſwald, and ten biſhops. S. Durham, p. 159. R. de Diceto, col. 458. Bromton, col. 869. Flor. of Worceſter, p. 353, &c. Matthew Weſtminſter, 374, &c. Hoveden, p. 426. H. Hunt. p. 357.

give by his laſt will, immenſe treaſures to churches and monaſteries, by which the crown was left in a ſtate of indigence, rendered him ſo very odious to Edwi, who ſucceeded his uncle Edred in 955, and his rude behaviour to him and his beloved queen Ediva, raiſed the reſentment of that prince ſo high, that he deprived him of all his preferments, and drove him into exile.

The baniſhment of Dunſtan was a ſevere blow to the monks, who were upon that expelled from ſeveral of their monaſteries, and the married ſecular clergy were placed in them, in their room. But their ſufferings were not of a long continuance; for Edgar, the younger brother of Edwi, having raiſed a ſucceſsful rebellion againſt his unhappy brother, and uſurped all his dominions on the north ſide of the river Thames, recalled Dunſtan, and gave him the biſhopric of Worceſter in 957; from which time he was the chief adviſer and confident of king Edgar, who became the ſole monarch of England, by the death of his brother, and preſently afterwards advanced Dunſtan to the archiepiſcopal chair.

Being now poſſeſſed of the primacy, and aſſured of the royal ſupport and aſſiſtance, the archbiſhop, with St. Oſwald and St. Ethelwald, began the execution of the deſign he had long meditated, of endeavouring to perſuade the ſecular canons in their cathedrals and other monaſteries, to put away their wives and take the monaſtic vows and habits; but finding theſe of little or no avail, they proceeded to effect it by violence, and the king gave them a formal commiſſion to expel the married canons out of all the cathedrals and larger monaſteries, and promiſed to aſſiſt them in the execution of it with all his power. Under the influence of theſe prelates, the king, however profligate he might otherwiſe be, ſhewed a conſtant attention to eccleſiaſtical

eccleſiaſtical affairs, and held ſeveral councils,[k] one of which, in particular, was at Wincheſter in 975, in which ſeveral canons were made for the regulation of the church, among which were thoſe ſixty-ſeven, called the canons of king Edgar.[l]

The commiſſion for expelling the ſecular canons was executed with great rigour, but on the king's death in 975, it received a check. The ſufferings of the perſecuted canons had excited much compaſſion, and many of the nobility now eſpouſed their cauſe, and in ſome meaſure effected their reſtoration. In the reign of king Ethelred, ſurnamed the Unready, who ſucceeded his brother Edward in 979, the Engliſh were engaged in ſuch continual wars with the Danes, and involved by their invaſions in ſo many calamities, that they had no leiſure to attend to eccleſiaſtical affairs, which renders the church hiſtory of theſe times as barren as the ſtate of it was melancholy.[m]

As archbiſhop Dunſtan was ſo great a patron and reſtorer of monaſtic inſtitutions, the grateful monks, who were almoſt the only hiſtorians of thoſe dark ages, have beſtowed the moſt extravagant praiſes on him, and have repreſented him as the greateſt worker of miracles, as well as the higheſt favorite of Heaven that ever lived. Having ſat in this ſee for upwards

[k] Viz. anno 969 at London. Spelman, vol. i. p. 479; anno 970 at London. Ibid. 484; anno 975 at Wincheſter. Ibid. p. 490; anno 977 at Kirtlington, or as ſome ſay at Wincheſter. Ibid. p. 493; anno 978 at Calne, in Wiltſhire.

[l] See S. Durham, col 158. Bromton, col. 870. Gervas, 1646.

[m] Tan. Præf. to Monaſticon, p. iii. ſays, that great conteſts enſued between the monks and the ſeculars, in king Edward's reign at the ſynods of Wincheſter, Caln, and Ambreſbury; who being convinced by the power of archbiſhop Dunſtan and others of the monks party, the ſeculars were ſilenced, and the monks quietly enjoyed their lands till the conqueſt.

of twenty-ſeven years, he died on May 19, in 988, æt. 64,[n] and was buried in his own cathedral, that is (and ſo it muſt be underſtood of all his predeceſſors, ſaid to be there buried) in the old church, not in the modern; Oſbern ſays, near the altar, and Gervas ſays, in the undercroft.[o]

After his death he was, like his predeceſſor St. Odo, canonized,[p] for his piety and miracles; and his relics ſoon became of ſuch high account, that archbiſhop Lanfranc, when he rebuilt this church in the Conqueror's reign, very ſolemnly tranſlated his corpſe, from the place of its firſt ſepulture, into his new church, and there new entombed it (with the pontificals, in which, according to the times, it was habited, and a plate of lead, bearing an inſcription, to ſhew whoſe body it was) near unto the high altar on the ſouth ſide, from which time the tomb had the denomination of St. Dunſtan's altar.[q] Whoever obſerves the pavement on the ſouth ſide of the ſteps between archbiſhop Stratford's and Sudbury's monuments, with the gilded work on the wall and pillar there, will eaſily diſcern ſome ſuch thing taken from thence,

[n] Chron. Tab. col. 2245. Gervas, col. 1647, ſays, he died æt. 70, and in the 34th year of his Pontificate. See Battely's Somner, p. 68.

[o] Bale ſays, he wrote ſeveral books, but I know of none that are preſerved but that called *Concordia Regularum*, containing twelve chapters, which may be found in Reyner's Apoſt. Benedict. appendix, p. 77.

[p] The day celebrated as his feaſt was May 19.

[q] The remains of St. Dunſtan ſeem fated not to have lain long undiſturbed in one place. He died in 988, and Lanfranc's coming to the ſee was about the year 1070. When the fire happened in 1174, his remains were again removed with thoſe of St. Alphage, to the altar of the holy croſs in the nave of the church, and after being newly habited, were both brought back again to the tombs prepared for their reception, at the opening of the church after the rebuilding of it. See Harpsfield Hiſt. Eccleſ. Anglican. in ejus vita. Battely's Somner, p. 120.

as

as queſtionleſs this altar was at the clearing of the church of ſuch ornaments at or ſhortly after the reformation.

Whilſt it was ſtanding there, this ſaint and his relics were of ſuch high eſtimation, and they became ſo beneficial to the place that enjoyed them, by the offerings to his altar, that the monks of Glaſtonbury began to boaſt in king Henry VII.'s time, that they had them in poſſeſſion, having been tranſlated thither from Canterbury, as Capgrave, in the life of St. Dunſtan, affirms, in the year 1012. Upon which, thoſe monks built him a ſhrine, by which and other means, the benefit formerly accruing to Chriſt-church, was turned to Glaſtonbury. This ſo troubled the archbiſhop of Canterbury and his monks, that bethinking themſelves of a ſpeedy remedy, they reſolved to make a ſcrutiny in his tomb or altar, by opening it, to ſee whether his corpſe and relics were really incloſed there or not. The ſcrutiny was accordingly made, and the ſearching found in favour of the monks of Chriſt-church, that the corpſe and relics were really in it; upon which archbiſhop Warham, who then ſat in the ſee of Canterbury, immediately directed and ſent his letters to the abbot and convent of Glaſtonbury, ſtraightly charging them to deſiſt from all further boaſting of their poſſeſſion of St. Dunſtan's relics; which letters he was forced to repeat, before they would obey, ſo loth were they to forego ſo great a profit.[r]

25. ÆTHEL-

[r] Harpsfield. Battely's Somner, p. 120. W. Malmſb. de Antiq. Glaſton. Eccleſ. p. 301 et ſeq. Mr. Somner's account of this ſcrutiny is very circumſtantial; an abſtract of it may be entertaining to the reader.

On April 20, 1508, by order of the archbiſhop and prior, three or four of the fraternity went about it in the evening after the church doors were ſhut, that none of the laity might interfere. Before day-light they diſcovered a wooden cheſt ſeven feet long, and about eighteen inches broad, covered with lead inſide

25. ÆTHELGAR ſucceeded him as archbiſhop[s] in 988. He was firſt a monk of Glaſtonbury, and was then made abbot of Hide, from whence he was promoted to the biſhopric of Selſey, or, as it is now called, Chicheſter, and from thence to this ſee of Canterbury; upon which he went to Rome for the pall, which he received from the pope's hands.[t] He

inſide and out, and ſtrongly guarded with iron bands, and many nails immerſed in the ſtone work; and of ſuch bulk and weight that though ſix of the brethren were added by the prior to their number, and they had called in other aſſiſtance, the cheſt was not till the next night with great labour raiſed above the ſtone work. When they had with much difficulty forced open this, they found a leaden coffin of elegant workmanſhip, containing another of lead likewiſe, appearing as if decayed, in which the archbiſhop had been, as was ſuppoſed, at firſt buried; within theſe two coffins, they found a ſmall leaden plate lying upon the breaſt, inſcribed with theſe words in Roman characters—HIC REQUIESCIT SANCTUS DUNSTANUS ARCHIEPISCOPUS—and under that a linen cloth, clean and entire, ſpread over the body, which was clothed in the pontifical habit, much of which had periſhed through age; and then the whole having been inſpected, the crown of the head was delivered to the prior to be placed among the relics of the church, and the remainder was immediately cloſed up again with great ſtrength. At this ſight there were preſent the greateſt part of the convent, the archbiſhop's domeſtic chaplains; Dr. Thornton, prior of Dover, the archbiſhop's ſuffragan; Dr. Cuthbert Tunſtall his chancellor, and ſeveral others, beſides public notaries, who were called in to aſſiſt at the whole of it; and in this ſtate the relics were left to reſt in quiet till the reformation, when king Henry VIII ſent commiſſioners to ſeize and deſtroy ſuch remains of ſuperſtition; and they demoliſhed this altar and monument, and probably diſpoſed of his bones in like manner, as they did thoſe of St. Anſelm, St. Thomas, and others in the ſame church. A record of this ſcrutiny is kept among the archives of this church. Mr. Somner has printed a true copy of it, in his appendix, No. xxxviii.

[s] Bromton, col. 879, calls him Stilgar.

[t] W. Malmſb. de Antiq. Glaſton. Eccl. p. 325. R. de Diceto, col 460. Gervas, col. 1648, who ſays, that this archbiſhop having expelled the clerks from Canterbury, brought the monks into it.

continued

continued archbiſhop only one year and three months, when dying, he was buried in his own monaſtery, in the church or chapel of St. John Baptiſt.[u]

26. SIRICIUS was elected in his room.[w] He had been firſt a monk of Glaſtonbury, and then abbot of St. Auguſtine's, after which he was made biſhop of Bath and Wells, from whence he was tranſlated to this ſee. By his advice, the king, who in his diſtreſs readily conſented to any means of getting rid of his inveterate enemies the Danes, was perſuaded to bribe them with 30,000l. in ready money, to quit the kingdom, and to bind them by an oath to be quiet from thenceforth; but what little policy there was in this ſcheme of the archbiſhop, might eaſily be judged, and how pernicious it proved afterwards, may be ſeen in the courſe of this volume.[x] Having ſat in this ſee ſomewhat more than four years, he died in 994, and was buried in his own church.[y] He died in a good old age, and gave his books, which were valuable, by his laſt will, to his church.[z]

27. ELFRIC ſucceeded next in 996, to this archbiſhopric. He was a man of great ſanctity, and was

[u] After the above chapel was conſumed, his remains were removed to the upper ſouth wing of the cathedral, and depoſited at the altar of St. John the Evangeliſt there. S. Durham, col. 162. Bromton, col. 872, 877. Gervas, col. 1647. Thorn, col. 1780.

[w] Gervas, col. 1648, calls him Siricius.

[x] Gervas, col. 1648. Knyghton, col. 2315, ſays, it was a tax or tribute of 10,000l. as does S. Durham, col. 162. Bromton, col. 879, ſays, this was the firſt tribute paid to them; the ſecond being, 16,000l. the third, 24,000l. the fourth, 30,000l. and the fifth, 40,000l. till at laſt money being wanting, they again went on in plundering the country.

[y] Chron. Sax. Bromton, col. 879. Somner, p. 120, ſays, he died in 993.

[z] Battely's Somner, p. 120. His body was afterwards depoſited in the crypt, at the altar of St. Paulinus, which was directly under that of St. John, in the ſouth upper croſs wing above.

biſhop

biſhop of Sherborne,[a] from whence he was tranſlated hither, being elected in a ſynod held at Ambreſbury;[b] and going to Rome, he received his pall from the pope there; he was a laborious compiler of ſermons and homilies, and tranſlated great part of the ſcripture into the Saxon tongue,[c] and wrote beſides ſeveral other tracts of divinity. His ſermon for Eaſter Sunday has often been printed, and ſhews very plainly, that the church of England had not at that time embraced the doctrine of Tranſubſtantiation, and it is hardly poſſible to expreſs the preſent ſentiments of the church of England, and of other Proteſtant churches on this ſubject in plainer terms, than Elfric did in this diſcourſe. He expelled the regular canons who would not abandon their wives from this cathedral, and brought in monks in their room. He died in the year 1005, having ſat in this ſee eleven years,[d] and was buried firſt at Abingdon, but afterwards removed to his own church of Canterbury, and depo-

[a] He is ſaid by ſome to have been firſt a monk of Glaſtonbury, afterwards abbot of Abingdon; but this Wharton denies, and ſays, he was only a monk there. Capgrave ſays, he was abbot of St. Alban's, which Eadmer, in the life of Oſbern, confirms.

[b] The *Pagus Ambri* of Matthew Weſtminſter.

[c] Several of his writings are in the Benet, Cottonian, and other libraries, and part of his tranſlation of the ſcriptures is among the Bodleian MSS. His ſermon for Eaſter Sunday has been printed in Latin and Saxon, at London, anno 1566, with a preface by archbiſhop Parker, concerning the author and his writings—*Epiſtolæ duæ ad Wulfinos Eboraci & Shireburnie Epiſcopos*, were publiſhed at London, 1623 and 1638, octavos, as they had been before, in Fox's Acts and Monuments, vol. ii. 1538.

[d] Gervas. col. 1648. Chron. Tab. col. 2245, place this archbiſhop, who is called Alric, before Siricius, and ſay he ſucceeded to this ſee in 989, and died in 1000; and that Siricius ſucceeded, who died in 1005. Bromton, col. 885, calls him Alfric, *alias* Wolric, and ſays, he ſat eleven years.

ſited

ſited in the ſouth croſs of the choir, at the altar of St. John Baptiſt.[e]

28. ELPHEGE ſucceeded next to this archbiſhopric.[f] He was a native of Glouceſterſhire, and had been firſt a monk at Deihurſt, near Glouceſter, then a monk and prior of Glaſtonbury, after which he turned anchorite, from which ſtate of life he was taken and made abbot of Bath, the church of which he repaired; after which he was promoted to the biſhopric of Wincheſter, over which he preſided five years, and from thence in 1006, to this patriarchal chair of Canterbury, being then of the age of 52 or 53 years, and afterwards went to Rome for his pall, which he received there[g]

Having ſat in this ſee the ſpace of ſix years, he was barbarouſly ſtoned to death by the Danes at Greenwich, on Saturday April 19, 1012,[h] whither they carried him priſoner, for refuſing to pay the prodigious ranſom they demanded of him, after having deſtroyed the city and church of Canterbury, and murdered the greateſt part of the inhabitants, of which a full rela-

[e] Some have thought that Elfric, the learned grammarian, and this archbiſhop, were one and the ſame perſon; but Wharton, in his Ang. Sacr. vol. i. p. 125, has a diſſertation—*De Duobus Elfriciis*—in which he aſſerts the contrary, and that the grammarian Elfric, was archbiſhop of York.

The laſt will and teſtament of this archbiſhop, in Saxon, is in the Cotton library, marked CLAUDIUS, B. 6, which ſhews him to have died wealthy; in it, he mentions his ſiſters and their children, and his kindred; and gives lands at different places to Chriſt-church, Abingdon, and St. Alban's monaſteries, to which latter he gave all his books and furniture. See Hickes's Theſaurus Diſſert. Epiſt. p. 62. Harris's Hiſtory of Kent, p. 515; in the former is a Latin, in the latter an Engliſh tranſlation.

[f] His life is in Brit. Sanct. vol. i. p. 233.

[g] W. Malmſbury de Antiq. Glaſton. Eccl. p. 325. Higden, p. 272. Bromton, col 886, 890. Gervas, col. 1648.

[h] After which his head is ſaid to have been ſtruck off with a hatchet.

tion

tion has already been made before. The archbiſhop being thus put to death, was buried firſt in the church of St. Paul, in London,[i] but his body was afterwards, with the conſent of king Canute, conveyed in 1024, by archbiſhop Agelnoth, with great ſolemnity to Canterbury, where it was depoſited in his own church.[k] He was afterwards canonized, the day of his tranſlation being kept on April 19, and he had an altar appropriated to him and a ſhrine, which ſtood oppoſite the preſent high altar, as is plain from the words of archbiſhop Winchelſea's ſtatutes, which mention the high altar and the two altars neareſt to it, namely, of St. Dunſtan and St. Elphege.[l]

29. LIVING, biſhop of Wells, was about a year after the death of St. Elphege, tranſlated to this archbiſhopric, and received his pall from the pope at Rome.[m] He conſecrated king Edmund Ironſide, at London, whom the Londoners and thoſe of the nobility, at that time there, had, with unanimous conſent, choſen king, as right heir to the crown, in oppoſition to king Knute, whom he afterwards crowned at the ſame place.[n] He was deeply involved in the calamities of thoſe unhappy times; notwithſtanding which, he appears to have been a great benefactor to his cathedral church, both in land and ornaments, and repaired the roof which had been burnt by the Danes. Having ſat in this ſee about ſeven years, he died about the year 1020,[o] and was buried in his own cathedral.[p]

[i] Hiſt. Eccl. Elien, cap. xiii. R. de Diceto, col. 464.

[k] S. Durham, col. 177, anno 1023. Bromton, col. 909.—See Oſbern in vita Elphegi. Leland's Collections, vol. i. p. 19, 84.

[l] Battely's Somner, p. 121. [m] Chron Saxon.

[n] Bromton, col. 903, 906. Leland's Collect. vol. iii. p. 400.

[o] Battely's Somner, p. 121, pt. ii. p. 68.

[p] His body was afterwards depoſited at the altar of St. Martin, in the upper north croſs wing.

30. ACEL-

30. AGELNOTH, who was a monk of Glaſtonbury, was his ſucceſſor in this ſee in the ſame year.[q] He was of noble extraction, and for his excellent natural diſpoſition, was ſurnamed the GOOD.[r] Gervas ſays,[s] he was at the above time dean of this church, for there were, continues he, at this time, monks, as if cathedral canons, bearing indeed the habit of monks, but not obſerving the rule of the order in ſo ſtrict a manner; for the monks taken in after the martyrdom of St. Elphege, with whom almoſt the whole convent, excepting only four monks, fell by the ſwords of the Danes, could neither be ſo fully informed, nor be reſtrained from their own will, ſo as to obſerve the rule in every part of it, they called their head and or chief; the dean, who after the arrival of Lanfranc, was called prior.[t]

He went to Rome for his pall, where he was received with much honour by the pope.[u] He conſecrated after his return, the biſhops of Landaff and St. David's, in his church of Canterbury, and in the year 1037, he crowned king Harold at London. Having ſat in the chair of this ſee upwards of ſeventeen years, in the interim of which time he perfected the works of his church's repair, which had been burnt and deſtroyed by the Danes, as has been mentioned before; he died on Oct. 29, 1038, and was buried in his own cathedral, before the altar of St. Benedict, towards the right hand, in the ſouth croſs wing of the nave of this church. He was canonized after his death.

[q] See Biog. Brit. vol. i. p. 66.

[r] W. Malmſb. de Antiq. Glaſton. Eccl. p. 325. He was the ſon of a noble perſon named Agelmar. S. Durham, col. 177. R. de Diceto, col. 467.

[s] Col. 1650. [t] Gervas, Battely's Somner, p. 120.

[u] During his ſtay at Rome, he purchaſed from the pope an arm of St. Auguſtine, biſhop of Hippo, for 100 talents, or 6000 pounds weight of ſilver; and one talent, or 60 pounds weight of gold; ſo aſtoniſhing a ſum, as to make the ſtory of it almoſt incredible.

31. EADSIN,

31. EADSIN, chaplain to king Harold and biſhop of Wincheſter, ſucceeded Agelnoth as archbiſhop in 1038,[w] and though he continued as ſuch almoſt 11 years, yet he was that whole time afflicted with bodily infirmities;[x] he died on October 28, anno 1050, and was buried in his own church.[y] In the year 1040 he conſecrated Hardicanute, as king, at London, who had been ſent for from Flanders, on the death of king Harold Harefoot, by the unanimous conſent of the nobles, both Engliſh and Danes; after whoſe ſhort reign, he, with Alfric, archbiſhop of York, and the ſuffragan biſhops, in 1042, crowned, anointed, and conſecrated Edward, ſurnamed the Confeſſor, whom the clergy and Londoners had choſen as king, with great pomp, at Wincheſter,[z] or according to others, at Weſtminſter.[a] Archbiſhop Eadſin was, after his death, canonized as a ſaint.

32. ROBERT, ſurnamed Gemetricenſis, from the place of his birth, being a Norman born, ſucceeded to this archbiſhopric on archbiſhop Eadſin's death in 1050.[b] He was biſhop of London, and a familiar friend of king Edward, by whom he was appointed to this ſee out of gratitude for his having received ſome favours, when he was in exile, from him, he

[w] Bromton, col. 932. Hiſt. Rameſienſis, p. 50. Battely's Somner, p. 68.

[x] On account of his infirmities he committed the charge of his ſee to Siward, abbot of Abingdon, and afterwards biſhop of Rocheſter, who nevertheleſs, ſays Lambarde, p. 88, did not vouchſafe to find him neceſſaries.

[y] Battely's Somner, p. 68, pt. ii. p. 68. Chron. Tab. col. 2247. R de Diceto, col. 475. The Saxon Chronicle places his death in September, anno 1047. His remains were afterwards depoſited in the crypt, on the north ſide of Becket's altar there.

[z] Anno 1043. Simon Durham, col. 179. Ralph de Diceto, 474. Gervas, col. 1651.

[a] Bromton, col. 936. Knyghton, col. 2329, anno 1042.

[b] The Saxon Chron. places the ſucceſſion of Robert, in the time of Lent, anno 1048. Higden in 1051.

being

being then a monk at Gemetica.[c] He had continued in this chair ſcarcely two years, when he was ejected in 1052, and being adjudged a diſturber of the nation's peace, he was obliged to fly into Normandy, where he died and was buried in the abbey of Gemetica, in which he had been brought up.[d]

33. STIGAND, chaplain to king Edward, ſucceeded next to this archbiſhopric, in the year 1052. He had been king Harold's chaplain, and had been firſt biſhop of Sherburne, and was tranſlated from thence to Wincheſter, which he kept together with this archbiſhopric, with the king's conſent, whilſt his predeceſſor was yet alive.[e] He was guilty of, what was deemed a flagrant irregularity, in making uſe of his predeceſſor's pall, which was contrary to the canon; and he was afterwards guilty of one ſtill greater, in receiving his own pall from pope Benedict, whom the church of Rome had excommunicated. As ſoon as the Conqueror was ſeated on the throne, Stigand was depoſed by him; and ſo fearful was he of this prelate's diſpoſition towards him, that, when he returned into Normandy in 1067, he took Stigand with him; among others, this archbiſhop was, on his coming back, firſt formally ſuſpended by the papal interdict, and at laſt in the octaves of Eaſter, anno 1070, in a great council held by the king's command at Wincheſter, and in his preſence, he was degraded and deprived of the archbiſhopric, with the pope's conſent, by his legate and two preſbyter cardinals, for the three cauſes above-mentioned; after which he was caſt into priſon,[f] where he died and was buried at Win-

[c] Higden. Gervas, col. 1651. Leh. Coll. vol. i. p. 144.
[d] Battely's Somner, pt. i. and ii. p. 68.
[e] R. de Diceto, col. 475. Gervas, 1652. Knyghton, 2345. Higden, p. 276.
[f] S. Durham, col. 197. R. de Diceto, 482. Gervas, col. 1652. Knyghton, 2343. Bromton, col. 966, ſays, that he

Wincheſter, with the king's licence,[g] and, it is ſaid, with much ſolemnity.[h]

If we may believe the chronicler of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, this archbiſhop Stigand, by his advice and cunning, together with Egelſine, abbot of that monaſtery, preſerved to the Kentiſh men, their antient liberties and cuſtoms, when they were invaded by the Norman Conqueror, who never had a cordial affection to him before, and certainly had much leſs afterwards: indeed his averſion to him was ſo great, that he refuſed to be crowned by him, preferring for that purpoſe Alured, archbiſhop of York, though that prelate had conſecrated and crowned his enemy king Harold.[i]

lived in priſon on a daily allowance, at the king's expence, ſolemnly affirming upon oath that he had no money; the falſity of which the monk ſays, was proved after his death, by the diſcovery of his riches.

[g] See Battely, pt. ii. p. 68.

[h] He was, and that through the king's favour to him at laſt, very ſolemnly interred in the church of Wincheſter, in a leaden cheſt, on the ſouth ſide of the high altar near the biſhop's chair, where his remains reſted till the 14th century, when biſhop Fox built two curious partition walls in the church, dividing the preſbitery from the ſide iſles and placed three coffins on each wall, containing the bones of Saxon and other kings and biſhops; and in one of them, on the north ſide, thoſe of Stygand, with Wyne the biſhop, and this inſcription on the north ſide of the cheſt: *Hic jacet*, STYGANDUS *Archiepiſcopus*. But in the great rebellion of the laſt century, when the rebel Colonel Sandys came with his forces, and committed ſuch outrages in that church, they threw down the cheſts and forced them open, employing the bones in breaking the curious painted glaſs windows; but the ſcattered bones being by ſome good perſons collected together, were, after the reſtoration, incloſed in two cheſts, and placed upon the ſame wall; and upon that in which archbiſhop Stygand's were incloſed, this inſcription: IN THIS CHEST IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1661, WERE PROMISCUOUSLY LAID UP THE BONES OF PRINCES AND PRELATES, WHICH HAD BEEN SCATTERED ABOUT WITH SACRILEGIOUS BARBARITY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1642.—See Dart's Canterbury, p. 118.

[i] See Bromton, col. 962.

Stigand

Stigand was certainly no favourite with the monks, for they have branded his memory with the crimes of coveteouſneſs, pride and ambition. Higden, p. 276, ſays, that he was a man who made a public market of all eccleſiaſtical matters, a man in every ſhape illiterate, but well fraught with riches, and ſoft ſpeeches; and Bromton ſums up his character by telling us, he was *vir peſſimus & ſimoniacus*.

The above is the dark repreſentation of Stigand's character, drawn up by his inveterate enemies the monks; the true one it may be perhaps difficult to draw. However, he ſeems to have been a man of a great ſpirit, and undaunted by oppoſition, but not ſo diſcreet as he ought to have been, as well in relation to the Conqueror, as in truſting to the precarious power of the *pſeudo* pope Benedict. His actions otherwiſe, in relation to his country, in oppoſition to the Norman Conqueror, are in all reſpects highly juſtifiable, and give us a favourable opinion of him as an Engliſhman and true friend to his country. Malmſbury ſays, he was illiterate, as all were who were not monks; a prejudice which needs no comment. It is certain, that age of hurry and confuſion abounded with the darkeſt ignorance; but if Stigand had been remarkably ſo, it would certainly have been objected to him at the council, as it was at that time, to Wlſtan, biſhop of Worceſter, which it does not appear to be, nor is it likely, conſidering his attendance at court as a royal chaplain. His coveteouſneſs is the moſt unjuſtifiable part of his character, and is by no means to be palliated, but it is yet to be doubted whether even this was ſo great as repreſented; certainly in ſome caſes he was very liberal, as to the churches of Ely, Wincheſter, and this of Canterbury.[k]

On

[k] He gave to the church of Ely, a rich veſtment of great value, than which the nation could not ſhew a richer, which the Conqueror took away afterwards; and a large croſs, gilt,

On due inveſtigation of the whole, it may be ſaid, that he loſt his ſee for not being a bigot to the church of Rome; his liberty for not being a traitor to his country, and his reputation with poſterity for not having been a monk.[l]

34. LANFRANC, abbot of Caen, and before prior of Bec, in Normandy, a native of the city of Pavia, was called over by the Conqueror, on the deprivation of archbiſhop Stigand in 1070, to preſide in this archiepiſcopal ſee, being conſtituted archbiſhop on the feaſt of the Aſcenſion, Auguſt 15, and conſecrated in the year following, on Sunday the feaſt of St. John Baptiſt, June 24; immediately afterwards he went to Rome and received the pall there from the pope's own hands.[m] He was a prelate of a great and magnanimous mind, and carried all things as powerfully in the church, as the Conqueror did in the ſtate, and becoming greatly in favour both with the pope and the king, he is ſaid to have preſumed on it, and to have treated his comprovincial biſhops contemptuouſly, and to have upbraided them with their inexperience, as well as ignorance.

with our Saviour's image, and thoſe of St. John Baptiſt and the Virgin Mary, which Nigellus the biſhop made away with. It ought not to be omitted that William the Conqueror delivered out of the biſhop's treaſury a large ſilver croſs, gilt, with the image of St. John, and the bleſſed Virgin, to the church of Wincheſter, for the health of the archbiſhop's ſoul, which had been given to him by queen Emma, and this was placed in the *pulpitum* of the church till the reformation, when it was, as appears by the inventory, ſeized to the king's uſe. Dart's Canterbury, p. 118.

[l] See Dart's Canterbury, p. 117.

[m] His liberality in this was not confined to his own church, for when Gundulph, biſhop of Rocheſter, on the church and priory of Rocheſter having been rebuilt, tranſlated the bodies of his predeceſſors into the new fabric with great ſolemnity.—Lanfranc was preſent there with his purſe, and of his own charge incoffered in a curious work of clean ſilver the body of Paulinus, the third biſhop of Rocheſter; which ſhrine was afterwards held in great eſtimation. Lambarde, p. 410.

He

He performed great things, not only in his own church of Canterbury, but in that of Rocheſter, for he rebuilt both thoſe cathedrals almoſt from the ground,[n] together with all the edifices belonging to the two monaſteries, and his own palace likewiſe at Canterbury, and furniſhed both churches with rich and coſtly ornaments.[o] He re-eſtabliſhed in them both more ſtrictly, the rules of the Benedictine order,[p] for turning out the ſeculars, he filled the ſtalls of both with monks, and increaſed the former number of them.[q] In the church of Canterbury he appointed, that the preſident over the convent ſhould in future be ſtiled prior, who before was dignified with the name of dean. In the church of Rocheſter, he conſtituted ſucceſſively, two biſhops, Earneſt and Gundulph, both of them from Normandy; by theſe means he fixed the monaſtical profeſſion ſo firm in theſe and other churches, that it continued undiſturbed and flouriſhing in them till the general diſſolution of monaſteries in England. Nor was Lanfranc's liberality confined only to the buildings of the abovementioned churches, for he purchaſed with his own money, different lands, and obtained for them, from the king, ſeveral grants of others.[r] His zeal for religion appeared ſtill further in his building and endowing the priory of St. Gregory, in Canterbury, and in

[n] Antiq. Eccleſ. Brit. p. 95. Anglia Sacra, p. i. p. 55, 56, 337. Gervas, col. 1654. Knyghton, col. 2361.

[o] R. de Diceto, col. 483. Bromton, col. 968.

[p] He found in them a deviation, by the remiſſneſs and neglect of former times, from their firſt inſtitution; for their better obſervance of it, therefore, he gave them in writing certain ordinances, which were intituled the ſtatutes of Lanfranc for the order of the Benedictines. They may be found printed in Reyner's Apoſtolatus Benedictorum; and in Wilkins's Councils, tom. i. p. 328. Battely's Somner, p. 122.

[q] Gervas ſays, he increaſed their number to one hundred and forty, or one hundred and fifty.

[r] Anglia Sacra, pt. i. p. 392.

re-building the church of St. Albans, which he enriched with many valuable ornaments. He was abundantly charitable in relieving the poor, expending yearly 500l. in alms; and he built and endowed beſides the two hoſpitals of St. John, without Northgate, and St. Nicholas, in Harbledown, both near Canterbury, and endowed them with ſufficient revenues.[s]

Before his time, the archbiſhop and the monks of his church, had but one and the ſame revenue, and lived together in common. This the archbiſhop changed and put upon another footing, after the manner of foreign churches, for he ſeparated the revenue, allotting one part for himſelf and his ſucceſſors, and the other part for the maintenance of the prior and convent,[t] in like manner, as they are deſcribed in the ſurvey of Domeſday. He cauſed the ſees of many biſhops which were then in country villages, to be removed from thence into cities, according to the canon, ſo that a city with us (Weſtminſter excepted, which once had its own biſhop) has ever ſince been, and yet is known by having in it a biſhop and a cathedral church.[u] The archbiſhop of York contending with him for the primacy, he brought the ſuit of it before the king at Windſor, and there by the judgment pronounced by Hugh, the pope's legate, aſcertained his right to it,[w] but his greateſt and moſt undaunted act was, when Odo, the great biſhop of Baieux and earl of Kent, the king's half-brother, exerciſed more arbitrary power in this country than even the Conqueror himſelf dared to do, by violently taking from the churches of Canterbury and Rocheſter, many of their lands and eſtates; Lanfranc con-

[s] Batt. Somn. p. 122, pt. ii. p. 69. [t] Gervas, col. 1311.
[u] Gervas, col. 1654. Battely's Somner, p. 122.
[w] Gervas, ibid. R. de Diceto, col. 484. Bromton, 970. Gervas, 1653. Knyghton, col. 2345, 2348.

tended

tended with this moſt powerful adverſary, and in a public hearing before the whole people of Kent, which laſted for three days, he obliged him to reſtore them again,[x] thoſe to this church amounting to twenty-five manors; nor was it a ſmall teſtimony of the eſteem he was held in, for the excellency of his wiſdom, as the greatneſs of his mind and power, that when the king went beyond ſea, which he often did upon weighty occaſions, he conſtituted the archbiſhop ſole juſticiary of the kingdom, during his abſence; indeed the king confiding in him, conſulted him upon every important occaſion, eſpecially in whatever the church was concerned; a remarkable inſtance of which occurred, when the king wiſhed to ſeize on his brother Odo, biſhop of Baieux and earl of Kent, but was afraid of it, for fear of offending the pope, Lanfranc adviſed him not to fear, but to commit him to ſafe cuſtody, adding, that if the pope ſhould call him to account for it, for laying hands upon a biſhop, and an eccleſiaſtic, to tell him, that he had not impriſoned the biſhop of Baieux, but the earl of Kent, his own liege man and ſubject.[y]

It is ſaid, he perſuaded the Conqueror to leave England to his younger ſon, Wm. Rufus, with whom he took part, and crowned him at Weſtminſter, and afterwards, when the nobility armed againſt him in favour of his brother Robert, Lanfranc alone kept faithful to him, but he required an oath from the king however, to perform certain conditions, which he then dictated to him; upon which account, when the king afterwards had made his cauſe good, he bore ſuch a ſecret hatred to the archbiſhop, eſpecially when he reproved him for breaking his oath, that he ungratefully forgot his ſervices and baniſhed him the realm, and he

[x] Anglia Sacra, pt. i. p. 339. R. de Diceto, col. 429. Lambarde, p. 236. See vol. ii. of the Hiſt. of Kent, under Boxley. Gervas, col. 1655. [y] Knyghton, col. 2359.

continued for ſome time abroad, till by the interceſſion of many friends, he was permitted to return home.

Lanfranc, not long after his return, fell ſick of an ague, of which he died on May 28, 1089,[z] having ſat in this ſee nineteen years, and he was buried in his own cathedral, in the preſence of the archbiſhop of York, and other biſhops, in the Trinity chapel, at the eaſt end of the church, on the ſouth ſide the altar there; but on the pulling of it down afterwards, to erect the preſent chapel of the ſame name, his body was removed, and buried by order of the convent, at the altar of St. Martin, but there is no trace of it left, nor any monument or memorial extant of him.[a]

During his time, he held ſeveral councils at different times at London in 1075, at Wincheſter in 1076, and at London again in 1077, and another at Glouceſter.[b] As a ſpecimen of his learning, it is ſaid, that he amended the texts of the Old and New Teſtament, that is, the faulty verſions or corrupt copies of the ſacred writings;[c] and he wrote ſeveral treatiſes,

[z] Bromton, col. 986. Gervas, 1655. Knyghton, 2360.

[a] Gervas ſays, that on the pulling down of the Trinity chapel, archbiſhop Lanfranc was found in a very weighty ſheet of lead, in which he had lain from the firſt day of his interment, his limbs untouched, mitred, pinned, to that hour. He was carried into the veſtry and replaced in his lead, till it was generally agreed what was to be done with ſo conſiderable a prelate; from the length of time, his bones were much decayed and almoſt all reduced to duſt, a decay occaſioned by the moiſture of the cloaths, the natural coldneſs of the lead, and above all, the tranſitory condition of mortality; however, the larger bones collected with the other duſt, were re-interred in a leaden coffin at the altar of St. Martin, as above-mentioned.

[b] Bromton, col. 975, 976. Knyghton, col. 2351.

[c] Anglia Sacra, pt. i. p. 55. Gervas, col 1655. Archbiſhop Parker, as appears from Brown's *Faſc. Rerum* p. 34, directed Mr. Lambarde, author of the Perambulation, to inſert in the *Textus Roffenſis*, the following remarkable words: *Quando Willielmus*

tiſes, which are among the Harleian manuſcripts, and among thoſe in the Bodleian library.[d] Beſides what has been mentioned before, he did many great, good and pious acts; an account of which may be found in Parker, Godwin, and other writers.

Capgrave ſays, he was canonized. His anniverſary was afterwards celebrated by the monks with great ſolemnities and a large diſtribution of alms.[e]

Lanfranc has been celebrated by all our hiſtorians as a man of wiſdom, learning and munificence, of great magnanimity of mind, and of univerſal piety and approved goodneſs. He certainly deſerved to be highly ſpoken of; but it ſhould be remembered, that he was a foreigner and a favourite of the Conqueror, and was beſides a monk, and that his character is given and handed down to us by the grateful monks, who were then almoſt the only hiſtorians of the age, and never failed to beſtow extravagant praiſes on their benefactors, eſpecially if belonging to their own order.

35. ANSELM, a native of the city of Aouſt, in Piedmont,[f] and abbot of Bec, in Normandy, was no-

Willielmus Rex glorioſus morabatur in Normannia, Lanfrancus erat princeps & cuſtos Angliæ, ſubjectis ſibi omnibus principibus & juvantibus in his quæ ad defenſionem vel pacem pertinebant regni ſecundum leges patriæ: Lectioni aſſiduus & ante epiſcopatum & in epiſcopatu quando poterat.—Et quia ſcripturæ, ſcriptorum vitio, erant nimium corruptæ, omnes tam veteris quam novi Teſtamenti Libros, nec non etiam ſcripta ſanctorum ſacra ſecundum orthodoxam fidem ſtuduit corrigere. Mr. Lambarde, accordingly inſerted this paſſage in 1573.

Archbiſhop Lanfranc, it is ſaid, bore for his arms, *Giron, gules and azure, on a globe, a croſs potent, or.*

[d] His works were printed by Dacherius, in folio, at Paris, in 1648, and ſome other tracts were publiſhed by Lucas. Dr. Cave thinks ſome of his tracts are loſt; as his Commentary on the Pſalms, his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, and Life of William the Conqueror.

[e] Anglia Sacra, pt. i. p. 56.

[f] W. Gemeticen, p. 672. Knyghton, col. 2377. See his life in Biog. Brit. vol. i. p. 161, 240. He was then in his 60th year.

minated

minated to this ſee by king William Rufus, in the year 1093, after a vacancy of it for more than four years;[g] for that king, who is recorded in hiſtory as notorious for all manner of ſacrilegious rapine, had, upon Lanfranc's death, kept the ſee vacant for that time, making waſte of all the revenues and poſſeſſions of this church, as he had done of ſeveral others; but falling ſick and thinking himſelf at the point of death, he nominated Anſelm, who was then in England, to the archbiſhopric, though upon his recovery, he is ſaid to have repented that he had not ſold it at the beſt price.[h]

Anſelm was ſome time before he could be prevailed on to accept of the archbiſhopric, and when he did, he ſeems to have been conſtituted without any formal election. The convent having been deſtitute of a paſtor for ſo long a time, were deſirous of accepting one at any rate, and he was conſecrated by the archbiſhop of York, aſſiſted by moſt of the biſhops of England, on the 2d of the nones of December, that year, and before the Eaſter following he received the pall in his own church, by the hands of the pope's legate.[i] When Anſelm came to the archbiſhopric, he found the lands and revenues of it miſerably waſted and ſpoiled, ſo that beyond the ſatisfying of the king's demands, there was not ſufficient remaining for his

[g] See Gervas, col. 1658.

[h] Though the king could not retract Anſelm's promotion, yet he ſtrove to make himſelf the beſt amends he could for it, by demanding of him 1000l. for his preſent uſe, alledging the juſtice of his demand, from his having given the promotion to him gratis. See R. de Diceto, col. 495. Gervas, col. 1658.—Bromton, col. 988, ſays, that although the king had given the archbiſhopric to Anſelm, yet he was not ſuffered to receive any thing from it beyond the king's orders until the yearly ſum, which he impoſed on the archbiſhopric, after the death of Lanfranc was paid. Stow's Chron. p. 129.

[i] Anglia Sacra, vol. i. p. 109. Knyghton, col. 2376. Simon Durham, col. 219, 221.

bare

bare ſubſiſtence; and the firſt year he ſat in the archiepiſcopal chair, he ſtruggled with poverty, want and continual vexations through the king's diſpleaſure, and the three next years he ſpent in baniſhment, during which time he was forced to borrow money for his maintenance; when king Henry came to the crown on the death of William Rufus, Anſelm was in baniſhment, and the king was crowned at Weſtminſter in his abſence, by Maurice, biſhop of London; ſoon after which, he recalled the archbiſhop home, promiſing by letters, to direct himſelf and his kingdom by his advice and counſel. Soon after his return, Anſelm crowned at Weſtminſter, queen Maud, daughter of Malcolm, king of Scotland, whom the king had then married.[k] And in 1099 he eſtabliſhed the feaſt of Whitſuntide at Mortlake.

Two years after this, Anſelm held a great council at Weſtminſter, at which almoſt all the biſhops were preſent; ſoon after which, the diſſention began between the king and him, concerning the inveſtiture of churches, which continued for ſome time with much altercation, when Anſelm having ſuffered many injuries and affronts, left the kingdom, and the king ſeized upon all his revenues, which he retained in his hands no leſs than four years. The archbiſhop remained abroad till the year 1106, when on the feaſt of the Aſſumption, the king came to Bec, in Normandy, where the archbiſhop then was, when meeting together they were reconciled, and in a little time after, Anſelm, by the king's command, returned to England.[l]

[k] Simon Durham, col. 225. Gervas, 1338, 1659.

[l] Eadmer, p. 108. Ypodigma Neuſtriæ, p. 441. Knyghton, col. 2369, 2377. Simon Durham, col. 227. Bromton, col. 995. Gervas, col. 1659. See a full account of the diſſentions between the king and archbiſhop, in R. de Diceto, col. 493.

Not-

Notwithſtanding the archbiſhop's abſence, and theſe hard circumſtances, incredible as it may ſeem, the church of Canterbury is recorded to have been in a great meaſure rebuilt, and the choir which Lanfranc had built pulled down, and the rebuilding of it begun and carried forward, to which Anſelm is ſaid to have contributed all he could, by authorizing the employing of the ſtock of the church towards it; and Eadmer tells us, that thoſe things which he could not perform himſelf, he accompliſhed by his ſtedfaſt friends the priors of it, two of whom ſucceſſively, Ernulph and Conrad, he had promoted to that office, to whoſe care he committed the management of it.[m]— In the ſynod held in London in 1102, he made a decree forbidding prieſts to marry, which H. Huntingdon obſerves, was not forbidden before. Having languiſhed under a conſumption for ſome months, he died, in the 76th year of his age, and the 16th of his primacy, in the year 1109 at Canterbury,[n] and was buried in this cathedral, at the head of his predeceſſor Lanfranc.[o] But afterwards, ſays Malmſbury, he had a more worthy monument in the eaſt part of the church; for his body being removed to that part of it, was laid in the chapel of St. Peter and St. Paul, which has ſince been called by his name, on the ſouth ſide of the high altar.[p]

He

[m] Eadmer, l. iii. p. 55. Battely's Somner, p. 12, 69. Gervas, col. 1311.

[n] Simon Durham, col. 232. R. de Diceto, col. 501.

[o] Eadmer's words are, *In majori eccleſia*; and in relation to the ſepulture of his ſucceſſor archbiſhop Ralph, he ſays, he was buried *in medio aulæ majoris eccleſiæ*, which words were plainly a reference to a leſſer church, which muſt have been that of St. John Baptiſt in the infirmary. Leland ſays, Itin. vol. vi. three biſhops were buried in the chapel of St. Peter and St. Paul.—Anſelm, behind the altar.

[p] For the finding of a light before his tomb, king Stephen gave the manor of Berkeſore, near Shepey, to this convent.—

Lib.

He was a man of great auſterity of manners, ſevere and grave in his diſcourſe, of piety and learning, according to the mode of the times in which he lived. He is ſaid to have founded the nunnery of St. Sepulchre, near Canterbury. Archbiſhop Anſelm wrote at leaſt fifty different treatiſes, many of which are ſtill extant among the Harleian MSS. and thoſe in the Bodleian library.[q] Almoſt four hundred years after his death, by the procurement, and at the great expence of archbiſhop Morton, in king Henry VII.'s time, he was, on account of his piety and ſufferings, canonized a ſaint. The archbiſhop is ſaid to have borne for his arms, *Argent, gutte de ſang, à croſs forme, gules.*

After the ſee had continued five years vacant, king Henry I. invited the biſhops and nobles of the realm to meet at Windſor, and ſent for the prior and ſome of the monks of this church, to be preſent at this aſſembly, the occaſion of which was unknown. When they were aſſembled, the king's intention was to have recommended Fabricius, abbot of Abindon, to be their metropolitan; but the biſhops and ſome of the nobles propoſing Ralph or Rodulph, biſhop of Rocheſter, and having obtained the king's conſent, they,

Lib. Eccl. Cant. See Battely's Somner, p. 122. Weever has given him this epitaph:—

Hic jacet ANSELMUS *poſt mortem vivere certus,*
Cantuar, archiepus qui omni bonitate refertus.
Vir ſobrius, caſtus, vir vitans undique faſtus.
Vir gremiis plenis, largus largitor egenis.
Vir bene politus, ſagax, doctus, eruditus.
Dogmata maturuſque inter contagia purus.
An. domini mil. cent. que nono, qui die quoque menſis
April viceſimo uno mortis hunc enecat enſis.

[q] One of theſe, No. 876 3, ſhews that the treatiſe, called *Elucidarium*, was falſely attributed to him. His works were printed at Nuremberg, in folio, in 1491; and at Cologne, in three volumes, in 1573; and there again in four volumes, in 1612.

with

with the aſſent of the prior and monks, elected and proclaimed him archbiſhop elect.[r]

36. RALPH, or RODULPH, biſhop of Rocheſter, called by ſome by the ſurname of *De Turbine*,[s] was preferred to this archbiſhopric on Sunday, May 2, 1114, five years after the death of Anſelm, from whom he was a very different character. Next year, anno 1115, on Sunday July 3, he was conſecrated, and received the pall, which had been ſent him from the pope, handſomely incloſed in a ſilver coffer, in his own church of Canterbury, where were aſſembled the ſeveral biſhops of England, and the ſame day he conſecrated Tegulf, biſhop of Worceſter.[t]

Having ſat in this ſee for the ſpace of eight years and an half, he died, worn out with a long ſickneſs, on October 20, 1122,[u] and was buried, according to Eadmer, in the middle of the body of this cathedral, or according to others, in the ſouth croſs wing.[w] He is

[r] See Eadmer, p. 109 et ſeq. Knyghton, col. 2380.

[s] Eadmer, f. 34, 113. Bromton, col. 1004. Sigefred, brother of archbiſhop Ralph, was firſt abbot of Glaſtonbury, and then biſhop of Chicheſter.

[t] Simon Durham, col. 236. R. de Diceto, col. 502. Gervas, col. 1660.

[u] Gervas ſays, 3 cal. November, col. 1660, 1662. Knyghton, col. 2380.

[w] Gervas ſays, he was buried in the ſouth croſs of the nave of the church built by Lanfranc, towards the left hand as you enter near the lower portico, where was the altar of St. Benedict. Howbeit, ſays biſhop Godwyn, I ſee not any monument or other ſign of his ſepulture there at all. But no marvel, continues Mr. Somner, becauſe the modern nave or body of the church was built long ſince this archbiſhop's time. His burial place was in the elder or former body of the church, which archbiſhop Sudbury ſome time afterwards took down, and which was after his death rebuilt; beſides, it is hard to find a monument, much more an epitaph, ſo antient any where in England, for the age, it ſeems, was not very ambitious of either. The antient cuſtom was to put a plate of lead, with the interred party's name inſcribed on it, into the ſepulchre, with the corpſe, ſo had archbiſhops

is ſaid, by William Malmſbury, who was well acquainted with him, to have been a man of eminent piety and learning, of a generous diſpoſition and affable deportment, but too much addicted to jocularity for the dignity of his ſtation, which gained him the name of Nugax, or the Trifler. Certainly neither his temper or ſtate of health qualified him for ſo venerable and great a truſt, for he was ſatirically jocoſe and ridiculouſly merry upon trifles, playing with men and words, and this moſt dangerous kind of mirth was attended with a peeviſh and moroſe temper, inſomuch, that he was always vexed himſelf, or vexing others [x] otherwiſe indeed, he is ſaid to have been totally unfit for his ſtation, being ſometime before his promotion to it, while he lived in Normandy, ſeized with a palſy, which never left him, and was much afflicted with the gout; the former of which maladies occaſioned at laſt his death.

Archbiſhop Ralph gave a penny a day out of his manor of Liminge, to Harbledown hoſpital, for ever;

biſhops Dunſtan, and Richard the immediate ſucceſſor of Becket. Simon Iſlip is the firſt of the archbiſhops that has an epitaph on his tomb in the whole church, about whoſe time they became common and frequent; thus far, Mr. Somner, p. 123. See M. Paris ad. ann. 1257, p. 1258, edit. Lond.

[x] Beſides this, he ſeems to have added to theſe manners, thoſe of haughtineſs and inſolence; an inſtance of which he ſhewed moſt ſhamefully, at the ſolemn coronation of Adelicia, king Henry's queen, when in the midſt of his celebration of maſſe, perceiving the king preſent with his crown on, he imperiouſly commanded him to pull it off, and could hardly be perſuaded by the nobles not to force it from the king's head, becauſe neither he nor any of his predeceſſors had ſet it thereon. The archbiſhop, inflexible to their entreaties, took the crown off, the king humbly and meekly ſubmitting; and immediately afterwards, all thoſe who ſtood round and had ſeen what had paſſed, petitioning the archbiſhop to relent and place the crown on the king's head again, he condeſcendingly acquieſced in it, and immediately with upliſted hands crowned the king again himſelf. See Parker Antiq. Brit. Eccl. p. 111, 112. Eadmer, p. 137. Knyghton, col. 2379.

which

which gift was renewed and confirmed by his ſucceſſor archbiſhop Theobald.[y] There is a long epiſtle, written by this archbiſhop, addreſſed to pope Calixtus, complaining of the injuries done to him and his church, by Thurſtan, archbiſhop of York, and in defence of the ſee of Canterbury and its primacy over that of York, which is printed in the *Decem. Scriptores*, col. 1735. He is ſaid to bear for his arms, *Sable, a patrinrchal croſs, argent.*

37. WILLIAM CORBOIL, prior of St. Oſyth, in Eſſex, was next ſeated in the patriarchal chair of this ſee, in the year 1122, on the feaſt of the Purification, and was conſecrated by the king's command, in his own church, by Richard, biſhop of London, with the aſſiſtance of William, biſhop of Wincheſter, and other biſhops of the realm.[z]

Immediately after his conſecration, he departed for the court of Rome, as did Thurſtan, archbiſhop of York, at the ſame time, each on their own affairs; and the king ſent thither the biſhop of St. David's, and others, to aſſiſt the archbiſhop elect of Canterbury, ſhould he meet with any obſtructions. On their arrival there, Corboil found many obſtructions had been raiſed by the archbiſhop of York, who had arrived there before him, to his receiving the pall; all which, through the mediation of the emperor and the king, who ſtrongly interceded for him by their ambaſſadors, being removed, he received the pall with much ſolemnity; but at the ſame time he complained to the pope, in the full hearing of the ſenate of the church of Rome, that his church was injured

[y] See archives of Harbledown hoſpital.

[z] He was nominated to this ſee by the king at Glouceſter, on the above feaſt, which he then celebrated there with great ſolemnity with his biſhops and nobles; and there at this feaſt he ſeems to have been elected, after the ſame manner that his predeceſſor had been at Windſor. See Simon Durham, col. 247. R. de Diceto, col. 504. Battely, pt. ii. p. 48.

by

by the incroaching proceedings of the archbiſhop of York; for that it had from the time of the firſt biſhop of it, down to Ralph his immediate predeceſſor, been poſſeſſed of the primacy of all England, which he then earneſtly requeſted for his church, and which, both antient cuſtom and the authority of privileges preſerved for ſo many years, had allowed; but the archbiſhop of York replying, that he was not ſummoned to Rome for that purpoſe, nor had he with him the proper evidences of his church's privileges, to anſwer theſe matters, without which he could not enter into them, they both returned home without any further inveſtigation of the buſineſs, which was afterwards agitated by the pope's command in England, in the great council of the nation at Weſtminſter in 1127.[a]

He returned from Rome with the title of apoſtolic legate, throughout England; after which he crowned king Henry at Windſor, at which time there was great contention between him and the archbiſhop of York, not only concerning the right of crowning the king, but the carrying of the croſs; after this he celebrated a general council at Weſtminſter, at which were preſent thirteen biſhops, and in 1130, he performed the new dedication of his church of Canterbury, with great ſplendor and magnificence, in the preſence of David, king of Scotland, and all the biſhops.[b] At which time the ſeal of the priory of this church was renewed, being ſeemingly its ſecond ſeal.

Archbiſhop Corboil obtained of king Henry, by his charter dated at Wincheſter, the cuſtody and conſtabulary of the caſtle of Rocheſter, to be poſſeſſed for ever in future, and that by the advice of his barons; and he granted that the biſhop and his ſucceſ-

[a] Simon Durham, col. 248. R. de Diceto, col. 504. Gervas, col. 1662.

[b] Gervas, col. 1663. S. Durham, col. 254. Leland's Coll. vol. i. p 89.

ſors ſhould make a fortification and tower, according to their pleaſure, in it, and that the knights who ſhould be deputed to the cuſtody of it, ſhould have the keeping and defence of it, ſaving, nevertheleſs, their fealty, &c.[d] He reſtored the antient nunnery at Minſter, in the Iſle of Shepey, which had been deſtroyed by the Danes, long before the conqueſt, and about a year before his death, he rebuilt the church of St. Martin, in Dover, at a further diſtance from the town than where it ſtood before, with proper lodgings and accommodations, intending to fix in them a ſociety of regular canons, whom he brought from Merton for that purpoſe; but the convent of Chriſt-church oppoſing his deſigns and threatening to make an appeal to the court of Rome, if neceſſary, it put a ſtop to the further progreſs of this deſign, and the archbiſhop dying not long after, the convent took this opportunity of ſending thither twelve monks of their own houſe, and of conſtituting a prior over them.[e]

It was no ſmall reproach to his character, that he ſet the crown upon the head of king Stephen, contrary to the oath which he had before made to the empreſs Maud;[f] but he is ſaid to have reflected on this action with ſo much ſorrow, that he fell ſick at Mortlake, and being carried to Canterbury in a horſe litter, he died there on Dec. 19, 1136, having preſided over this church almoſt fourteen years,[g] and was buried in his own cathedral.[h]

[d] Regiſt. Priorat. Chriſti, Cant. 31.

[e] See Dover, in the Hiſtory of Kent.

[f] Hollingſhed Chron. vol. iii. p. 96. R. de Diceto, col. 505. Bromton, col. 1016, 1023. Knyghton, col. 1384.

[g] Steph. Birchington. Bromton, col. 1027. Gervas ſays, fifteen years, col. 1664.

[h] Gervas ſays, he was buried in the ſouth croſs of the nave of the church built by Lanfranc, towards the right hand as you enter near the lower portico, where was the altar of St. Benedict.

Archbiſhop

Archbiſhop Corboil appears to have been a weak man, too eaſily prevailed upon to forget the dignity of his ſtation, and the obligation of his oaths; to which reproachful conduct he was moſt probably induced by the flattering promiſes made by king Stephen to the church, at his coronation. He is ſaid to bear for his arms, *Azure, a bend wavy in the ſiniſter corner, in chief a croſs couped, argent.*

38. THEOBALD,[h] abbot of Bec, in Normandy, was elected to this ſee in 1138, after it had been vacant upwards of two years. He was elected by cardinal Albert, at a legantine ſynod convened for that purpoſe at London, though our hiſtorians in general ſay, that he was elected by the biſhops of England, and that Alexander, biſhop of Lincoln, declared publicly the election, and that he was afterwards conſecrated by the legate, in the preſence of the prior of this church. On the other hand, Gervas tells us, that Theobald was elected by the prior and monks, who were ſent for to London for that purpoſe, and who publicly pronounced the election of him made by them, in the preſence of the king, the legate, the biſhops and nobles.[i]

He was conſecrated by the legate about the feaſt of the Epiphany, and received his pall at the ſame time, in his own church, in which year he had the title of legate of the apoſtolic ſee confirmed to him.[k] He

[h] See more of Theobald, in Bourget's Hiſt. of the Royal Abbey of Bec, publiſhed by Nichols, 1779, p. 25.

[i] See M. Paris, &c. Gervas, col. 1348, 1665. R. de Diceto, col. 507.

[k] Gervas, col. 1348, 1665. Though the title of legate of the apoſtolic ſee had been before conferred on his predeceſſor, yet this archbiſhop ſeems to have been the firſt who had that of *Legatus Natus* conferred on him, by pope Innocent II. This title was retained until archbiſhop Cranmer's time, when the pope's authority ceaſing, a decree paſſed in the ſynod, anno 1534, that the archbiſhops, laying aſide that title, ſhould be ſtiled primates and metropolitans of all England. Parker, in Cranmer's Life.

crowned king Stephen, together with his queen, in the church of Canterbury; the king in his rich habit was conducted by the archbiſhop and earls, to the church where the king ſtood in the archbiſhop's ſeat, the queen oppoſite to him; the archbiſhop put the crown on both, and afterwards celebrated maſs before them.[l] In 1146, he went to the council which pope Eugenius had convened at Rhemes, without the king's licence, upon which all his goods were confiſcated; on the other hand his ſuffragans were ſuſpended by the pope, becauſe the king prohibiting them, they did not come to it.[m] On the archbiſhop's return to Canterbury, where he was joyfully received, the king highly angered at his diſobedience, haſtened there, where though ſeveral meſſages paſſed between them, none of them effected a reconcilement, and the archbiſhop was compelled by him to quit the realm, and he remained abroad till peace was reſtored between them.[n] He again incurred the king's anger for refuſing, together with the reſt of the biſhops, in the 15th year of that reign, to anoint and crown his ſon Euſtace king, and notwithſtanding the king uſed force to compel them, yet the archbiſhop, with the reſt, continued reſolute in their refuſal, upon which his goods were again confiſcated [o]

During his diſſentions with the king, his courage was ſo great, that he interdicted king Stephen and the whole realm, and taking advantage of the times, which were very troubleſome, he went into Norfolk and lived retired there, till by the interpoſition of ſome of the biſhops, he was reſtored to the king's favour, which he afterwards enjoyed, and was the chief means of concluding that final peace at Wallingford, between him and the empreſs Maud.

[l] See Gervas, col. 1588.
[m] R. de Diceto, col. 509. Gervas, col. 1666.
[n] See Gervas, col. 1363.
[o] H. Hunt. l. viii. p. 395. Parker Antiq. Brit. Eccl. p. 127. Gervas, col. 1371, 1668; and others.

In

In 1151, he, as being legate of the apoſtolic ſee, celebrated a general council in the middle of Lent, at London, at which king Stephen and his ſon Euſtace, were both preſent.[p] After king Stephen's death, he crowned king Henry II. at Weſtminſter, in the preſence of the archbiſhop of York and other biſhops. Queen Alianor, who had been divorced from Lewis, king of France, being crowned at the ſame time.[q]

By his laſt will, which is printed from the regiſters of this church,[r] he gave whatever he had remaining, at the hour of his death, to the uſe of the poor; intimating that he had already given them almoſt all he had, reſerving to himſelf only ſo much, as was abſolutely neceſſary for the occaſions of his family, and for the exigencies of his own languiſhing condition.—Having ſat in this ſee for twenty-two years, he died purely of age, on April 18, 1161,[s] beloved by all people for his courteous diſpoſition, and was buried in his own church, in the eaſt end of the chapel of the Holy Trinity, oppoſite to the tomb of Lanfranc, but when this chapel was demoliſhed to build up the preſent one, archbiſhop Theobald's remains were removed and buried before the altar of St. Mary, in the nave of this church, in a leaden cheſt, the place which he

[p] Gervas, col. 1369, 1667.

[q] M. Paris, p. 88. Gervas, col. 1376, 1668. R. de Diceto, col. 529.

[r] Anglia Sacra, p. xi. p. 11.

[s] In 1160. Chron. Tables, col. 2255. Among the Chartæ Antiq. of the dean and chapter, in their treaſury, are ſeveral ſeals of this archbiſhop appendant to them, viz. one oval; archbiſhop robed with pall, crozier, &c. bleſſing—Counterſeal, a head bearded in profile; legend SIGNUM SECRETUM, marked A 69-74-84—One 3⅛ by 2⅜ diam. H. 145—One 3½ by 2½ diam. archbiſhop ſitting robed and mitred, with crozier, bleſſing; legend SIGILLUM THEOBALDI DEI GRATIA CANTUARIENSIS archiep. Counterſeal, as before, p. 115-122-123. One 3 by 2¾ diam. the archbiſhop robed, bleſſing, his crozier in his left hand; legend SIGILLU TEDBALDI DEI GRA ARCHIEPISCOPI CANTUARIENSIS. No counterſeal. R. 1, z. 65-89.

had deſired in his life-time, and a marble tomb as before, was placed over him.[t] He is ſaid to have been a man of no great learning, but of gentle and affable behaviour, being wiſe withal, that he was highly eſteemed by all ranks of people, and charitable to the poor in a very extenſive degree.

Gervas ſays, he was a great enemy to his own convent of Chriſt-church,[u] which well agrees with the general character given of him. The archbiſhop is ſaid to bear for his arms, *Azure, three bars, or, a chief dancette, gules.*

[t] Gervas ſays, that on the demolition of the chapel, when the tomb of archbiſhop Theobald, which was conſtructed of marble, was opened, and the ſtone coffin was diſcovered; on the removing of the upper ſtone of it, he appeared perfect and ſtiff, adhering together by the bones and nerves, and a ſmall degree of ſkin and fleſh. The ſpectators were ſurprized, and placing him on the bier, thus carried him to the veſtry; mean while, the ſtory was divulged abroad, and many on account of his unuſual preſervation, ſtiled him St. Theobald. He was taken out of his tomb, his corpſe ſo far uncorrupted, and his linen garments entire; and by order of the convent, he was buried before the altar of St. Mary, as above-mentioned, which ſtood at the eaſt end of the north iſle of the nave of this church, that is, in the old nave of it, before it was pulled down by archbiſhop Sudbury; ſince which, we have heard no more of St. Mary's altar. Probably thoſe were his remains, which were diſcovered on the new paving of the choir, a few years ago, in the wall at the north eaſt end of the preſent nave, as has been mentioned before, in the account of this church; but there is no knowledge left of any tomb for him here. Of late years, the marble tomb in the Trinity chapel againſt the ſouth wall has been ſuppoſed to have been his, but how true, the above account ſhews. Weever, in his Funeral Monuments, p. 27, has given the following inſcription, as having been on his tomb:—*Hic jacet* THEOBALDUS Cantuar. *archiepiſcopus ob morum placabilitatem atq; conſtantiam.* Henry II. *valde gratioſus, affabilis, veridicus, prudens, & amicus firmus, in omnes liberalis, & in pauperes munificus; qui ſue tandem ſenectutis & languidæ vitæ pertæſus anteactam vitam morti perſolvit. Anno Dom.* 1160 *cum* 22 *annis ſediſſet. Anima ejus requieſcat in pace.—Amen.*—If this epitaph was ever on his tomb, that laſt mentioned could not belong to him.

[u] Col. 1367, 1666.

39. THOMAS

39. THOMAS BECKET, the king's chancellor, ſucceeded as archbiſhop in 1162, after the ſee had continued vacant little more than a year. He was born in London in 1119, being the ſon of Gilbert Becket, a merchant of good note, his mother Maud being a Syrian by birth.[w] He was firſt educated at the monaſtery of Merton, from whence he went to Oxford, and was made chaplain to archbiſhop Theobald, after which he ſtudied in the univerſities of Paris and Bononia, the moſt celebrated ſeats of learning in thoſe times, in the latter of which he made a great proficiency in the civil law; on his return, he proceeded S. T. P. at Oxford, and being greatly in the favour of the archbiſhop, he was received into his family, and made by him archdeacon of Canterbury, and provoſt of Beverly, after which he was preferred to the parſonage of Bromfield, and of St. Mary le Strand, and to prebends in the churches of St. Paul and Lincoln, and was made one of the king's chaplains;[x] and laſtly, at that prelate's earneſt entreaty, he was promoted to be chancellor of England in 1154,[y] in which ſtation he became a perfect courtier, and carried himſelf ſo highly to the king's ſatisfaction, not only by his dexterity in the management of the affairs of his office, but by his ſplendid manner of living, and by his affable and engaging behaviour, that he became his chief favourite and the companion of his amuſements. The king was in Normandy when he heard of archbiſhop Theobald's death, and immediately reſolved to raiſe the chancellor to the primacy, in hopes of governing the church of England, by his means, in perfect tranquility. The empreſs Maud, the king's

[w] Mary, the archbiſhop's ſiſter, was in 1172, made abbeſs of Barking, in Eſſex. Chron. Tables, col. 2250.

[x] See Weever, p. 199.

[y] Spelman. Gloſſ. *verbum Cancellarius*, ſays, he continued chancellor till 1162, when being made archbiſhop, he reſigned.—M. Paris ſays, he was made chancellor in 1155.

mother, endeavoured to diſſuade her ſon from this deſign, and the clergy and biſhops of England oppoſed this promotion, which retarded it above a year; but ſuch was the king's partiality to his favourite, that he was deaf to all advice, and through his directions, Becket was elected archbiſhop on June 3, 1162,[z] and being then only a deacon, he was, on the eve of Trinity Sunday, ordained a prieſt in Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, and the next day, being then 44 years of age, he was conſecrated in the ſame church, by the biſhop of Wincheſter, though not without great altercation among the biſhops concerning their right to the performance of this ceremony, and he afterwards received his pall there.[a]

As ſoon as Becket found himſelf ſeated in the archiepiſcopal chair, he ſuddenly changed his whole de-

[z] The election of Thomas Becket was made, as thoſe writers ſay, who favoured the claim of the biſhops to a right of election, in an aſſembly of the clergy of the whole province of Canterbury, who were ſolemnly called together for this purpoſe at London, and that the election was proclaimed by the biſhop of Wincheſter, in the refectory of St. Peter's, at Weſtminſter, without oppoſition or contradiction. But the monk of Canterbury, on the contrary, ſays, that the king ſent his mandate requiring the prior and ſome of his monks to meet the biſhops and clergy, then aſſembled at London, to chuſe an archbiſhop; upon which, the prior with ſome of the elder monks of his church went thither, where they found the biſhops convened, and after much diſcourſe had paſſed between them, concerning the election, the prior and his monks elected and proclaimed Thomas, the king's chancellor, to be archbiſhop; and Stephen Birchington, a monk of Canterbury, likewiſe ſays, that Becket was elected by the prior, with the conſent of his whole convent. On the whole it ſeems plain, that the archbiſhop was firſt elected, and proclaimed elect by the biſhops; and that afterwards to continue their right, the prior and his monks proceeded to a new election of the ſame perſon. See R. de Diceto, col. 533. Gervas, col. 1382. See Decem. Scriptores, col. 711, &c. See Matthew Paris, Birchington, Hoveden, and others, Gervas, 1669, Battely, pt. ii. p. 150. [a] Gervas, col. 1382.

portment

portment and manner of life, and from the greateſt and moſt luxurious courtier, became the moſt auſtere and ſolemn monk. One of the moſt remarkable actions after his promotion to it, which equally irritated and ſurprized the king, was his reſignation of his office of chancellor the next year, without having ever conſulted the king's inclination, or having given him the leaſt intimation of his deſign. Before the king returned to England in January, 1163, he had received ſo many complaints of the archbiſhop's ſeverities, that he became ſenſible, when it was too late, of his having made a wrong choice; when the archbiſhop therefore waited on him at Southampton, it was plainly obſerved, that he was not received with the ſame marks of friendſhip, as on former occaſions. The king at the ſame time gave a ſtill plainer proof of his diſſatisfaction, by obliging him to reſign the archdeaconry of Canterbury, which he did with great reluctance.

Pope Alexander III. held a general council of the prelates in his intereſt, at Tours, in April, 1163, and the archbiſhop was preſent at it, and was treated with every mark of reſpect and honour by the pope and his cardinals, who were not ignorant that vanity and the love of admiration, were Becket's predominant paſſions. It is highly probable, that at this interview, the archbiſhop was animated by the pope in his deſign of becoming the champion for the liberties of the church and the immunities of the clergy; thus much, at leaſt, is certain, that ſoon after his return, he began to proſecute his deſign with leſs reſerve than formerly, which produced an open breach between the king and him, the archbiſhop maintaining with much paſſion and peremptory obſtinacy, that the clergy were ſubject only to the laws of the church, and amenable only to ſpiritual courts, and to be puniſhed only by eccleſiaſtical cenſures; to which may be added the archbiſhop's claim to ſeveral rights and privileges belonging to the

ſee of Canterbury, which were with-held from it, and which he then demanded to be reſtored to it.[b]

Theſe differences cauſed the long and troubleſome conteſt which followed; to avoid the king's reſentment, Becket fled abroad,[c] where he ſtaid, till a feigned reconciliation took place between them; but freſh diſcontents ſoon ariſing, the king obliged him to confine himſelf within the precincts of his church, where he reſided in great ſolitude, receiving daily accounts of freſh inſults offered to his friends, and depredations committed on his eſtates, he was obſtinate in his purſuit, though he foreſaw it would not end without bloodſhed, and that he himſelf would be the victim of it. So much is written in all our chronicles and hiſtories concerning theſe unhappy differences, that there is hardly any one that is not acquainted with them, and therefore the leſs neceſſary to repeat them here more at large. The archbiſhop's life has been written by ſeveral, and in particular by John Grandiſon, biſhop of Exeter,[d] and one of a much later date, printed in Engliſh at Cologn, in 1639, and dedicated to the archbiſhop of Calcedon.

At length the archbiſhop put the finiſhing ſtroke to the ſeries of vexations which he had ſuffered, by pronouncing at the end of his ſermon, which he preached on Chriſtmas-day, in his cathedral, a ſentence of excommunication againſt Ralph de Broc, his great enemy,

[b] Archbiſhop Becket required of the king the cuſtody of the caſtle of Rocheſter, the caſtle of Saltwood, and Hythe, which he claimed, as eſpecially belonging to the domain of his ſee. Of the earl of Clare, he required the homage of the caſtle of Tunbridge, with the adjacent lowy; the fee likewiſe of William de Ros, and others of the like ſort. Gervas, col. 1384, 1669.

[c] R. de Diceto, col. 537. Bromton, col. 1052. Gervas, col. 1384.

[d] See R. de Diceto, 512, 536, 550. Gervas, col. 1671.—Bromton, col. 1064. Leland's Coll. vol. iii. p. 422. Gervas, col. 1670, mentions the names of ſeveral who had written the archbiſhop's life.

Robert

Robert de Broc, and almoſt all the king's moſt familiar ſervants, and that with viſible marks of the moſt violent anger in his voice and countenance.

Soon after this the archbiſhop of York, with the biſhops of London and Saliſbury, arriving in Normandy, threw themſelves at the king's feet, and implored his protection from that diſgrace and ruin with which they were threatened by the archbiſhop, painting the violence of his proceedings, againſt themſelves and others whom Becket had excommunicated, in ſuch ſtrong colours, that Henry fell into one of thoſe fits of paſſion to which he was liable, lamenting bitterly, that no one would deliver him from this turbulent prieſt, or revenge the continual injuries he received from him. This paſſionate exclamation made too deep an impreſſion on thoſe who heard him, particularly on four of his courtiers, Reginald Fitzurſe, William Tracy, Hugh de Morville and Richard Bryto, who bound themſelves by an oath, either to terrify Becket into a dutiful ſubmiſſion, or to put him to death.

Having laid their plan, they left the court at different times, and took different routes to prevent ſuſpicion, and meeting together near Canterbury, on December 28, they ſettled the whole ſcheme of their proceedings, and next morning early ſet out thither, accompanied by a body of reſolute men, with arms concealed under their cloaths, and theſe they placed in different parts of the city, to prevent any interruption from the citizens. The four principals then went unarmed, with twelve of their company to the archiepiſcopal palace, where they found the archbiſhop ſitting and converſing with ſome of his clergy; after a long ſilence which enſued, Reginald Fitzurſe informed the archbiſhop, that they were ſent by the king's command to him, to abſolve the prelates and others, whom he had excommunicated, and then to go to Wincheſter and make ſatisfaction to the young king, whom he had endeavoured to dethrone; on this, a violent and very

very long altercation enſued, in the courſe of which they gave ſeveral hints, that his life was in danger if he did not comply; but he remained undaunted in his refuſal. At their departure his friends blamed him for the roughneſs of his anſwers, which had inflamed the fury of his enemies, and earneſtly preſſed him to make his eſcape; but he only anſwered, that he had no need of their advice, and knew what he had to do. Reginald Fitzurſe and his three companions, finding their threats ineffectual, put on their coats of mail, and taking each a ſword and a battle axe in their hands, returned in the afternoon to the palace, and having at laſt gained admittance, for it had been ſhut, they ſearched throughout it for the archbiſhop, who had been hurried, during the cry which their entrance armed had occaſioned, almoſt by force into the church, hoping, that the ſacredneſs of the place would protect his perſon from violence, and they would have ſhut the door of it, but he would not permit them. The aſſaſſins having ſearched the palace throughout came next to the church, which they entered promiſcuouſly with the crowd, it being about the time of veſpers, through the door from the cloyſter, where they found the archbiſhop, who having entered it had paſſed through the nave, and was ſtanding on the third or fourth ſtep in the lower north wing, going upwards to the choir.—Upon their entrance the foremoſt of them cried out aloud, Where is the traitor? where is the archbiſhop? Upon which the archbiſhop turned back and came down the ſteps, ſaying, Here is no traitor, but here is the archbiſhop, here I am! Upon which William Tracy ſeized on him by the robe and a ſcuffle enſued, and by the blows which he received from them altogether, his ſkull was cloven almoſt in two, and his brains were ſcattered about on the pavement,[c] and he ſunk

[c] It is a vulgar notion that the ſtones of the pavement on which he fell down dead, have ſtill the marks of his blood ſtained

ſunk down lifeleſs at the altar of St. Benedict.[f] Thus fell archbiſhop Becket, on December 29, 1170, in the fifty third year of his age, and the ninth of his pontificate.

He was evidently a man of great abilities, particularly of conſummate cunning, undaunted courage, and inflexible conſtancy in the proſecution of his deſigns; but his ſchemes were of a moſt pernicious tendency. On the other hand, he was vain, obſtinate, and implacable, as little affected by the intreaties of his friends as by the threats of his enemies, and his ingratitude to the king, his benefactor, admits of no excuſe, and has fixed an indelible ſtain on his character. Though his murderers were highly criminal, his death was very ſeaſonable, and probably prevented much miſchief and confuſion. Few events in hiſtory have made a much greater noiſe than this murder, which was generally imputed to the king's commands, and repreſented as the moſt execrable deed that had ever been perpetrated.[g]

Some affirm archbiſhop Becket to have been the founder of St. Thomas's, alias Eaſtbridge hoſpital, in Canterbury; but others ſuppoſe its origin to have been of a much earlier date, of which further mention will be found in the account of that hoſpital. There

ſtained on them, but it is a miſtaken one; for thoſe ſtones have been removed ſeveral hundred years ago, being carried away by Benedict the prior, to the abbey of Peterborough, where he made two altars of them in 1177. See Battely's Somner, pt. ii. p. 22. On one of the ſtones there is at this time, a ſmall ſquare piece neatly let into it, perhaps in the room of a part of the ſtone which might have been ſtained with his blood, and was probably taken away as a valuable relic of the ſaint.

[f] See W. Neubrigen, l. ii. c. 25. Gervas, col. 1414. Bromton, col 1063. Hoveden, p. 525. Biog. Brit. vol. i. p. 629. Speed, Hollinſhed, and other chroniclers. After the murder the aſſaſſins fled to Knareſborough, in Yorkſhire, which then belonged to Hugh de Moreville.

[g] See Bromton, col. 1095. Gervas, col. 1427.

are

are ſeveral treatiſes written by archbiſhop Becket, among the Bodleian and Harleian MSS.

The apprehenſions of the thunders of the church of Rome had ſuch an effect upon the king, that he appeared exceedingly ſhocked at the murder, and immediately ſent his ambaſſadors to the pope, to clear himſelf from the guilt of this deed, who were but roughly received by his Holineſs and the court of Rome; nor could they procure the king's pardon till they had ſtrengthened their application (*Romano More*, as Gervas calls it) by a preſent of 500 marcs, and by ſwearing, in the name of the king, that he would ſubmit himſelf to whatever judgment that church ſhould impoſe on him. On theſe conditions they obtained, that neither he nor his kingdom ſhould be laid under ſentence of ſuſpenſion or excommunication.[h]

To obtain this peace with the pope, the king on his return to England, in the humble habit of a pilgrim, and his feet naked, walked through the city to the tomb of Becket, where, having proſtrated himſelf in ſorrowful repentance, he underwent afterwards, in the chapter-houſe, the puniſhment of being whipped by every one of the monks, and ſome writers ſay, by all others of the clergy preſent, biſhops, abbots, and others, ſome giving three laſhes, and others five, with much harſhneſs and ſeverity. The next night he paſſed on the bare ground at the tomb, with faſting and prayers, and much outward ſign of affliction, and in the morning, having at his requeſt heard maſs, he departed from Canterbury with much appearance of joy; no doubt, at his having got through ſo diſagreeable a buſineſs.

After the confuſion which the murder of the archbiſhop occaſioned in the church, and the concourſe of people, which the tumult of it had brought together,

[h] R. de Diceto, col. 556. Gervas, col. 1419.

had

had diſperſed,[i] the monks took the body and carried it to the great altar, where it remained till the next morning, when a rumour prevailing that the aſſaſſins would come and take the body away, and throw it without the walls, as a prey to the dogs and and fowls of the air, the prior and convent, together with the abbot of Boxley, who happened to be preſent at the time, after conſultation, reſolved to bury it immediately, ſtripping it therefore of the hair-cloth and habit of a monk, which the archbiſhop always wore underneath, they cloathed it in his pontifical dreſs, and buried him in a new ſtone coffin in the crypt, at the eaſt end of the undercroft of the church.[k]

The monks tell us, that not long afterwards, miracles began to be wrought at his tomb, and in proceſs of time throughout the whole world; and that there were in this church two volumes, filled with the records of theſe miracles. The fame of them and the ſtill more prevailing reaſon of his dying in defence of the privileges and immunities of the church, procured him the honour of being inrolled in the liſt of ſaints,

[i] The church of Canterbury, after the death of Becket, remained in a moſt dirty condition, occaſioned by the multitude of people who had flocked into it at the time of the murder; the celebration of divine ſervice was ſuſpended, the ornaments were taken away from the altars, the pillars were ſtripped, and the croſs was veiled as in the time of Lent, and the whole rendered a place of ſolitude, and the ſound of bells and the voice of chaunting was heard no more, and divine ſervice ceaſed in the church for almoſt a year. The ſuffragan biſhops therefore met on the feaſt of St. Thomas the apoſtle, to reinſtate the mother church of Canterbury, caſt down by this long ſuſpenſion, and to reſtore it by command of the pope to its former ſtate, and to the great joy of the clergy and people of Canterbury, Bartholomew, biſhop of Exeter, at their petition, celebrated a ſolemn maſs, and preached to them, that to the days ſpent in grief they ſhould oppoſe the comfort of the celebration of joy. R. de Diceto, col. 558. Gervas, col. 1417, 1421, 1672.

[k] R. de Diceto, col. 555. Bromton, col. 1063. Gervas, col. 1413, 1417, 1672.

by

by a formal canonization from pope Alexander III. whoſe bull declaratory of it, bore date March 13, and our hiſtorians place it in the year 1172.[1] In the eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, as it is ſtiled, of the life of St. Thomas, it is ſaid, that there is a manuſcript in the Vatican library, in which it is recorded, that among the acts of the above-mentioned pope, in the beginning of the year 1173 (computing the year to begin in January) upon the feaſt of the Purification, the pope aſſembling together at Signia, the biſhops and abbots of Campania, celebrated a ſolemn maſs in honour of St. Thomas the martyr, and ordained, that the memory of his paſſion ſhould be celebrated for ever upon the 29th day of December, and that he publiſhed his apoſtolical letter concerning his canonization, on the fourth of the ides of March, at Signia, directed to the clergy of the church of Canterbury, and the like letters to all Chriſtian people whatever; and this declaration of the pope being ſoon known in all places, the reports of his miracles were every where ſounded abroad.

Hence a blind devotion lead vaſt crowds of zealous people to his tomb; kings, princes, noblemen, and all ranks of people reſorted to it, to be forgiven, through his merit, for their ſins, and to inſure his protection and the certain ſucceſs of their undertaking in future, all of whom came with their hands filled with rich oblations, to offer at his tomb, which produced an almoſt incredible income to this church, even whilſt his body lay in the undercroft.[m] In the mean time, a new chapel, at the upper part of the eaſt end of the church (in the room of the former one, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which had been demoliſhed) was prepared

[1] R. de Diceto, col. 715, in whoſe hiſtory the bull is twice printed.

[m] See a more particular account of thoſe who from time to time viſited this tomb and ſhrine, and the offerings they made at them, above.

with

with all ſplendor and magnificence, ready for this new ſaint to be placed there, and an altar erected in it, both chapel and altar being called by his name, nay the whole church loſt its former name, and was thenceforth called the church of St. Thomas the martyr.[n]

On July 7, in the year 1220, this ſaint was tranſlated from his tomb in the undercroft to his ſhrine; the ceremony of it was performed with the greateſt ſolemnity and rejoicings. Pandulph, the pope's legate, and the archbiſhops of Canterbury and Rhemes, aſſiſted by many biſhops and abbots, carried the coffin on their ſhoulders, and placed it on the new ſhrine; the king too graced this ſolemnity with his royal preſence; but the expences ariſing from this ceremony was ſo great to Stephen Langton, then archbiſhop of Canterbury, that it left a debt upon this archbiſhopric, which Boniface, his fourth ſucceſſor, could hardly diſcharge.[o] Let us now view this ſaint placed in his new ſhrine, the object of adoration, and conſider the exceſſive honours done to him.

The titles of glorious, ſaint, and martyr, were conferred upon him immediately after his death, and were confirmed by a ſpeedy and formal canonization; his murder and death were uſually ſtiled his martyrdom and paſſion. The reports of his miracles were publiſhed every where; the humbleſt devotions and richeſt oblations were poured forth at the foot of his ſhrine, where his altar was continually frequented by crowds of people of all ranks and nations; the relics of the ſaint,

[n] The legend of St. Thomas Becket was curiouſly repreſented in the windows of this chapel, great part of which remain at this time; the colours of them are very beautiful.

[o] Beſides other vaſt expences of the ſumptuous entertainment made in his palace, he provided at his own coſt, hay and oats on the road between London and Canterbury, for the horſes of all who came to the ſolemnity; and he cauſed ſeveral pipes and conduits to run with wine, in ſeveral parts of the city. See Battely, p. 19.

even the meaneſt things that had any relation to him, as his hair, his ſhirt, his cloaths, and his ſhoes, were obtained as invaluable treaſures by all who could procure them, either by purchaſe or favour; and ſeveral cathedral and monaſtical churches obtained ſome of them,[p] and thought themſelves rich and happy in the poſſeſſion of them; his effigies was engraved on many ſeals of the public bodies[q] and religious houſes, with the arms he bore, being *Argent, three Corniſh choughs, ſable*; and beſides this veneration, there were erected and dedicated to his honour in many places, altars, churches and chapels; of the latter, the ruins of one remained till within theſe few years, in the grounds of St. Gregory's priory.

The profit continually flowing in to the convent from the oblations made at this ſhrine, enriched it amazingly, with a large and conſtant annual income, and enabled the monks to rebuild and adorn this church magnificently from time to time, and it continued as a plentiful ſupply to them till the reformation, when the ſhrine was demoliſhed, and the priory itſelf was diſſolved.[r]

After

[p] Many of his relics, as well as of every part of his cloathing, were pretended by the monks of Glaſtonbury, to be in that abbey. Dugd. Monaſt. vol. i. p. 7.

[q] His effigies was on the antient ſeal of the city of London, and on that of London bridge. Stow's Survey, B. iii p. 128—B. iv. p. 24. The ſeal of the cathedral of Canterbury was changed, and had on one ſide of it, the repreſentation of his martyrdom, added on it; a like repreſentation was made on that of Eaſtbridge, and the poor prieſts hoſpitals in Canterbury. Several of the archbiſhops had his martyrdom repreſented on their ſeals, in preference to their own effigies, and others on the reverſe of their ſeals. Numbers of private ſeals had a like repreſentation of it, and no doubt but there were many other religious ſocieties who did the ſame throughout the kingdom.

[r] See a further account of this ſhrine from Eraſmus, before and of the demoliſhing of it, and the total aboliſhing of the feſtival of St. Thomas, and every other honour paid to him, even to the mention of his name, and the eraſing it and his figure out of

After archbiſhop Becket's death, king Henry II. granted licence to the prior and convent, to chuſe a ſucceſſor, not recommending any particular perſon, but adviſing and requiring them to make choice of a perſon of gravity and prudence, and of a gentle diſpoſition. In this election, the diſputes between the biſhops and the prior and convent were carried to a great height, and there were great conteſts concerning the right of election; at laſt the former were willing to compromiſe the matter, and to act jointly with the monks in it; but to this and other propoſals made by them, the convent would by no means acquieſce, and the cauſe was referred to the king, who, nevertheleſs, left it wholly undetermined; in ſhort, neither threats nor intreaties prevailing on the prior to give up his claim, he ſeems to have perſiſted in it, and the convent elected Robert, abbot of Bec, and when he could not be prevailed on to accept of this dignity, they made a ſecond choice, and elected Richard, prior of Dover; upon which the biſhop of London ſtood up, and with the conſent of the other biſhops, as it appears, to give ſome colour to their having jointly made the election,

of all books, writings, windows, &c. by the king's command, at the time of the diſſolution of this monaſtery by Henry VIII. related before. Beſides the annual profits ariſing to the convent, from theſe oblations at St. Thomas's ſhrine, there was another, which though it happened more ſeldom, yet it was productive of incredible gain to it. This was the grant of a jubilee, made by the pope to this church, in honour of this ſaint; the firſt of which was ſolemnized here in 1220, on the tranſlation of his body from the undercroft to his ſhrine, juſt fifty years after his death; and there were ſix more at the ſame diſtance of fifty years between each of them; the laſt being in 1520, at all which, plenary indulgencies were granted to the church of Canterbury, for all ſuch as ſhould viſit and offer their oblations at the ſaint's ſhrine, and the multitudes that flocked to the city on theſe occaſions is ſcarce credible. See further particulars of theſe jubilees, before; and Battely's Somner, appendix, p 51.

ſaid aloud, we elect Richard, prior of Dover, and proclaimed him archbiſhop elect accordingly.[s]

But the archbiſhop, on his arriving at Rome, found that the new king, deſirous of hindering the pope's approbation of this election, had ſent his agents there to requeſt him not to confirm it, as having been made againſt his conſent, notwithſtanding which, the pope himſelf conſecrated the archbiſhop elect.[t]

40. RICHARD, prior of Dover, being thus accordingly conſtituted, was conſecrated archbiſhop of Canterbury in 1174,[u] after the ſee had been vacant for two years and five months. He was a Norman by birth, and was firſt a monk of this church, and made chaplain to archbiſhop Theobald, afterwards prior of Dover, and then promoted to this archbiſhopric. In 1175, being the legate of the apoſtolic ſee, he celebrated a provincial council at Weſtminſter, at which were preſent two kings, eleven Engliſh biſhops of his province, the biſhop of St. David's, in Wales, and ſeveral abbots, &c. In 1176, he is recorded to have given 1000 marcs towards the foundation of London-bridge,[w] and was a benefactor to that of Rocheſter, and a conſiderable one to his own convent; and he is ſaid to have founded a nunnery at Remſted, in Suſſex.[x]

Whilſt at his palace at Wrotham, this archbiſhop had a moſt fearful dream, and next morning ſetting out on his journey towards Rocheſter, the remembrance of it terrified him ſo much, that he could not refrain from diſcloſing it to his attendants, and having done ſo, he was immediately afterwards ſtricken with ſuch a horror and chill cold, that he was forced to

[s] R de Diceto, col. 561, 568, 570. See the Variantes Lectiones, at the end of Decem. Script. Gervas, col. 1423, 1425. Battely, pt. ii. p. 48.

[t] Bromton, col. 1093, 1101. Gervas, col. 1429, 1674.

[u] Gervas, col. 1674. [w] Stow's Survey, Bk. i. p. 53.

[x] See Tanner's Monaſticon, p. 558.

alight

alight in his way, at Halling, a palace belonging to the biſhop of Rocheſter, where he in torment ended his life the next day, being Feb. 16, 1184,[y] having ſat in this ſee ten years and eight months. He was honorably interred in his own cathedral, in the Lady chapel, not in that now in being, but a more antient one, included in the old body of the church at the upper end of the north iſle of it,[z] in which place his remains were found, in digging a grave, about ſixty years ago. A writer has given him the character of having been a harmleſs, illiterate man, who did not interfere in any great matters, but prudently contented himſelf with thoſe within the bounds of his own capacity.[a]

He is ſaid by ſome to have been a good preacher, and to have had a conſiderable ſhare of learning. He was taxed with not keeping up the ſtrictneſs of church diſcipline, and of being negligent of his archiepiſcopal duty, in ſecuring the privileges of his church, but this muſt have been in compariſon of the ſteps followed by his predeceſſor; and his writings were far different, being againſt theſe diſturbers; and as to his own church, he was a good friend and benefactor to it, laying out much in improving the revenues of it, and repairing the houſes belonging to his ſee.

Among the *Cartæ Antiquæ*, in the dean and chapter's treaſury, are ſeveral ſeals of this archbiſhop appendant to them, viz one the archbiſhop ſtanding robed, pall and mitred, having his croſs in his left hand, bleſſing; legend, SIGILLUM RICARDI DEI G. CANTUARIENSIS ARCHIEPISCOPI. Small counterſeal, archbiſhop ſtanding, half length, on a ſhield of arms A. 83. p. 122, 124. He bore for his arms, *Azure, between two bendlets, three mullets, argent.*

[y] Gervas, col. 1465, 1675. Weever, p. 218. Chron. Tab. col. 2257. [z] Battely's Somner, p. 127.

[a] See Leland's Collect. vol. i. p. 229, ex Chron. Gul. Parvi Novoburgenſis.

In the election of a ſucceſſor in this ſee, the contentions between the biſhops and the convent of Canterbury increaſed more and more; for pope Lucius ſent his letters mandatory to the ſuffragan biſhops and the prior and convent, by which they were required to elect an archbiſhop. They all met at Reading, where the king then was, and afterwards at Windſor, but could not come to any agreement. At laſt they met at London, where the biſhops elected Baldwin, biſhop of Worceſter, and ſent their letters to the pope to notify his election; but the monks abſolutely refuſed to be preſent at it, upon which the king himſelf came to Canterbury, and perſuaded the monks to return to London, where Baldwin declared, in the preſence of the king and them, that he never would enter that church without their free conſent. This ſo far prevailed, that the monks being left alone to themſelves in their chapter, declared the election made by the biſhops void, but that he the prior, to whom this office did of right belong, and his brethren there preſent, with the common conſent of the whole church of Canterbury, did elect Baldwin, biſhop of Worceſter, to be archbiſhop of Canterbury, and then proceeded to the uſual ſolemnities of the election; they then ſent their letters ſupplicatory to the pope, to confirm their election.[b]

41. BALDWIN, biſhop of Worceſter, was thus accordingly elected archbiſhop in 1184, with the conſent

[b] See R. de Diceto, col. 619. Gervas, col. 1466, has related the whole of theſe proceedings; the reaſons on which the biſhops grounded their pretenſions, and the anſwers and obſtinacy of the monks, with whom nothing leſs could prevail than the king's coming himſelf to Canterbury, to intreat their return back to London, to make a new election of an archbiſhop. It is ſaid, that in this buſineſs the monks at firſt in the king's preſence elected the biſhop of St. David's, to which the king gave his conſent; but the matter being delayed and adjourned to London, the biſhops by themſelves elected Baldwin, as above-mentioned.

of

of, as well the ſuffragan biſhops of this province, as of the convent of Chriſt-church, and this with the king's approbation. He was born at Exeter, but of mean extraction, and was made archdeacon of Totneſs, by Bartholomew, biſhop of Exeter; after which, he took on him the Ciſtertian habit in Ford abbey, and after a few years was made abbot there, and then biſhop of Worceſter,[c] from whence he was tranſlated to Canterbury, as above-mentioned; in 1184, and in the ſecond year afterwards, was inthronized and received his pall at Canterbury, on St. Dunſtan's day.[d]

His attempting to erect a college at Hackington, *alias* St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, occaſioned ſuch continual and bitter enmity and diſſentions between him and the convent of Chriſt-church, as created a laſting hatred between them.[e] Accordingly, Gervas, who was one of them, with doleful lamentations, loads him with bitter reproaches for the continual injuries he did them, charging him with pouring his malice on them, upon every occaſion, even to threaten the ruin of their church.[f]

In the year 1189, he crowned king Richard I. with extraordinary ſolemnity at Weſtminſter, on Sunday, 3d September, and afterwards attended him in his cruſade to the holy war in Paleſtine, where he died at Tyre, during the ſiege of Acon, in the year 1190, and

[c] See Bromton, col. 1255.

[d] R. de Diceto, col. 628. Gervas, col. 1475.

[e] See a full account of this controverſy in Decem. Scriptores, Bromton, col. 1143, 1255. Gervas, col. 1303, 1676.

[f] Gervas, col. 1314, 1481, to col. 1574, 1676. See an account of the proceedings of archbiſhop Baldwin and the monks, concerning this building at Hackington, and continued under archbiſhop Hubert, with the letters written to and from ſeveral great perſons on the occaſion, among the Harleian MSS. No. 788—1—2.

was there buried.[g] He ſat in this ſee near ſix years, and by his laſt will left all he poſſeſſed to the purpoſe of the holy war, making Hugh, biſhop of Saliſbury, the executor of it.[h]

Giraldus Cambrenſis, who knew him perſonally, gives him the character of a learned and pious man; but ſays, he was of too mild and eaſy a temper, and had a great ſimplicity of mind and ſpirit, which prevented his acting with that diſcipline, as became his high ſtation, and that the higher he moved in his ſtations, he filled them with a worſe grace.

This archbiſhop firſt annexed Wales to the province of Canterbury.[i] He wrote a treatiſe, *De Sacramento Altaris.* The archbiſhop bore for his arms, *Gules, two bendlets, and a bordure, argent.*

In the election of an archbiſhop, after Baldwin's death, as well as the following one, the monks grew more wiſe and cunning than they had been before, and being before-hand with the biſhops, gained their point, for when upon the death of Baldwin, the biſhops, with ſome of the nobles, came to Canterbury, by the king's mandate, to elect an archbiſhop, the prior and convent immediately declared, that they had choſen Reginald, biſhop of Bath, to be their archbiſhop elect, and by force placed him in the archiepiſcopal chair, and afterwards made their canonical profeſſion of obedience to him.

[g] See R. de Diceto, col. 647. Bromton, col. 1157. Knyghton, col. 1402. Gervas, col. 1549, 1587; and other writers. Our hiſtorians generally refer his death to the year 1191, at which time the meſſenger arrived in England with the news of it, which ſeems to have occaſioned their miſtake.

[h] R. de Diceto, col. 521, 658. Battely, pt. ii. p. 69.

[i] Battely's Somner, p. 127. Higden in his Polychron. p. 205, ſays, that long before this time the biſhops of Wales, at the king's command, received their conſecration at Canterbury; in token of which inveſtiture and ſubjection, archbiſhop Boniface, in king Henry III.'s time, ſolemnly celebrated maſs, the firſt of any of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, in each of the cathedral churches of Wales.

42. REGINALD

42. REGINALD FITZ JOCELINE, biſhop of Bath,[k] a native of Lombardy, was accordingly the next archbiſhop of this ſee elect, in the year 1191; but the archbiſhop of Roan, then juſticiary of England, not conſidering the election as void, ſeized all the archbiſhop's revenues into the king's hands, but the elect notwithſtanding, carried himſelf as metropolitan, in the hearing and deciding of all eccleſiaſtical cauſes, and without delay ſent his agents to the pope for his confirmation and pall; but before his agents could reach Rome he died, fourteen days after his election, on Chriſtmas eve, and was buried in the cathedral church of Bath.[l] He bore for his arms, *Argent, a feſs, dancette, in the upper part a croſs formee, gules*

On the death of archbiſhop Reginald, the prior and convent made the like haſte, as in the former election in the choice of an archbiſhop,[m] for the king having ſent his letters to the ſuffragan biſhops to proceed to the election of an archbiſhop, the day appointed for it, was Sunday, April 29; but on the day before, the monks, that they might be beforehand with the bi-

[k] He was firſt promoted to the archdeaconry in the church of Saliſbury, and was elected biſhop of Bath at 33 years of age, to which church and Wells, he was an eſpecial benefactor, and he built the hoſpital of St. John at Bath.

[l] Bromton, col. 1188. R. de Diceto ſays, he died twenty-nine days after his nomination, on his birth day at Dogemere-feld, in the dioceſe of Wincheſter, and was buried in his church of Bath, near the great altar, on the day of St. Thomas the martyr. See Gervas, col. 1580. Battely's Somner, p. 69. pt. ii. p. 69.

[m] Gervas takes no notice of Reginald's election, but ſays, col. 1679, that the ſee, after the death of Baldwin, continued vacant for two years and ſeven months; and that the convent having received the king's letters in favour of Hubert, biſhop of Saliſbury, to be elected their archbiſhop, they rejected the many petitions which they had had from the great men, and elected Hubert immediately in their chapter, and the next day preſented him by the hands of Geoffry their prior, to the biſhops at London.

ſhops,

ſhops, elected Hubert, biſhop of Sarum, and the next day when they came to the place where the biſhops were then met, for the purpoſe of election, the prior preſented Hubert to the biſhops, as having been elected by the convent the day before; notwithſtanding which, the biſhops proceeded to election, to ſave appearances, and the biſhop of London proclaimed the ſame Hubert their archbiſhop elect, and here ended the conteſt, for pope Innocent III. anno 1206, gave a peremptory deciſion of the diſpute, in favour of the monks by his bull, which is ſtill extant among the archives of the church, in which the whole controverſy is recited, which was proſecuted with much vigour on both ſides, at the court of Rome.[n]

43. HUBERT WALTER, biſhop of Saliſbury, elected archbiſhop in 1193,[o] was a native of Weſt Dereham, in Norfolk,[p] and had been dean of York, from whence

[n] See R. de Diceto, col. 666. Gervas, col. 1579, 1679.—In all theſe conteſts we may obſerve, that when the king ſent his mandates, the biſhops in general ſided with him, and whomever he named they were ever ready to elect; but the monks were not ſo complying, and frequently ſhewed themſelves ſtubborn and obſtinate towards him; however, this excluſion of the biſhops, though it left the prior and convent in the poſſeſſion of the privilege of election, yet it turned out but little to their advantage, for the king remained on the one hand peremptory in his recommendation of a perſon to be elected archbiſhop, and on the other, what was ſtill more grievous, the pope at this time by his authority took every opportunity to fill up the vacant ſees by his bulls of proviſion, by which not only they, but moſt of the eccleſiaſtical dignities and rich benefices in England were diſpoſed of at the pope's pleaſure, whoſe power in it ſeems to have been irreſiſtible; but ſurely it is a matter of aſtoniſhment, how the king could bear for ſo long a time ſuch an arrogant uſurpation on his royal prerogative, or the clergy on the right and liberties of the Britiſh church. Batt. Somn. pt. ii. p. 49, 50.

[o] R. de Diceto, col. 669, an. 1192. Chron. Tab. col. 2257.

[p] The noble family of the Botelers, of Ireland, are ſaid to be deſcended from Theobald, ſecond brother of this archbiſhop. Baronage of England, vol. i. p. 634.

he

he was promoted to the ſee of Saliſbury, and attended king Richard I. with archbiſhop Baldwin, to the holy land, where he ſignalized his ſkill in military affairs; but when the king was in his return from thence, taken and kept priſoner, he ſent Hubert into England, to manage the affairs of the kingdom, when on the king's commendatory letters, he was elected archbiſhop, and received the pall and was inthronized at Canterbury, in November, with much pomp,[q] and was next year created legate of the apoſtolic ſee.[r]

He crowned king Richard ſoon after his return at Wincheſter, in 1194, with great ſolemnity, in the preſence of William, king of Scotland, and others,[s] and king John afterwards, at Weſtminſter, on Aſcenſion Sunday, 1199, notwithſtanding the appeal of the biſhop of Durham, on behalf of the archbiſhop of York, who was then abſent;[t] and he again crowned that king and Iſabel his laſt wife, in 1201.[u]

[q] See R. de Diceto, col. 671. Gervas, col. 1585, vii. id. November.

[r] R. de Diceto, col. 679. He had conferred on him a plenitude of power, unheard of before by the common favour of all the cardinals.

[s] Gervas, col. 1586, 1679. Bromton, col. 1258.

[t] M. Paris, p. 169, 189. Bromton, col. 1282. Knyghton, col. 2408, 2414.

[u] R. de Diceto, col. 705, 707. Gervas, col. 1680. Batt. Somn. p. 127. By Gervas's account it ſhould ſeem, that the archbiſhop crowned king John three times. He ſays, that John, brother of king Richard then deceaſed, came into England, and was crowned at Weſtminſter by Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who was made the king's chancellor, and the ſame as governor of the kingdom; afterwards, in the next column he ſays, that the archbiſhop crowned king John and his queen Iſabel at London, and then that in the church of Canterbury, in the ſolemnity of Eaſter, he crowned the ſame and procured the neceſſaries for his expences at it, and though afterwards, by means of his enemies he loſt the king's favour and his place of chancellor, yet by his prudence he afterwards regained it.

He

He had been conſtituted chief juſticiary of England in 1194, being then high immediate governor under king Richard of all his dominions, both in England and Wales, he reſigned that office in 1196, and was again appointed to it, for in 1198 he ſat, with others, as ſuch, in the king's court at Weſtminſter, and was the next year appointed chancellor,[w] in each of which he proved himſelf a wiſe, able and faithful miniſter of ſtate.[x] He was the firſt who deviſed our aſſize of bread, and our weights and meaſures of wine, oil, corn, &c. He encompaſſed the tower of London with a ſtrong wall and a deep moat, ſo that the water incloſed it all round, which before that time could never be effected; and he performed other great works of ineſtimable charge, ſuch as his eccleſiaſtical revenues could never have enabled him to do, had not his great ſecular offices contributed to them.[y]

His predeceſſor, Baldwin, having left the chapel at Lambeth, built in the room of that at Hackington, unfiniſhed, archbiſhop Hubert carried the building on;[z] but when it was juſt compleated in 1199, he was forced to pull it down to the ground, by the papal bulls, which had been obtained, at the ſtrong inſtance of the monks of Chriſt-church, who were jealous likewiſe of this new foundation for ſeculars ſo near the archiepiſcopal palace. This cauſed great difference between the archbiſhop and the monks, which being put to reference, the arbitrators in 1201, awarded, that the archbiſhop might build an ordinary church at Lambeth any where, but on the foundation of the former chapel, and place therein a certain number of canons, and

[w] *Præfecturam*, the chief juſticeſhip. See Dugd. orig.
[x] Battely's Somner, pt. ii. p. 69. [y] Ibid. p. 127
[z] Gervas, col. 1591, ſays, the archbiſhop had once an intention of building this college at Maidſtone, but afterwards changed it for Lambeth.

endow

endow the ſame;[a] but the archbiſhop ſeems to have made no uſe of this agreement, and the deſign of it was entirely laid aſide by him.[b] Vexed at this diſappointment, however, he turned his mind to his native place of Weſt Dereham, in the county of Norfolk, where he built and endowed an abbey for Premonſtratenſian canons from Welbec, in honour of the bleſſed Virgin Mary.[c]

After which, having become poſſeſſed of the collegiate church of ſecular canons of Wolverhampton, by the reſignation of it into his hands by the famous Peter Bleſenſis, then dean of it, that he might build an abbey there for monks of the Ciſtertian order; the archbiſhop began, about the fifth year of king John, anno 1204, to put his intention for that purpoſe into execution; but, from what motives is not known, it ſeems never to have been finiſhed, or fully ſettled; for we find the ſecular canons in the poſſeſſion of it again not long after, and they ſtill continue ſo.[d] The arch-

[a] Among the archives of the dean and chapter in their treaſury, is a deed of compoſition, made between this archbiſhop and the prior and convent of Chriſt-church, concerning this chapel of Lamhea, and the confirmation of it, under the ſeals of the ſuffragans and others; and theſe ſeals appendant, viz. 1. Of *the chapter of St. Paul's, London.*—2. *Henry, biſhop of Landaff*—3. *Roger, dean of Lincoln.*—4. *Samſon, abbot of St. Edmundſbury*—5. *John, biſhop of Norwich.*—6. *Euſtace, biſhop of Ely.*—7. *William, biſhop of London.*—8. *Hubett, archbiſhop.*—9. *John, cardinal Sti Stephani de monte Celi.*—10. *Goſtrid, biſhop of Wincheſter.*—11. *Gilbert, biſhop of Rocheſter*—12. *Henry, biſhop of Exeter.*—13. *Robert, biſhop of Bangor.*—14. *Maugerius, biſhop of Worceſter.*—15. *Giles, biſhop of Hereford.*—16. *Hoſpital of Jeſus, in London.*—Another exemplification of the ſame date, with three ſeals; firſt, not named, but is of *Euſtace, biſhop of Ely.*—2. *Samſon, abbot of St. Edmundſbury.*—3. *Roger, dean of Lincoln*; and another like the laſt, but in a ſmaller ſize, L. 344-356-394.

[b] See MSS. Cotton lib. Vitellius A. viii. 5. M. de Diceto, col. 705, 707. Gervas, col. 1680. Tan. Mon. p. 540.

[c] Tan. Mon. p. 352. Leland's Collect. vol. i. p. 34.

[d] See Tan. Mon. p. 490.

biſhop

biſhop celebrated a council at Weſtminſter.[e] He recovered to his church Saltwood, Hythe, the caſtle of Rocheſter, the fee of Geoffry de Ros, viz. the ſervice of five knights fees, and the homage of the earl of Clare, for the caſtle of Tunbridge; all which had been claimed by archbiſhop Becket, as belonging of right to his ſee, which had cauſed ſuch diſſention between that prelate and king Henry II. as has been already mentioned before.[f]

Having ſat in the chair of this ſee almoſt twelve years, he died at his manor of Tenham, on July 13, 1205, and was buried under a window in the ſouth wall of his own cathedral, beſide the choir, where his tomb, having his effigies lying at length on it, in his pontificals, is ſtill remaining, being one of the moſt antient that this church affords to view; for it is obſerved that the moſt antient tombs in churches are thus ſituated in or along by the walls of them.[g]

The archbiſhop in his life time much improved the buildings of his archbiſhopric, and at his death gave many things of great value to this convent, of which Gervas has recorded an inventory, and he gave three hundred marcs to be expended for the benefit of his ſoul;[h] beſides which, he increaſed the privileges of his convent, and gave the church of Halſtow to the library of it, and he obtained a market and fair at his manor of Lambeth,[i] two years after it had been granted to him by the biſhop and church of Rocheſter. He is ſaid to have been very tall in perſon, of a generous and high ſpirit, and conſummate reſolution; of ſingular firmneſs in the management of the ſtate, and of incomparable wiſdom, and a true lover of his country; but that he was better ſkilled in ſecular matters than in his ſtation as metropolitan. He kept a ſplendid table,

[e] See Gervas, col. 1681.
[f] Ibid.
[g] Battely's Somner, p. 127.
[h] Gervas, col. 1683.
[i] Cart. 1 Joh. m. 4. N. 33.

was

was hoſpitable to all ſtrangers, and bountiful to the poor.[k]

Among the *Cartæ Antiquæ*, in the dean and chapter's treaſury, is a ſeal of this archbiſhop appendant to one of them, 3 by 2 diam. the archbiſhop ſtanding mitred, robed, pall, bleſſing; his crozier in his left hand; legend, SIGILLU DOMNI HUB. CANT. ARCHIEPISCOPI. The counterſeal, *Becket's murder*, legend defaced. He bore for his arms, *Quarterly, azure and argent, a croſs, or; in the firſt and fourth quarters, five mullets of the firſt; in the ſecond and third, an eagle diſplayed, ſable.*

After the death of archbiſhop Hubert, the prior and convent met in their chapter-houſe at Canterbury, to elect one to ſucceed him; but there was a diviſion among them, for ſome of them were for electing John Gray, biſhop of Norwich, a man of wiſdom and learning, whom the king had recommended; and others were for electing Reginald, the ſub-prior of the convent. On this diſagreement both parties made their appeal to the pope at Rome, who quickly decided the matter by declaring their election void, and giving them licence to make a new one in the court of Rome; upon which they all agreed in the choice of the biſhop of Norwich, and requeſted the pope's confirmation of it, which he at firſt aſſented to; but afterwards ſhewing much diſpleaſure at it, he refuſed to admit of their choice, and ſuſpended them from proceeding to any further election of an archbiſhop, ſo far as concerned the preſent turn; and the monks, who ſo lately withſtood both king and biſhops with an invincible ſtubbornneſs, now overcome with dread and conſternation,

[k] Giraldus Cambrenſis ſpeaks of him very unhandſomely; and Thorn, col. 1340, repreſents him in a very odious light, eſpecially for his pride and ignorance; but the archbiſhop's being a bitter enemy to St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, moſt probably occaſioned this harſh, and at the ſame time, perhaps, untrue character from the chronicler of that monaſtery.

humbled

humbled themſelves to the pope, and ſubmitted themſelves entirely to his will and pleaſure, who commanded them to chuſe Stephen Langton, a man firmly attached to him, for their archbiſhop, whom they accordingly immediately elected.[1]

44. STEPHEN LANGTON being choſen archbiſhop by a few monks at the court of Rome, as before-mentioned, was conſecrated by the pope himſelf at Viterbo, in 1207. He was deſcended from an antient family in Leiceſterſhire, brought up at the univerſity of Paris, where he was greatly eſteemed by the king of France and all the nobility there, for his ſingular learning, and was made chancellor of Paris, and afterwards by the pope created a cardinal, by the title *St. Chryſogone*. The king being informed of theſe proceedings of the pope, and knowing that the new biſhop was a great favourite, and one who was familiarly entertained by his inveterate enemy the king of France, was highly diſpleaſed at the pope's conduct, and forbad the archbiſhop elect to enter the realm, and notwithſtanding the pontiff's menacing letters, continued reſolute to prevent it; upon which the pope put the king and realm under an interdict, perſuaded all other potentates to make war upon him, and promiſed the king of France the kingdom of England itſelf, if he would invade it. The trouble this brought on the king, even to the reſignation of his kingdom, is too long to inſert here, and may be found in all the public hiſtories. However unwilling the king might be to mit the archbiſhop into the kingdom, and the poſſeſſion of the archbiſhopric, it was what he found himſelf unable to reſiſt, and this the archbiſhop knew ſo well,

[1] Knyghton, col. 2414, 2417. Battely, pt. ii. p. 50. See the definitive ſentence of pope Innocent III. anno 1206, in the controverſy of the ſuffragans of the church of Canterbury with the monks of Chriſt church, concerning the election of an archbiſhop, at which, the ſuffragans contended that they ought to be preſent. Spelman's Councils, tom. ii. p. 130.

that

that he took the opportunity of it to purſue his enmity to the king with inceſſant malice, and he accordingly ſided with the pope and the reſt of the prelates and clergy againſt him. King John's abject ſubmiſſion to both, ſhews the humiliating alternative he was reduced to, when he was neceſſitated to reſign his kingdom to the former, and to recompence the latter largely for the damages they had ſuſtained; for this purpoſe we find that he iſſued his mandate for the payment of 15,000 marcs to the archbiſhop and other biſhops,[m] beſides many gratifications of privileges, liberties and preferments to them, and their ſeveral churches; to the archbiſhop in particular he granted the patronage of the biſhopric of Rocheſter, with all its appurtenances, to hold to him and his ſucceſſors for ever.[n] In conſequence of the above mandate, the archbiſhop held a council at Reading, for the recompence of the clergy, in the goods which had been taken from them by king John, and he himſelf had 3000 marcs, and the reſidue of the clergy 12,000 marcs allotted to them.[o]

Though H. Knyghton ſays,[p] that king Henry III. was on the death of his father king John, crowned at Glouceſter in 1217, by Guallo, the pope's legate, in the preſence of the archbiſhop of Canterbury; yet M. Paris, who wrote in that age, and T. Walſingham, who wrote but in the latter end of king Richard II.'s reign, ſeem rather to be credited before him, who take no notice of the archbiſhop's being preſent, which they certainly would have done, had it been ſo; but in 1220 that king was again crowned at Weſtminſter on Whit-ſunday, when archbiſhop Langton performed

[m] Pat. anno 15 Joh. m. 5.

[n] Pat. 16 Joh. m. 15. Prynne, tom. ii. p. 282; tom. iii. p. 16, 24, 90. The charter is inſerted in Wilkins's Councils, tom. i. anno 1214, p. 546.

[o] See Leland's Collect. vol. ii. p. 534.

[p] Col. 2427, 2429.

that ſolemnity, in the preſence of Pandulph, the pope's legate, the biſhops, earls, barons, and other great men of the kingdom.[q]

There is but little more to mention concerning him, only that he changed the pariſh church of Ulcomb in this county into a collegiate church, the ordination of which is among the records of Chriſt church; and that in 1220, he performed the ſolemnity of the tranſlation of archbiſhop Becket's body from the undercroft to the ſhrine prepared for it, in the upper part of the church; the ſumptuous and coſtly entertainment of which made at Canterbury was ſo great, that it left a debt on the ſee, which was not diſcharged till ſome years after his death.[r]

Having ſat as archbiſhop for upwards of twenty-two years, he died at his park of Slindon, on July 9, 1228,[s] and was buried in his own cathedral, in the chapel of St. Michael, where his tomb, being a plain raiſed one, coffin faſhioned, having *a croſs, patee*, inſculped on the top, is ſtill remaining;[t] but the chapel having been afterwards pulled down, and rebuilt on a ſmaller ſcale, this tomb, which is at the eaſt end of it, is now left partly within and partly without the wall of the chapel, which croſſes the middle of it.[u]

There is a Commentary on the Scriptures, and ſome other tracts of this archbiſhop, among the Bodleian MSS. and he is ſaid to have firſt divided the bible into

[q] M. Paris, p. 298.
[r] Knyghton, col. 2430.
[s] See Battely's Somner, p. 127, pt. ii. p. 70.
[t] Leland's Collect. vol. ii. p. 425.
[u] Leland, in his Itin. vol. vi. f. 3, p. 4, ſays, in the croſs iſle that ſtands beneath the degrees of the quire ſouthward in St. Anne's chapel, (ſince called St. Michael's chapel) lieth buried Simon Langhtoun, for whom the ſchiſm began betwixt king John and the biſhop of Rome. This Langhton tranſlated Thomas Bekket, and made the exceeding hyghe and broode halle in the Biſhopes palace and made as I harde the ſtately horologe in the ſouth croſid iſle of the chirche. There lieth in this chapel alſo another biſhop of Cantewarbyri.

chapters,

chapters, in the manner they are at preſent.[w] Archbiſhop Parker ſays, he wrote many things elegantly and judiciouſly, and in particular the hiſtory of the reign of king Richard I. king Henry III. iſſued his cloſe writ, dated July 22, in his 12th year, to the committees of the temporalities of the archbiſhopric of Canterbury, to deliver all the goods of archbiſhop Langton to his executors to perform his will, and to enquire and certify what ſtock he received, and how to diſpoſe of the corn then growing.[x]

Among the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the dean and chapter's treaſury, are ſeveral ſeals of this archbiſhop appendant to them, viz. one oval, 3½ by 2¼ diam. the archbiſhop ſtanding, mitred, robed, pall; in his left hand his crozier, bleſſing; legend, SIGILLU STEPHANI DI GRATIA CANTUARIENSIS ARCHIEPISCOPI—Reverſe, *Becket's murder*; legend, MORS EXPUPA FORIS TIBI VITA SIT JUTUS AOORIS.[y] F. 52, L. 122—Q. 173.

The archbiſhop bore for his arms, *Quarterly, gules, and or, a bend, argent*; or, according to archbiſhop Parker, *Per pale, azure and gules, a bend, or.*

On the death of Stephen Langton, the prior and convent elected Walter de Eveſham, or as ſome write his name, *Hempſham*, a monk of this church, whom the king would not approve of; upon which, the archbiſhop elect haſtened to Rome for his confirmation, and the king ſent thither likewiſe the biſhops of Coventry and Rocheſter, with his requeſt to the pope, that the election might be made void, which was accordingly done; and the monks, to prevent the pope from interpoſing by his bull of proviſion, haſtened to make a new election, which they did of Richard Wetherſhed, whom the pope confirmed.[z]

[w] See Battely's Somner, p. 127.
[x] Clauſ. 12 Henry III. m. 5, dorſo. Prynne, vol. iii. p. 79.
[y] Sic orig. [z] See Battely, pt. ii p. 50.

45. RICHARD WETHERSHED, ſurnamed the Great, chancellor of the church of Lincoln,[a] and dean of St. Paul's, ſucceeded next to the poſſeſſion of this ſee in 1229,[b] and was conſecrated at Canterbury by Roger, biſhop of London, on 4 non. April next year, with great honour, king Henry III. thirteen biſhops, forty-one earls and barons, and others innumerable being preſent, as is recorded in the annals of Waverley.[c] He is ſaid to have been a man very graceful in his perſon, of learning and eloquence, mild and good natured in other things, but very tenacious of the rights of his church. Having a great diſpute with Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, and that being referred to the deciſion of the pope, he went to Rome, and on his return was taken ill at St. Gemma, and dying was buried there,[d] in the church of the Friars Minors. As ſeveral of his retinue died at the ſame time, it has been conjectured that his death was occaſioned by poiſon. He wrote ſeveral books of divinity concerning the ſacrament and other matters.

The archbiſhop bore for his arms, *Argent, on a bend azure, three cinquefoils, pierced, or.*

Upon the death of archbiſhop Richard, the convent elected Ralph Nevil, biſhop of Chicheſter, whoſe election was declared void by the pope, who commanded them to proceed to a new election, without intimating any other reaſon than his own will and pleaſure; upon which they proceeded to a ſecond election, and made choice of their ſub-prior John, whom they declared their archbiſhop elect; but the pope refuſed to accept of him likewiſe, as being very infirm and decrepit through age, and unfit for the paſtoral office in ſo high

[a] Knyghton, col. 2431, calls him dean of Lincoln.
[b] See Biog. Brit. vol. iii. p. 2252, note [A].
[c] See Weever, p. 303.
[d] Chron. Tab. col. 2261. Battely's Somner, p. 128, pt. ii. p. 70. He is ſaid to have written whilſt there, ſeveral learned treatiſes.

a ſtation;

a ſtation; upon which he reſigned his pretenſions to it, and the election was a third time made, and the choice fell upon Richard Blundy, an Oxford divine, whom the pope likewiſe rejected; but at the ſame time he recommended to them Edmund, treaſurer of the church of Sarum, who was accordingly choſen by them and declared archbiſhop elect, and confirmed by the pope.

46. EDMUND DE ABINGDON, ſo called from the place of his birth, chancellor of the church of Sarum and the king's treaſurer, was accordingly, on the pope's recommendation to the convent, elected and conſtituted archbiſhop in 1234,[e] and was conſecrated in April the ſame year.

He was the ſon of one Edmund Rich, a merchant of that place, and was bred up at Univerſity college, in Oxford, where having attained to a reaſonable knowledge in divinity, to which ſtudy he was chiefly addicted, he applied himſelf to preaching, chiefly in the counties of Oxford, Glouceſter and Worceſter, until ſuch time as he was promoted to the chancellorſhip of Saliſbury, and made the king's treaſurer. Two years after his coming to the ſee, he ſolemnized in this church the marriage between king Henry III. and his queen Eleanor; afterwards, by accuſing the pope's legate, then in England, of bribery and extortion, he made him his enemy, and at the ſame time he fell under the king's diſpleaſure. Though he had great diſputes with his convent, which gave him much uneaſineſs,[f] yet he defended their privileges with great earneſtneſs, and when he ſaw the church was oppreſſed by the pope, and that the king connived at it, and that there was no poſſibility of redreſſing theſe injuries, or of affording it any relief, he retired beyond ſeas to

[e] Chron. Tables. Knyghton, col. 2439.

[f] There is a letter of the prior and convent of Chriſt church, concerning theſe diſputes, in the Cotton library MSS. Veſpas. A. xviii. 18.

Soiſſy, in Pontiniac, in 1240, to ſpend the remainder of his days in a voluntary exile, to lament the miſeries and oppreſſions under which the church groaned.—Having ſat for eight years as archbiſhop, he fell into a conſumption through too great abſtinence, and afterwards into a ſort of ague, of which he died at the above place, in November that year;[g] his heart and bowels were buried at Soiſſy, and his body at Pontiniac.[h] He was a man of moſt ſevere and rigid monaſtic life and converſation, inſomuch that in the 7th year after his death he was canonized by pope Innocent IV. at the council of Lyons; and Lewis the French king cauſed his body to be tranſlated to a more honourable tomb, and beſtowed a ſumptuous ſhrine upon him, covered with gold and ſilver, and adorned with many precious ſtones, at which many miracles were ſaid to be wrought;[i] and he was from thence ſtiled the glorious and bleſſed St. Edmund, as may be ſeen in the ſeveral records of this church.[k]

This archbiſhop re-eſtabliſhed the nunnery at Remſted, in Suſſex, which had been founded by archbiſhop Richard, and diſſolved by archbiſhop Hubert, on account of the ill lives of the nuns.[l]

There is a treatiſe on Living Piouſly, written by archbiſhop Edmund, among the manuſcripts in the Bodleian library.

There is a ſeal of this archbiſhop appendant to one of the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the dean and chapter's treaſury, oval; the archbiſhop ſtanding, mitred, pall, robed—Three heads in rounds on each ſide. Counterſeal, *Becket's murder*. Q. 99.

[g] Chron. Tab. col. 2263. Battely, pt. 70. Somner ſays, he died in the year 1242. Lambarde, p. 90, ſays, that he died through anger of a repulſe.

[h] Battely, pt. 70. Knyghton, col. 2431, 2435.

[i] Weever, p. 304. [k] Battely, pt. ii. p. 70.

[l] See Tanner's Monaſticon, p. 559.

The

The archbiſhop bore for his arms, *Gules, a croſs ſtory, or, between four Corniſh choughs, proper.*

47. BONIFACE, provoſt of Beverley,[m] was next elected archbiſhop by the prior and monks in chapter, without any interruption either by the king, the pope, or the ſuffragan biſhops; according to Battely in 1241,[n] and confirmed in 1243; but he was not conſecrated till the year 1245, nor inthronized till four years after that.

He was a native of Savoy, the ſon of Peter, duke of that principality, and was uncle to queen Eleanor, wife of king Henry III. being at that time procurator of the church of Burgundy. He built a good hoſpital (afterwards converted by archbiſhop Courtney into a college) at Maidſtone, called the new works, which he amply endowed, and he found a ſufficiency to pay out of his revenues (to do which, he obtained of the pope in addition, a grant of one year's profit of all the vacant livings in his province) the debt of 22,000 marcs, in which his ſee was indebted when he came to it. Biſhop Godwin ſays, he perfected and finiſhed that moſt ſtately hall of the archbiſhop's palace at Canterbury, with the buildings adjoining; but this muſt be underſtood certainly of his paying the above-mentioned debt, great part of which his predeceſſors had incurred by the building of that edifice; and indeed in that ſenſe, the archbiſhop uſed to boaſt himſelf to be the builder of it; ſaying, *My predeceſſors built this hall at great expences—they did well indeed—but they laid out no money about this building, except what they borrowed—I ſeem indeed to be truly the builder of it, becauſe I paid their debts.*[o]

In 1250, having, by his proud behaviour, rendered himſelf obnoxious to the citizens of London, he re-

[m] Leland's Collect. vol. iii. p. 401.

[n] The Chron. Tables place his election in 1224.

[o] See Parker Antiq. Brit. Eccleſ. Battely's Somn. p. 128. Lambarde, p. 91.231.

tired for the ſecurity of his perſon to Lambeth, where finding the palace in a ruinous ſtate, during his reſidence there, within the ſpace of three years, he rebuilt the whole north ſide of the great apartments, the library and the cloyſters, guard chamber, the chapel, and what was afterwards called the Lollard's tower.[p]

Having ſat in this ſee upwards of twenty-ſix years and ſix months, he died at the caſtle of St. Helena, in his own native country of Savoy, in the year 1270.[q] Cotemporary hiſtorians ſay, he was of comely perſonage, but cruel, haughty, and inſolent; of little learning, but great oppreſſion. He was univerſally hated, and had he not fled, would moſt likely have been murdered by the citizens of London; notwithſtanding all which, he is ſaid to have been a great lover of the poor.

Among the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the dean and chapter's treaſury, are ſome ſeals of this archbiſhop appendant to them; they are very fair and fine, 3½ by 2 diam. The archbiſhop ſtanding, mitred, robed, &c. bleſſing; on each ſide of him two ſmall circles, being four antique ſeals, viz. three whole lengths and one head, under him, the church repreſented; counterſeal, *Becket's murder*, legend, + TRINE : DEUS : PRO : ME : MOVERIT : TE : PASSIO : THOMÆ + A V 3. *z.* 37. The archbiſhop bore for his arms, *Gules, a plain croſs, argent.*

Archbiſhop Boniface was one of the rare examples of a free election made by the prior and monks of Canterbury; but when upon his death, the monks elected William de Chillenden, the ſub-prior of their convent, the pope with indignation pronounced him unworthy of this high dignity, and declared, that for

[p] Theſe buildings were afterwards all repaired, enlarged or rebuilt, by his ſucceſſors.

[q] See Battely's Somner, p. 128.

this

this reaſon, the right of election did devolve canonically upon him for that turn, and, out of the plenitude of his authority, he created Robert Kilwardby archbiſhop, whom the monks acknowledged as ſuch, and to be rightly choſen.

48. ROBERT KILWARDBY was next nominated to this ſee by the pope in 1272. He was of Engliſh birth and ſtudied firſt at Oxford, and then at Paris, where he took his firſt degrees, as he did that of doctor afterwards at Oxford, becoming, as Godwin ſays, a great clerk, of which he left many monuments behind him. He was at the time of his being promoted to this archbiſhopric, a dominican or black friar,[r] of which order he had, on his return from Paris, been appointed provincial in England. He was conſecrated on February 26, in the above year, by William, biſhop of Bath, and twelve other ſuffragan biſhops, and had, though not till ſome time afterwards, his temporalities reſtored to him in a very particular form and manner.[s]

King

[r] Bale, Pitſeus, Wood, and others, aſſert his being of the above order; whilſt Parker, Godwin, Iſaacſon, Colyer, and others, are as poſitive in aſſerting that he was of the order of friars minors.

[s] The firſt thing king Edward I. did on his coming to the crown, was to make a public proteſtation againſt Clement IV's uſurpation, who had a little before the late king's death, by his papal proviſion, conferred this archbiſhopric on Robert Kilwardby, without the king's licence, approbation, or the monks election, contrary to his prerogative and the laws of the realm, and the liberties of the Engliſh church, rejecting William de Chillenden, (duly elected by the monks of Canterbury by the king's licence, and approved of afterwards by him), when preſented to him, without any legal reaſon by his abſolute papal power. To prevent therefore theſe infringements in future, the king refuſed to reſtore to the archbiſhop his temporalities, before he had made his public proteſtation againſt theſe proviſions in the preſence of the biſhops, chancellors, and others, called together for that purpoſe, in St. Stephen's chapel, in Weſtminſter, declaring the reſtitution of the archbiſhop's temporalities

King Edward being in the holy land at the time of his father's death, landed at Dover on the Thurſday next after the feaſt of St. Peter ad Vincula in 1274, and on the Sunday following was ſolemnly crowned at Weſtminſter, together with his queen Eleanor, the king of Spain's ſiſter, by Robert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the preſence of Alexander, king of Scotland, and John, earl of Brittany, and their wives, who were king Edward's ſiſters.[t] In the ſixth year of the above reign, having viſited the whole province of Canterbury, and particularly the two univerſities, and gained by it, as well as by other means,[u] great wealth, he was by pope Nicholas III. enticed to Rome, for which purpoſe he was, in 1277, created a cardinal, by the title of cardinal of Oſtia, and he promoted him likewiſe to the biſhopric of Portſea; upon which he vacated this archbiſhopric, carrying with him 5000 marcs ſterling into Italy, where dying, as ſome ſay of poiſon, at Viterbo, in the year 1280, he was buried there, having ſat in this ſee for the ſpace of ſix years.

temporalities to be of the king's mere grace and favour, and not of any right. After this proteſtation ſo ſolemnly made, the king aſſenting to the archbiſhop's proviſion, out of his ſpecial grace, iſſued writs for the reſtitution of the temporalities in a very extraordinary form, and other writs, for delivering dues, due to him out of the earl of Arundel's foreſt, according to a compoſition made with archbiſhop Boniface, his predeceſſor. Clauſ. 1 Ed. I. m. 11, dorſo; Pat. 1 Ed. I. m. 10; clauſ. 1 Ed. I. m. 10; clauſ. 1 Ed. I. m. 2; Bundela Brevium, anno 1 Ed. I. m. 18, in Turri, London; Prynne, vol. iii. p. 121* et ſeq. 214.

[t] M. Weſtminſter, p. 363. Pat. 2 Ed. I. ps. unica, m. 9—Mem. de Coron. Regis. Knygyton, col. 2461.

[u] The king had of his ſpecial grace and favour, granted him liberty to receive the rents of ſeveral livings, which he had reſerved to himſelf after his tranſlation, belonging to the king upon the vacancy, and received the ſtock of the archbiſhopric from him, at the ſame rate that the archbiſhop had received it upon his inſtalment, from the guardian of the temporalities. Prynne, p. 214.

Archbiſhop

Archbiſhop Kilwardby is remarked for having, by his gentle perſuaſions, appeaſed the citizens of Canterbury, who were eagerly bent upon revenge againſt the monks of Chriſt-church, for refuſing them their aid towards an impoſition ſet upon the city by the king, on his intended expedition into Wales. He built a houſe in London, called the Black Friars, for the uſe of his own order,[w] and another of the like kind at Saliſbury.[x]

He was eſteemed a man of learning, wiſdom and piety, and wrote much during the former part of his life; but after he became archbiſhop, he confined his ſtudies wholly to preaching, and matters of importance belonging to his ſee, having no leiſure to review, correct and publiſh what he had before written of theological matters, and therefore his writings of divinity came out more ſparingly, but they are, notwithſtanding, numerous,[y] as may be ſeen in Pitſeus; there are many of them among the Harleian and Bodleian manuſcripts, and in the libraries of Bennet, Peter-houſe and Baliol colleges. There is a ſeal of this archbiſhop appendant to a deed among the *Chartæ Antiquæ* in the dean and chapter's treaſury, three inches by two diam. archbiſhop ſtanding, mitred, robed, pall, bleſſing; croſs in left hand; legend, ROBERTUS DEI GRATIA. CANTUAR. ARCHIEPS. TOCIUS ANG. PRIMAS. No counterſeal, A. 181.

Upon the vacancy of the ſee, the monks unanimouſly elected Robert Burnel, biſhop of Bath and Wells, the king's chancellor, for their archbiſhop, and that by the king's direction; but the pope, by his bull of proviſion, made Peckham archbiſhop, and though the king approved, importuned and com-

[w] See Tanner's Monaſticon, p. 313.
[x] Collier Eccl. Hiſt.
[y] See Leland's Collect. vol. iii. p. 328. See a catalogue of them in Dr. Cave's Hiſt. Literar. in anno 1272.

manded

manded the biſhop to accept of it, yet biſhop Burnel, being very wealthy, choſe rather to recede from his right to the archbiſhopric than to conteſt it, either with the pope or Peckham, and gain the pope's diſpleaſure; and the king then having occaſion for the pope's favour, to promote his foreign affairs, was content to connive at it for that time.[z] The archbiſhop bore for his arms, *Azure, on a bend, gules, three eſcallops, argent.*

49. JOHN PECKHAM, (or *Pecham*, as he was called by ſome) a friar of the order of Minorites or Franciſcans, was nominated, as above-mentioned, by the pope to this ſee in 1279. He was born in Suſſex, of a very private family, in that county, and had his firſt education in the abbey of Lewes, in the ſame county, under the direction and inſtruction of the cluniac monks there; after which, he went to Oxford, where he was ſupported in his ſtudies by the charitable aſſiſtance of that abbey, and the monks of it, till he entered into the order of St. Francis; after which, obſerving that few, even of the moſt promiſing genius, ever became famous in their own country, though their merits might deſerve it, and that many by going abroad, raiſed themſelves to high degrees in learning, he went over to Paris, being ſent as uſual by his ſuperiors, where he followed his ſtudies with ſuch diligence, under the direction of St. Bonaventure, that he gained the reputation of a great philoſopher and divine; after which, returning to Oxford, he was admitted to proceed D. D. and ſucceeded the famous doctor friar Thomas Bungay, in the chair of chief profeſſor regent of the Franciſcan ſchools there; and having taught for ſome time, he was again ſent to Paris, where he read publicly, the maſter of the ſentences, expounded the ſcriptures, and took the degree

[z] Prynne, p. 214, 216, 223, 1227. See the king's letter to the pope, in Rym. Fœd. vol. ii. p. 118.

of

of D. D. as he had done at Oxford. During his ſtay abroad, he applied himſelf with great diligence to the ſtudy of the canon law, and being again called into England, to a chapter held here by the ruling men of his order, he was unanimouſly choſen provincial maſter of the Engliſh Franciſcan province, in which character he was ſummoned to appear at the general chapter of the order at Padua, when he viſited the univerſities in Italy, and came laſtly to Rome, where he was noticed for his learning by the pope, Nicholas III. who made him reader of the palace, and auditor, or chief judge of his court; in which offices he continued till his appointment to the archbiſhopric, when he had the gift of a prebend or canonry of the church of Lyons, which he kept till his death; it was given him as a proviſion or refuge, in caſe the king ſhould not admit him to the ſee of Canterbury, or ſhould afterwards on any diſlike, force him to leave the kingdom, as he had ſerved his predeceſſor Kilwardby, and have no other home to take to; for this cauſe, perhaps, it was annexed to the ſee of Canterbury, and many ſucceeding archbiſhops for a long time after enjoyed it.[a]

Peckham was moſt graciouſly received by king Edward I. who was then in France, in treaty with the French king; and delivering to him the pope's letters and his own credentials, the king approved and ratified them; and he was conſecrated on the firſt Sunday in Lent, which was March 6, 1279.[b] At his coming

[a] Harleian MSS. No. 980-200. Archbiſhop Peckham ſeems to have had ſome forecaſt of his one time or other ſtanding in need of this precaution; and in the ſeveral diſputes he had with the king, on the rights and privileges of his ſee, the bold freedom and reſolution of his defence ſo much diſobliged the king, that he was more than once on the verge of being baniſhed.

[b] Godwin; but Wharton dates his conſecration ſooner, viz. upon the preceding feaſt of the converſion of St. Paul; and ſays

coming to the archbiſhopric, he found the manors and caſtles belonging to it in a very ruinous condition, and the rents and profits of it pillaged and waſted by his predeceſſor; on this account it was that he complained that the expences were greater than he was able to bear, for the king had beſides retained to himſelf all the profits of the firſt year. The pope demanded for the dues and fees of the court of Rome, and the debts contracted there, no leſs than 4000 marcs, and he was forced to compound with the king for having ſowed his temporalities, and for the growing crop on it, for a fine of 2000 marcs. The charges of his inthronization amounted to 2000 marcs, and before the end of the year 1284, he had expended in repairing his houſes and caſtles 2000 marcs more — The archbiſhop therefore had great reaſon to ſtile that letter in which the pope threatened him with excommunication unleſs he remitted to Rome the ſum of 4000 marcs, a letter horrible to the eye and dreadful to the ear.

About the year 1282, he founded a college in the church of Wingham in this county, for which purpoſe he made it collegiate, and endowed the provoſt and canons of it with a ſufficient maintenance.[c]

The city of Canterbury had a ſtrong conteſt with this archbiſhop, about the limits and liberties of their reſpective juriſdictions.[d] In the year 1289, king Edward, the queen and their children, with many of the nobility, were entertained in the monaſtery of St. Au-

ſays further, that he arrived in England on the feaſt of St. John Baptiſt preceding; that on July 30 he called a convocation at Reading, and that on October 8 he made his public entry into Canterbury; at which the king, the biſhops, and many of the nobility were preſent.

[c] See vol. iii. of the Hiſtory of Kent, under Wingham.— Tanner ſays, this college was intended by his predeceſſor archbiſhop Kilwardby, and was afterwards eſtabliſhed and perfected by archbiſhop Peckham, in the year 1286.

[d] Battely's Somner, p. 129.

guſtine;

guſtine; whilſt there, on Auguſt 14, the king commanded that the archbiſhop ſhould be invited to dine with him the next day; accordingly he came to the gate of the monaſtery, but he was denied entrance with his croſs erect before him, leſt that might prejudice the liberties and privileges of the convent; but the monks offered to admit him, if he would ſubſcribe an acknowledgment, that his coming there in that manner was upon the king's ſpecial invitation, and that it ſhould not be afterwards interpreted in prejudice of the liberties and privileges of the convent, who claimed an exemption from all archiepiſcopal juriſdiction. This the archbiſhop refuſed, nor would he ſubmit to any ſuch acknowledgment, and on the king's command returned back with indignation, and the next day departed from Canterbury.[e] In the year 1279, the archbiſhop almoſt immediately after his arrival in England, on or about the feaſt of St. James, having ſummoned all his ſuffragans to Reading, celebrated a provincial council there; the conſtitutions made at which, are printed in the Britiſh Councils, both by Wilkins and Spelman, and in Prynne, p. 230. But the king ſo highly reſented theſe proceedings of the archbiſhop, that in a parliament held ſoon after in the ſame year, he publicly convened him for this delinquency, and the conſtitutions made in this council by him were publicly therein revoked and annulled, as appears by the clauſe rolls of that year remaining in the Tower.[f] This did not intimidate Peckham, who, with his ſuffragans, intending next year, anno 8 Edward I. to hold a council of convocation at London, it incited the king's jealouſy ſo much, that he iſſued a commiſſion to two of his officers to repair there, and appeal againſt whatever ſhould be done in it contrary to his crown and dig-

[e] Decem. Script. Thorn, col. 1921.
[f] Anno 7 Ed. I. m. 1, dorſo. Prynne, p. 230 to 236.

nity.

nity. Upon which the meeting was put off till next year, when they held a council at Lambeth; but the king ſuſpecting their proceedings, ſent them a memorable writ, ſtrictly commanding them upon their oaths of fealty to be faithful to him, and defend his crown and dignity, upon pain of loſing their temporalities; but how far the archbiſhop and his ſuffragans were from obeying the king's mandate, appeared by the canons and conſtitutions made in it, and the undaunted letter he ſent to the king, in anſwer to his inhibition and mandate.[g] In the 11th year of the ſame reign, the archbiſhop again viſited his province, and having viſited England, he paſſed by Cheſter into Wales, in which he was oppoſed by the biſhop of St. David's, who ſtoutly defended his church's rights, denying the authority of the archbiſhop to viſit his cathedral, and alledging that he himſelf was metropolitan there.[h]

The archbiſhop claimed thirteen bucks and thirteen does annually out of the foreſt of Arundel, by compoſition made between archbiſhop Boniface and John, ſon of Alan de Arundel, formerly lord of it; and likewiſe the liberty of a way to go and return through the ſame, from his park and manor of Slindon. The king therefore, at the archbiſhop's requeſt, iſſued his writ, dated at Weſtminſter in his 9th year, directed to Iſabel de Mortimer, then keeper of the foreſt, to deliver the deer to him, and to permit him to uſe the way above-mentioned.[i]

He is ſaid to have been a man very ſtately, both in geſture, words, and all outward ſhew, yet of a meek ſoul, and liberal temper of mind.[k] He had conſi-

[g] Moſt of the conſtitutions, as well as the archbiſhop's letter, may be ſeen in Prynne, p. 252 et ſeq.

[h] Prynne, p. 282, 292, 308.

[i] Clauſ. anno 9 Ed. I. m. 5. Prynne, p. 267.

[k] Leland's Coll. vol. iii. p. 328; ex Hiſt. Nich. Trivet.

derable

derable learning for the age he lived in, particularly in the civil and canon law, and wrote many tracts in divinity, and on ſome books of ſcripture.[l] He governed his province and dioceſe with great care and firmneſs, and in all his diſputes with the king, concerning the rights and privileges of his ſee, he always defended them with great freedom and reſolution; and throughout his time he governed his province with great care and firmneſs, as a very able and uſeful prelate. He is ſaid to have been a father to the orphans, the diſtreſſed and the poor, whom he defended, protected and relieved in a munificent manner; of which Harpsfield gives many inſtances. Having ſat in this ſee near fourteen years, he died at Mortlake, on Dec. 8, 1292,[m] and was honourably buried on Tueſday the 19th of the ſame month, in the preſence of the biſhops of London and Rocheſter, the abbots of St. Auguſtine, Faverſham and Langdon; the prior of Chriſt church, the archdeacons of Canterbury and Bedford, &c.[n] in his own cathedral, in the north ſide of the martyrdom, next to the tomb of archbiſhop Warham, where his monument, having the effigies of an archbiſhop in his pontificals, cut in wood, lying at full length on it, ſtill remaining.[o] He bore for his arms, *Ermine, a chief quarterly, or, and gules.*

Among

[l] Several of the treatiſes which he wrote, are among both the Bodleian and the Harleian MSS. and ſeveral have been publiſhed, as *Collectanea Bibliorum*, printed at Paris, 1514, and at Cologn, 1541. *Conſtitutiones* 47, printed in Lyndwood's *Provinciale*; and *Perſpectiva Communis cum figuris*, publiſhed by John Gauricus. An account of what this archbiſhop wrote, may be found in Cave's Hiſt. Literar. vol. i. p. 740.

There is, in the cathedral library, Canterbury, a copy in *manuſcript*, of "Conſtitutiones Archiep. *Joh. de Peckham* editæ in Concil. Lambeth." See Mr. Todd's Catalogue, p. 289.

[m] Battely's Somner, p. 71, append. No. vi[a]. Weever, p. 23, ſays, he died very rich in 1224. [n] Batt. pt. ii. app No. vi[o].

[o] Leland's Itin. vol. vi. f. 3, p. 4, ſays, he lies buried in the croſs iſle, betwixt the body of the church and the choir northward. Weever, p. 23, from a manuſcript in the Cotton library, ſays, his heart was buried in Chriſt-church, London,

Among the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the dean and chapter's treaſury, are ſeveral ſeals of archbiſhop Peckham; one on an oval, very fine and perfect, 3½ by 2 inches diam. the archbiſhop ſtanding, mitred, robes, pall, bleſſing; croſs in his left hand; legend, IOHYS: DEI: ARCHIEPS: CANTUAR: TOCIUS: ANGLIE: PRIMAS: on each ſide of the archbiſhop, two (ſeemingly) lillies in form of a paſtoral crook, coloured red, the reſt of ſeal green; counterſeal, Becket's murder, the two armed knights, Becket kneeling; croſs bearer under him, kneeling; legend, ABDITA NE PRO ME QUA SIGNAT PASSIO THOME. C. 388—G. 195, no counterſeal. Q. 9—100.

50. ROBERT WINCHELSEA, S. T. P. was elected archbiſhop in 1293. He was born of poor parents, and was educated in the grammar ſchool at Canterbury, whence he went to Merton college, in Oxford, of which he was fellow, and commenced S. T. P. he was afterwards archdeacon of Eſſex, prebendary of St. Paul's, in London, and of Leighton manor, in the church of Lincoln, and was preferred to be chancellor

behind the great altar. He was buried, ſays biſhop Godwin, in his own church, but in what particular place he did not find. Archbiſhop Parker, it ſeems, found it not neither, for he mentions it not. By a record in the church of the time of the death and place of burial of this archbiſhop, it appears, that he was laid in the north ſide near the place of the martyrdom of St. Thomas the martyr. This monument of archbiſhop Peckham's, next to that of Warham, has by ſome been ſuppoſed to belong to archbiſhop Wlfred; but the coſt beſtowed on it, being built pyramidical, and having been richly carved and gilt, ſeems to ſhew the contrary; for that archbiſhop dying of the plague, his body was brought to Canterbury, and without any pomp or ſolemnity, was buried ſecretly in the martyrdom. The plain, unadorned, oaken figure, now placed on this tomb, lies on a ſlab of the like wood, no ways faſtened to the tomb, and there is not an unlike probability that it might have been made for ſome other purpoſe, perhaps to lie on the biers of the ſeveral archbiſhops after their interments, or ſome ſuch uſe in the church; the upper part of the mitre, which was fixed on to the wood, is miſſing.

of

of that univerſity. He was elected archbiſhop by the monks' unanimouſly, and with much applauſe, to whom the king gave his licence for that purpoſe.[p]

Having been conſecrated at Rome, he returned in 1295, immediately after which, and before his inthronement at Canterbury, he decreed thoſe ordinances for the rule of his church, which are ſtill called by his name, and are printed at large in Spelman;[q] after which that ceremony being performed at Canterbury,[r] he, on the ſame day conſecrated the biſhop of Landaff in his own church there; but the king did not ſeem very forward to reſtore the temporalities

[p] Upon the prior and convent's letter to the king, requeſting his licence to elect another archbiſhop, the king granted his letter of licence to them accordingly, dated at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, on the 8th day of January, in his 21ſt year; both which are printed in Battely, pt. ii. appendix, p. 17, No. vi[cd]; as is the general ſentence of excommunication pronounced in the chapter, on the day of election, againſt all ſuch as ſhould be of any hindrance to it and the conſent of the archbiſhop elect. For the letter of the chapter, dated 15 kal. March, to the king, for the obtaining of his aſſent; and the king's aſſent pronounced by the biſhop of Durham. Battely, pt. ii. appendix, No. vi[e] et ſeq.

The expences of the archbiſhop at the court of Rome, for the obtaining of his confirmation, which, together with thoſe of the buſineſs of his election, as well in England as abroad, amounted in the whole to the ſum of 1863 marcs, and twenty-three pence, or 1242 pounds, and twenty-three pence, are printed in Battely, appendix, ibid. p. 18, No. vii; where may be ſeen the form of the petition for the pall, of the delivery of it, and the form of the archbiſhop's oath on his reception of it. Battely, appendix, No. ix[a] et ſeq.

An account of the antient cuſtom demanded of archbiſhop Winchelſea when elect, on his paſſage in 1293, from Dover to Whitſand by the bailiff of the earl of Bologne, as a toll and cuſtom on his landing there; and the archbiſhop's compoſition with the earl in 1306, for the ſame is inſerted below, and the memorandum of it more at large, in Battely, pt. ii. appendix, p. 19, No. viii.

[q] Tom. ii. p. 413 et ſeq.

[r] See the form and particulars of it in Battely's Somner, appendix, p. 57.

to him, for he detained them near two years after in his hands, as vacant.[s]

In the year 1299, he performed in this cathedral the ſolemnity of marriage between king Edward I. and his queen, Margaret, ſiſter of the king of France, who had landed at Dover ſome days before; whoſe nuptial feaſt, according to Stow, was kept in the great hall of the archbiſhop's palace.[t] He afterwards greatly incurred the king's diſpleaſure; for upon his extraordinary demands from the clergy, the archbiſhop procured a papal bull, a copy of which is remaining in the regiſter of this church, inhibiting them from giving any further aids, without licence from the holy ſee. The king being highly incenſed at this, ſeized on the goods and poſſeſſions of the archbiſhop, as well as of all other eccleſiaſtical perſons, till they ſhould redeem one half, by freely granting him the other half, and this was complied with by all of them, except the archbiſhop and ſome few others; and the king granted his letters of protection, by which he reſtored their goods and poſſeſſions to all, who had compounded with him;[u] but he kept in his own hands all belonging to the archbiſhop, for upwards of twenty-one weeks, when he reſtored it to him again,[w] through

[s] During the whole of this time the king received the profits, and preſented to all benefices, as appears by the patent rolls annis 21 and 22 Edward I. There being no writs of reſtitution of the temporalities till the 23d year of that reign, anno 1296. Prynne, p. 576. *Teſte Rege apud Aberconwey*, 4 die Feb. Pat. 23 Ed. I m. 16.

[t] M. Weſtminſter, p. 433. Walſingham, anno 1300, p. 43. H. Knygton, col 2493, 2527, 2528.

[u] The form of theſe letters and the number of them granted to the biſhops, abbots, priors, and others, may be ſeen, collected together by Reyner, in Apoſtolat. Benedictin, append. p. 62. Prynne, p. 702.

[w] Clauſ. 25 Ed. I. m. 12. *Teſte Rege apud Weſtm.* 11 *die Julii.* Prynne, p. 721. Battely, pt. ii. appendix, No. xii[a].—Knyghton, col. 2510, who ſays, the king on his going abroad in

through the earneſt prayer and mediation of his ſuffragan biſhops in his behalf, upon hopes of his future loyalty; but through the archbiſhop's implacable ſtubbornneſs, this reconciliation did not laſt long, for the king being diſpleaſed again with him, baniſhed him the realm,[x] ſeized his temporalities, and prevailed on the pope to ſuſpend him, and to cite him to appear perſonally at Rome, which the archbiſhop obeyed, and immediately haſtened thither.[y]

During this ſuſpenſion, the pope directed his bull to two perſons to take care of the ſpiritualities of this church, and another to the biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, who was then the king's treaſurer, to take care of the temporalities of it; but the king would by no means admit the latter, ſaying, that no one whatſoever deputed by the pope, ſhould intermeddle with the temporalities, no more than the pope would permit him to intermeddle with the ſpiritualities of a church; and the king remitted the cuſtody of the temporalities at that time to Sir Humphry Walden, in which ſtate they continued for near two years, when the king died;[z] and king Edward II. on ſucceeding

in 1297, received the archbiſhop into his favour, committing to him the care and cuſtody of his ſon Edward, and of all the realm before the people, the lord Reginald de Grey being joined with him; and he ordered that all ſhould be reſtored to him, even to the laſt farthing.

[x] See Thorn, col. 2005.

[y] The ſtory of theſe diſſentions between the king and the archbiſhop, is related in full by moſt of our hiſtorians. H. Knyghton, lib. iii. p. 2489 et ſeq. M. Weſtminſter, an. 1296, 1297, p. 405 et ſeq. Chron. W. Thorn, col. 1965, 200. T. Walſingham, Hiſt. Ang. anno 1297, 1298, p 34 et ſeq. Ypodigma Neuſtriæ, p 82 Prynne, p. 689, 1090 et ſeq. and others. Battely, pt. ii. appendix, No. xii[b].

[z] The king by his patent, anno 35 regn. m. 20, granted at the requeſt of the pope, the cuſtody of all the profits of the archbiſhopric, then committed to Humphry de Walden, to maſters William Teſta, archidiac. Aranen. in the church of Coventry, and Peter Amalmenus, canon of Bourdeaux, clerks, and deputed

 admini-

ing his father in the throne, obtained from the pope a bull in favour of the archbiſhop, for the reſtitution of all rights to him; and as ſoon as he returned into England, all his revenues which had been received by the adminiſtrator of the temporalities, were entirely reſtored to him,[a] ſo that he ſuffered no diſadvantage from it; which verified the ſaying he continually made uſe of during his troubles, *that adverſity will do no hurt, where iniquity does not prevail.*[b]

On the death of king Edward I. in 1308, the archbiſhop was abroad at Rome, where he remained next year at the time of the coronation of king Edward II. who, on the feaſt of St. Matthias, anno 1309, was, with his queen, crowned at Weſtminſter, with the greateſt ſolemnity and magnificence, by the biſhop of Wincheſter and others, by a commiſſion, as ſome ſay, from Robert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, or, according to others, by the authority of the pope, on account of the archbiſhop's abſence.[c]

In the 1ſt year of king Edward II. anno 1307, the archbiſhop held a provincial council, in which were paſſed ſeveral decrees for the well governing of the church and clergy of this kingdom; indeed he ever courageouſly exerted himſelf for the maintenance of the church's liberties and eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, by mainly oppoſing prohibitions, grown frequent in his time, and cauſed the clergy's grievances to be drawn into articles,[d] and he gave and made new ſtatutes, as well

adminiſtrators of the archbiſhopric by the pope, to be kept by them for the pope's uſe, according to his holineſs's injunction, dated at Carliſle, March 26. Prynne, p. 1179. Battely, pt. ii. appendix, No. xii[b].

[a] See Regiſter Cant. P. fol. 33.

[b] Parker Antiq. Eccleſ. Brit.

[c] T. Walſingham, p. 69, 70. Thorn. Chron. col. 2007, 2009; and others.

[d] See more of this in the archbiſhop's life, in Antiq. Eccleſ. Brit. p. 211; and in the life of his ſucceſſor archbiſhop Reynolds,

well for his own church as for the hoſpital of Harbledown, which he had drawn up upon his viſitations of both of them.[e]

He was a man of great reſolution, as appears by his conduct during his diſſentions with the king, to whom refuſing to be reconciled, and his revenues being withheld, he diſcharged his family, left the city, and withdrew himſelf to Chartham, from whence he rode every Sunday and holiday, and preached in the adjoining churches.[f]

He was of great liberality and extenſive charity to the poor, to whom the large fragments of his table were every day plentifully diſtributed at his gate. He gave every Sunday and Thurſday, when corn was dear, 2000 loaves, and when cheap, 3000 to the poor at a time; upon ſolemn feſtivals he relieved with money, 150 needy perſons; and to the aged, to women in child-bed, and to the infirm who were not able to come to his door, he ſent his alms, bread, fiſh, or fleſh, according to the ſeaſon, to their own houſes; of all which, a particular account is given by archbiſhop Parker, biſhop Godwyn, Stow, and others.

After having ſat in this patriarchal chair for the ſpace of nineteen years, he died greatly eſteemed and regretted at Otford, on May 11,[g] in 1313, and was buried beſide the choir, on the ſouth ſide of this church, near the upper ſouth wing, but there is no monument of him remaining at this time.[h] He bore for

nolds, p. 215; and afterwards for the courſes which have been from time to time taken to reſtrain prohibitions, p. 216, 286, and 294.

[e] They are both ſtill preſerved in the records of the cathedral, and of the hoſpital.

[f] See Knyghton, col. 2532.

[g] Leland's Collect. vol. iii. p. 331; vol. iv. p. 116.

[h] Although there is no monument remaining for him at this time, certainly he once had one in this church, and it ſtood according, to both Parker and Godwin, beſide the altar of St.

for his arms, *Argent, a feſs ermine, voided, gules, in chief, three roſes of the laſt.*

The character of archbiſhop Winchelſea is, in general, drawn with great encomiums in his favour.—He had much chearfulneſs and affability, and was in general very remarkable for his prudence, equity and good temper in the exerciſe of his juriſdiction,[1] for

Gregory by the ſouth wall. Mr. Somner tells us, p. 129, that he underſtood this obſcure deſcription of the place of it, by having read in ſome records of the church of a gift to the light of the throne, which is over againſt the image of our Saviour, againſt the altars of St. John the Evangeliſt, and St. Gregory. To ſhew where theſe altars ſtood, he found mention of the former altar in the ſouth croſs wing or iſle, which accounts added together, he found that theſe altars ſtood in the ſouth croſs iſle of the choir, under the two eaſt windows of it; and he was further aſſured of it by viewing the oppoſite wall, where are tokens of ſomething, moſt likely that throne having been once fixed to it, but long ſince taken away. By the ſouth wall then of this croſs iſle, he ſays, ſome time ſtood this archbiſhop's tomb, which on account of oblations offered at it, and the ſanctity it was held in, was deſtroyed at the reformation. Leland, Itin. vol. vi. f. 3, p. 4, ſays, in the croſs iſle on the ſouth ſide of the quire (lyeth) biſhop Winchelſey in a right goodly tumbe of marble at the very but ende yn the waulle ſide.

[1] Notwithſtanding this, it ſeems that this prelate at one time, by the perhaps too ſevere proceedings of his eccleſiaſtical officers, had highly diſguſted the people at Canterbury. This plainly appears by a patent and writ, iſſued anno 31 Edward I. to enquire into an aſſault, made that year upon his palace and ſervants, in which his goods were pillaged, his dean ſat on horſeback with his face to the horſe's tail, which he was compelled to hold in his hand for a bridle, in which manner he was carried to Selling, with ſongs, ſhouts and dances, during which, his horſe was abuſed, and the dean thrown into the dirt, to his great ſhame and diſgrace.* By his means too, the archbiſhop of York bearing his croſs before him, had as well as his attendants been groſsly inſulted, and his men beat and abuſed as they paſſed through the county of Kent, to the general council; and he was forced to petition the king for his protection, for which he had a writ, anno 5 Edward II. enjoining all people not to moleſt him or his ſervants in their return from thence, nor be of any hindrance to them, &c.†

* Prynne, p. 987.

† Clauſ. 5 Ed. II. m. 4. Rym. Fœd. vol. iii. p. 323.

his

his reſidence on his benefices, almoſt without interruption, and he was both devout and ſtudious, and having ſtudied both at Oxford and Paris, became a great theologiſt; he was diligent in preaching and expounding the ſcriptures; and the only ſhade on the luſtre of his character was, that reſtleſs and turbulent diſpoſition, which he ſhewed in the continual diſputes which he carried on with the king, though in this, it may be inferred, that his conſcience urged him to it, in what he imagined concerned his church's rights and privileges, in which the courage of his mind hardly ever proved deficient, and he preſerved at court a freedom with the king, which ſurprized every one; for the greatneſs of his mind was no leſs uncommon, than the courage of it. Beſides his relief of poor people, as above-mentioned, he ſupported young ſcholars at the univerſity, whoſe genius ſet them above mechanic employments. He was very moderate in his deſires, temperate in his enjoyments, and a great example of regularity in every part of life; grave without moroſeneſs, and chearful without levity; free from ambition himſelf, he had the greateſt regard to merit and learning in others, diſpoſing of his preferments among ſuch as deſerved them moſt, neither expending his revenues in pomp and luxury, nor hoarding them up to eſtabliſh a name or raiſe a family. In ſhort, it may be ſaid of archbiſhop Winchelſea, that he had ſo many virtues and good qualities, both as a man and a biſhop, that he appeared equal at leaſt to the beſt and greateſt prelate that had ever filled the patriarchal chair of this ſee.

Not long after the archbiſhop's death, Thomas, earl of Lancaſter, petitioned the pope for his canonization, on account of his holy and ſtrict life, his excellent merits and the glorious miracles done by him; but it ſeems the pope delayed the proceeding in it, till he had received information to various queſtions, which

which he ſent to England;[k] in which uncertain ſtate this matter continued till the earl's death, which happened in the year 1326; after which, at the end of that year, archbiſhop Walter and the ſuffragan biſhops of his province, joined in a petition under their ſeveral hands and ſeals, to the pope, in behalf of the archbiſhop's canonization, yet on mature deliberation, the letters were never ſent, for the originals remain at this time among the church's archives,[l] and the matter ſeems to have been entirely dropped; and though it does not appear that he was ever canonized a ſaint, yet the common people eſteemed him one, for his virtues, and in the accounts of the treaſury of the church, there is mention made for ſeveral years of offerings made at his tomb, which cauſed the demolition of it at the reformation.

After the ſee had been vacant for upwards of nine months, after archbiſhop Winchelſea's death, the convent elected Thomas Cobham, dean of Saliſbury, a native of Kent, who, for his uncommon learning, was uſually called *Bonus Clericus*, in due form, as may be ſeen by the regiſter of this church; but at the king's deſire, the pope made this election void, and provided for the filling up of the vacant ſee with Walter Reynolds, whom he nominated archbiſhop, without any regard to the monks election, pretending, that whilſt archbiſhop Winchelſea was yet alive, he had reſerved to his own diſpoſal the providing a ſucceſſor for the ſee of Canterbury.[m]

[k] See the pope's letter to the earl of Lancaſter on this matter, printed in Somner's appendix, No. xliv.

[l] Regiſt. G. p. 11, fol. 227. Regiſt. K. p. 11, fol. 4. Ang. Sacr. vol. i. p. 174, &c. Battely's Somner, p. 100. See a letter of king Edward III. in his 1ſt year, to the pope, requeſting of him the canonization of this archbiſhop, dated March 8.—Rym. Fœd. vol. iv. p. 272.

[m] The copies of the bulls of proviſion are extant, among the regiſters of this church. See Battely, pt. ii. p. 51. Knyghton, col. 2533.

51. WALTER REYNOLDS, or REGINALD, as his name is ſometimes written, biſhop of Worceſter, was accordingly tranſlated from that ſee to this archbiſhopric in 1313. He was the ſon of a tradeſman at Windſor, and became chaplain to king Edward I. and afterwards, though a man of mean learning, was appointed preceptor to his ſon, afterwards king Edward II. His firſt preferments in the church were, a prebend of St. Paul's, London, and the rectory of Wimbledon, to which he was inſtituted in 1298, and quitted it in 1308, on his promotion to the biſhopric of Worceſter, at the king's requeſt. Being bred a courtier, he was more diſtinguiſhed for his politeneſs, than his integrity; indeed, had he lived in times in which he had been leſs tried, he might have died with a fairer character.

Upon king Edward II.'s acceſſion to the throne, he became his ſingular favourite, and he appointed him his treaſurer and chancellor;[n] but the archbiſhop, under cover of a mild and courteous diſpoſition, ſheltered a mean and abject ſpirit, which became notorious in his want of courage, conſtancy and fidelity, at the time when the king, his great benefactor, fell under diſtreſs, when he ſhewed himſelf not only defective in duty, but was guilty of the greateſt perfidy to him.

To the convent of Chriſt-church, the archbiſhop was a good benefactor, by appropriating to them at their requeſt, the manor of Caldicot, and the wood of Thorolt, near Canterbury, which had been long in the poſſeſſion of the archbiſhops, for the uſe of their table. To the nuns of Davington, who, as Harps-

[n] On Auguſt 22, in the 11th year of king Edward II. anno 1308, Walter Reginald, the king's chaplain, was appointed treaſurer, and in the ſame year, being then canon of St. Paul's, he was made biſhop of Worceſter; in the 4th year of it he was made lord keeper, and on July 6, next year, he was made chancellor. Dugd. Orig.

field

field thinks, were French women, he gave and preſcribed rules and ordinances in the French tongue, for their more eaſy underſtanding; and he amerced the abbot of St. Bertin's, at St. Omer's, for leaſing out, without his privity, the fruits of the parſonage of Chilham, which belonged to the priory of Throwleigh, a cell to that abbey; and he was a good benefactor to the hoſpital at Maidſtone, of his predeceſſor Boniface's foundation, and likewiſe to Langdon abbey in this county.[o]

He crowned king Edward III. on the Sunday after the converſion of St. Paul, anno 1326, in the church of St. Peter, at Weſtminſter, before the high altar, in the preſence of the biſhops, earls, and great men of the realm.[p]

After having ſat as archbiſhop for near fourteen years, he died on November 16, 1327, at Mortlake, as Weever ſays, of grief and anger, at the pope's behaviour to him, and was buried in his own cathedral, the biſhops of Wincheſter and Rocheſter attending the ceremony, in the ſouth wall of it, under a window, beſide the choir, where his tomb, having his effigies, habited in his pontificals lying at full length on it, is ſtill extant. Weever has recorded his inſcription, as follows, which was very difficult to be read in his time. *Hic requieſcit dominus* WALTERUS REYNOLDS *prius epiſcopus Wigornienſis & Angliæ cancellarius, deinde archiepiſcopus iſtius eccleſie qui obiit* 16 *die menſis* Novembris, *ann gratie* 1327.

There are two ſeals of this archbiſhop among the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the treaſury of the dean and chapter, appendant to them, ovals, the archbiſhop ſtanding mitred, robed, pall, bleſſing, holding a crozier in left hand; on each ſide two ſymbols of the evangeliſts, and a coat of arms, one England, the other the

[o] See Battely's Somner, p. 133.
[p] Cl. 1 Edward III. m. 24, dorſo.

ſee

ſee of Canterbury, impaling the archbiſhop's own coat; legend, WALTERUS DEI GRA CANTUAR ARCHIEP TOTIUS ANGLIÆ PRIMAS. No counterſeal. c. 130—132. He bore for his arms—*Azure, on a croſs, or, five lions rampant, gules; in the firſt quarter, a beaſt winged paſſant, with a human face; in the ſecond, a dove crowned, volant; in the third, a ſaint kneeling, a glory round his head; in the fourth, a bull winged paſſant, all four, or.*

52. SIMON MEPHAM, S. T. P. was next choſen archbiſhop in 1327, by the free election of the convent, with the king's conſent, who ſolicited the pope in his behalf, ſtiling him canon of Chicheſter, S. T. P. and archbiſhop elect of Canterbury, and wrote to him again for that purpoſe, on April 20, anno 1328, and in the 2d year of his reign, on the ſame account again, and having heard that the pope had made ſome objections to his confirmation. and that he deſigned to put in one, by his bull of proviſion, he intreated him in that caſe to place Henry, biſhop of Lincoln, in this ſee;[q] but the pope, by means of a good preſent, conſented, and Mepham was confirmed and conſecrated at Rome, by him.[r] Simon Mepham was a native of the pariſh of the ſame name, in the county of Kent, and was educated at Merton college, in Oxford, where he proceeded S. T. P. and became fellow of it;[s] he afterwards was promoted to a prebend of Landaff, to the like of Chicheſter, and of St. Paul's, London, and he was rector of Tunſtall, in Kent.

He, ſoon after his return to England, held a provincial council in 1331, in which a rubric of the principal holidays was ſettled, and the manner of the obſervance of them. In the ſame year he began a metropolitical viſitation, and made a progreſs through the ſouthern dioceſes, without oppoſition; but when

[q] Rym. Fœd. vol. iv. p. 351. [r] Walſingham, p. 518.
[s] See Leland's Collect. vol. iv. p. 55.

he

he drew near the weſt, the biſhop of Exeter appealed, notwithſtanding the archbiſhop going forward to that city, was not permitted to enter either the church or the precincts of it, but was oppoſed by a multitude of perſons armed.[t]

Between this archbiſhop and the monks of St. Auguſtine's, there was a great and long controverſy, which is related at large by Thorn, in his chronicle. In this cauſe the monks ſucceeded, and the archbiſhop was condemned by Icherius, whom the pope had delegated to hear it, in 1210l. to be paid to that monaſtery for coſts of ſuit; but he would not ſubmit to this judgment, and was therefore pronounced contumacious, upon which he retired to Mortlake in great ſolitude, being the laſt archbiſhop who reſided there, and he died under ſentence of excommunication, nor could he be buried till the abbot of St. Auguſtine's had abſolved him. His next ſucceſſor, however, cauſed this judgment to be reverſed.[u]

Having ſat in this ſee five years, four months and ſeventeen days, with ſmall comfort during the whole time of it, he fell ſick from the continual vexations and troubles he had been involved in, and died at his palace of Mayfield, on February 11, 1333,[w] and his body being conveyed to Canterbury, was laid in his own cathedral, the biſhop of Rocheſter performing his obſequies, under a tomb of black marble, on the north ſide of St. Anſelm's chapel, where it ſtill re-

[t] See Walſingham, p. 131.

[u] Among the Chartæ Antiq. in the treaſury of the dean and chapter, are two ſeals of this archbiſhop; one an oval, 2½ by 1¾ diam. archbiſhop ſtanding, mitred, robed, pall, bleſſing; croſs in his left hand; gothic nich over his head, the ground fretted—Counterſeal Becket's murder; the legends oblit. E. 137. The other a different counterſeal, being a ſmall ſeal, a buſt profile bearded; legend, SIGNUM SECRETUM. N. 25. Thorn, col. 2066. Battely, pt. ii. p. 72.

[w] Weever ſays, on October 12.

mains.

mains.[x] He made one Laurence Falſtaff his executor, who gave to the convent of Chriſt-church, 50l. to purchaſe forty ſhillings annually, to celebrate his anniverſary.

Archbiſhop Mepham was accounted well learned, as learning went in thoſe times; he is ſaid to have rebuilt the church of Mepham, in which pariſh he was born, as before-mentioned. His coat of arms was, *Argent, on a croſs, azure, the letter* M, *or, crowned of the ſame.*

53. JOHN STRATFORD, LL. D. ſo called from the place of his birth, was next elected archbiſhop in the year 1333. He was educated at Oxford, where he commenced doctor of both laws, and was afterwards preferred to a prebend in the church of York, and to the archdeaconry and a prebend of Lincoln; after which he was nominated to the biſhopric of Wincheſter, but the pope intending to fill that ſee with one of his own appointment, conſented to the king's nomination of an archbiſhop; upon which the king recommended Stratford to the convent for their choice, which they complied with; however, the pope, to keep up his authority, caſſated the election, and then appointed him, by his bull of proviſion, to this ſee,[y] but

[x] This chapel was then known by the name of the chapel of St. Peter and St. Paul. The record of the place kept in the church, of the manner and time of his burial, tells us, that he he was laid in St. Peter's chapel, on the ſouth ſide of the high altar.

[y] Mr. Battely has tranſcribed a copy of this bull in his Appendix, as a notorious inſtance of the intolerable uſurpations of the court of Rome over this church; it is dated at Avignon the 6th of the calends of December, and the 18th year of the pope's pontificate. Beſides this bull, to enhance the expence as much as poſſible, there were five other bulls ſent by the pope upon this occaſion, viz. a ſecond, being a bull of proviſion of the ſaid archbiſhop, directed to the chapter of Canterbury, concerning his tranſlation, where it was received on February 11, 1334. A third bull directed to the clergy of the city and dioceſe of Canterbury.

but it was not till after tedious ſuits and great charges in his attendance at the court of Rome. On the death of king Edward II. in 1327, the Spencers and others being brought to puniſhment, an inquiſition was made concerning him, as to what could be laid to his charge; but nothing appeared againſt him, it was only noted, that when that king was forſaken and betrayed, as it were by his other counſellors, John Stratford continued faithful and conſtant to him.—This generous honeſty, ſo far from turning to his diſadvantage, that it gained him the favour of king Edward III. and his queen,[z] inſomuch, that at the time when the king paſſed with his army into Flanders, he appointed the archbiſhop to be his ſole juſticiary, and committed to him the whole care and government of this kingdom during his abſence. He had long had this king's, as well as his father's, eſteem and confidence; whilſt biſhop of Wincheſter, in the 12th year of the former reign of king Edward II. he was appointed treaſurer, and in this reign, whilſt in the ſame ſee, he had in the fourth year of it, the great ſeal delivered to him; two years after which, being employed in the king's buſineſs, his brother Robert de Stratford had the cuſtody of the ſeal on that account: Being archbiſhop elect of Canterbury, he was on April 6, 8 Edward III. anno 1335, confirmed chancellor; on June 6, next year, he had the great ſeal delivered to him, and on April 28, 1341, he was again made chancellor and keeper of the great ſeal.[a] At length, by the

terbury. A fourth bull to the people of the city and dioceſe.—A fifth bull to all the vaſſals of the church of Canterbury. A ſixth bull to all the ſuffragans of the church of Canterbury; all which bulls were publiſhed in the church of Canterbury on the ſame day in which they were received, by Nicholas de Tharent, proveſt of the collegiate church of Wingham. Battely, pt. ii. appendix, p. 16, No. v. from the regiſter of the church of Canterbury, marked P. pt. ii. fol. 26.

[z] Antiq. Eccl. Brit. p. 327. [a] Dugd. orig.

evil

evil ſuggeſtions of ſome about the king, he fell under his heavy diſpleaſure, and received harſh treatment from him;[b] but he vindicated his own innocency ſo clearly and fully, that he was not only admitted again to the king's favour, but likewiſe of his privy council, and the king afterwards ever eſteemed him to be what he really was, a man of ſingular prudence and integrity.[c]

The archbiſhop was a man of learning, in the civil law eſpecially, and was no leſs a faithful than an able ſervant of the crown. His diſintereſtedneſs in his ſtate employment was almoſt unparalleled; he croſſed the channel two and thirty times, in the public ſervice, beſides ſeveral journeys towards Scotland, whilſt he

[b] In the parliament held at Weſtminſter in the week after Eaſter, anno 15 Edward III. the king came into St. Edward's chamber, commonly called the painted chamber, before whom, all the lords and commons being preſent, the archbiſhop humbled himſelf, and required his favour, which he granted; after which the archbiſhop deſired, that where he was defamed through the realm, he might be arraigned in open parliament before his peers; to which the king anſwered, that he would attend to the common affairs, and after, hear others. See Cotton's Records, p. 34.

[c] Steph. Birchington. Antiq. Brit. Eccleſ. The king directed his letters patent to his faithful and well beloved the archbiſhop, his chancellor, and others, to hold his parliament, as he himſelf could not be preſent at the ſame, dated at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, anno 10 Ed. II. 1336. Rymer's Fœdera, vol. iv. p. 702. The king delivered the great ſeal to the archbiſhop, whom he had before made chancellor, on April 28, 14 Ed. III. 1340. Rym. Fœd. vol. v. p. 180. Which ſame office and ſeal he reſigned into the king's hands, on June 20 that year, on account of his infirmities and ill health. Rym. Fœd. vol. x. p. 194. And on January 26, in his 15th year, the king recites that he had frequently ſummoned the archbiſhop to his preſence, but that he had always excuſed himſelf, on account of his fears of his danger in it; the king therefore granted him his protection, and a ſafe conduct in coming, ſtaying and returning, dated as aforeſaid. Rym. Fœd. vol. x. p. 223.

was biſhop, for all which he never received more than 300l. out of the king's exchequer; and he is recorded to have been an able politician, a diſintereſted patriot, and an excellent metropolitan. He was exceeding liberal in deeds of alms and charity; multitudes were fed daily with the remains of his table; and he relieved, for the moſt part with his own hands, thirteen poor people, three times a day; beſides which he built a fine college at Stratford-upon-Avon, the place of his birth, which he amply endowed; and he had the character of being very gentle and merciful, rather too remiſs than any ways rigorous againſt offenders, and one of great pity to the poor and needy. In the former part of his life, he met with many undeſerved croſſes and ſevere treatment, but at the latter end he enjoyed, for a few years, much quiet and tranquility.

By his will, he bequeathed to his church his moſt coſtly cope, his mitre, two books of the canon law, and a yearly penſion of 100s. out of the churches of Preſton and Boughton, which he appropriated to the abbey of Faverſham. Having ſat as archbiſhop for about fifteen years, he fell ill at Maidſtone, and being carried to Mayfield, in Suſſex, he died there, and was buried in this cathedral, on the ſouth ſide of the high altar, beſide the choir, near where the ſteps of St. Dunſtan's altar formerly was, under a tomb of alabaſter, having his effigies in his pontifical habit, lying at full length on it, but without any inſcription.

Among the Harleian manuſcripts are ſeveral letters, between him and the abbot of St. Auguſtine's; his treatiſe, entitled, *Commentarius de Deo*; and there is a provincial letter of his, among the Bodleian manuſcripts.

Among the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the treaſury of the dean and chapter, appendant to them are three ſeals of

of this archbiſhop, one an oval, 3¼ by 2 diam. being the archbiſhop ſtanding mitred, robed, pall, bleſſing; a croſs in his left hand; on one ſide a biſhop's head; on the other a ſword and key croſſed; legend, 3. JOHANIS DEI GRE CANTUARIENSIS ARCHIEPI TOCIUS ANGLIE PRIMATIS. Counterſeal, Becket's murder; legend, CHRISTO TRANSLATUM PRECIBUS FAC THOMA BEATUM. A 184. another very fine and fair, the ſame as above, no counterſeal; the third two inches by 1 and ½ diam ſeal the ſame as above; counterſeal, Becket's murder, a figure holding up a ſmall croſs, above three niches, 1ſt and 3d, angels kneeling; in the centre one, God the Father, hands uplifted; legend, CHRISTO TRANSLATUM PRECIBUS FAC THOME BEATUM. Z. 72.

The archbiſhop bore for his arms, *Per feſs, gules and ſable, three plates*, or, according to archbiſhop Parker and others, *Argent, a feſs, gules, between three bezants.*

Upon the death of John Stratford, the prior and convent elected Thomas Bradwardin, but the pope, by title of his bull of proviſion, filled the chair with John Ufford.

54. JOHN UFFORD, LL. D. chancellor of England, was elected archbiſhop in 1348. He was brother to Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk,[d] and was educated

[d] His name is ſo ſpelt in general by thoſe who have mentioned him as archbiſhop, and his family and kindred, as before-mentioned; and in particular by the learned author of the Antiq. Brit. Eccl. p. 360; but in all the records which I have ſeen, his name is written Offord, or De Offord. Thus, John Offord, archdeacon of Ely, was ſent in 1341, by the king, to conclude a truce with the French king. See Rymer's Fœdrea, vol. v. p. 338; and next year John de Offord was privy ſeal; when on October 4, the king being at Sandwich, ready to embark for foreign parts, delivered the great ſeal to him to keep;

educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of doctor of both laws, after which, he was preferred to a prebend of Wells, and to be dean of Lincoln, and laſtly, lord chancellor of England, which laſt office he held when he was promoted to this archbiſhopric, in which he ſat only ſix months and four days, for being a ſickly, weak man, and much afflicted with the palſy, he died before he was either conſecrated or confirmed, on July 18, 1349, in the time of the great plague, which, as Walſingham writes, deſtroyed nine parts of the men throughout England, and his body being brought to Canterbury, without any pomp or ſolemnity, was there ſecretly buried in the middle of the night, in the cathedral, by the north wall in the martyrdom, beſide the wall of St. Thomas Becket. He does not ſeem to have had any monument erected for him, though that remaining there now, beſides Warham's tomb, and allowed by moſt to be that of archbiſhop Peckham, has been by ſome conjectured to have been erected for archbiſhop Ufford,[e] whoſe graveſtone is ſtill to be ſeen on the pavement, in the martyrdom, though it has for a long time been robbed of its braſſes.

Archbiſhop Ufford is ſaid to have died inteſtate, and that his brother Andrew Ufford, archdeacon of

and he delivered one certain other ſeal to be uſed by the chancellor, whilſt the king remained abroad, to Robert Parming, which ſeal the ſaid chancellor opened at Dartford on the Sunday following, in his return to London, and ſealed with it.—Rym. Fœd. vol. v. p. 343. Maſter John de Offord was made chancellor, to whom the great ſeal was delivered October 26, 19 Ed. III. anno 1346. Dugd. orig. John de Offord confirmed archbiſhop elect and chancellor, died on the eve of the Aſcenſion, 23 Ed. III. anno 1349, at Tettenhall, near London, after ſunſet. Rym. Fœd. vol. v. p. 343. Andrew Oſford, brother to the archbiſhop, and profeſſor of the civil law, was much employed by the king in his negociations of ſtate.—Rym. Fœd. vol. v. p. 343, paſſim.

[e] See Battely's Somner, p. 129.

Middleſex,

Middleſex, was ſued for dilapidations by archbiſhop Iſlip, his next ſucceſſor but one, to the value of 11011. and upwards, which he was ſentenced to pay, notwithſtanding Ufford was archbiſhop ſo ſhort a time. Thus Parker, in his Antiquities of the Britiſh Church. In one of the regiſters of this church, there is a commiſſion given by this prior and chapter to John Leech, canon of the church of Sarum, dated June 11, 1349, to prove the laſt will and teſtament of John Ufford, late archbiſhop, and to deliver a copy of it before the feaſt of St. John Baptiſt; but there is no ſuch will regiſtered, which probably would have been, had there been any ſuch.[f]

Theſe great dilapidations moſt probably aroſe from the unfiniſhed ſtate in which he had left the palace at Maidſtone, which he had begun to rebuild, but died before he had done hardly any thing to the finiſhing of it.[g] The archbiſhop bore for his arms, *Sable, a croſs engrailed, or.*[h]

55. THOMAS BRADWARDIN, S. T. P. after this ſee had been vacant for two months and three days, was elected a ſecond time in 1349, by the convent;[i] but the pope taking no notice of his election, conſtituted him archbiſhop by his papal power.[k] He was born at Heathfield, in Suſſex, and was educated at Merton college, in Oxford, of which he became fellow, and commenced there S. T. P. and had afterwards a prebend of Lincoln conferred on him. He

[f] Batt. Somn. pt. ii. p. 72. [g] Lambarde, p. 231, 559.

[h] So Parker in his Antiq. Brit. Eccl. being the coat borne by the family of Ufford, earls of Suffolk.

[i] See before.

[k] After this manner all the ſucceeding archbiſhops to the time of the reformation, excepting ſome few who were duly elected by the convent, received their admiſſion to this dignity, by virtue of the authority of the pope's bull of proviſion. All thoſe bulls which had formerly been granted by the ſeveral popes to confirm the convent's right of election, being ſuperſeded by theſe bulls of proviſion.

was the moſt famous divine and theologiſt of his time, on which account he was named by the pope, *doctor profundus*; he was in every reſpect a good and pious man, and had been recommended by archbiſhop Stratford to the king, as a man well qualified to be his ſucceſſor. He was the king's confeſſor, in which office he reproved the king with a becoming freedom, whenever he ſaw occaſion for it, and as ſuch, he attended the king, both at home and abroad likewiſe, in all his wars, and yet never made a petition for reward or preferment; and when the king reſtored the temporalities to him, he ſaluted him by the name of father.

The fatigue of his journey to Rome for his confirmation and conſecration was ſo great, that he fell ill of a fever, of which he died ſoon after his return to England,[1] at a houſe of the biſhop of Rocheſter, at Lambeth, on December 18, 1349, within five weeks and four days after his conſecration, having never been inthronized, and was buried in this cathedral, in St. Anſelm's chapel, by the ſouth wall.[m] Weever has recorded this inſcription for him:

Doctor doctorum BRADWARDIN *hac jacet urna,*
Norma paſtorum laudabilis & diuturna.
Qui invidia caruit vitam ſine crimine duxit,
Et ex ore ſuo quicquid ſit ſcibile fluxit.
Nullus ſub ſole eſt cui ſic fuere omnia nota.
Cantia *nunc dole, triſteris &* Anglia *tota.*
Vos qui & tranſitis, hic omnes atque reditis,
Dicite quod CHRISTI *pietas ſit promptior iſti.*

He was beſides being ſo exquiſite a divine, a good mathematician, a great philoſopher, and a general ſcholar in all liberal ſciences, as his writings, which

[1] See Stephen Birchington. H. Knyghton, col. 2600; and Antiq. Brit. Eccl.

[m] See Battely's Somner, p. 133.

are

are extant, ſhew ;[n] but above all, he was commended for his uprightneſs and ſincerity of life and converſation. He bore for his arms, *Barry of ſix, ſable and ermine, ſix guttees de larmes*, or, according to archbiſhop Parker, *Barry of ſix, ermines and ermine*.

56. SIMON ISLIP, LL. D. was next conſtituted archbiſhop in 1349, and as it is ſaid, by the monks election, the pope's approbation, and the king's good liking; but he was conſecrated by virtue of a bull from the pope.

He is ſaid to have taken his name from the place of his birth at Iſlip, in Oxfordſhire,[o] and to have been educated at Merton college, in Oxford, of which he became fellow, and where he took his degree of doctor of canon law. He afterwards held the two prebends of Welton, in the church of Lincoln, to the biſhop of which he was vicar-general and official, and was preferred to the archdeaconry of Stow. When he was conſtituted archbiſhop of this ſee in 1349, he was then canon of St. Paul's church, in London, dean of the arches, privy counſellor, ſecretary and keeper of the privy ſeal to king Edward III. which offices he adminiſtered ſo well, that he became gracious to the king, which induced the monks to chuſe him archbiſhop.[p]

[n] He wrote *Geometrica & Arithmetica Speculativa*, both printed at Paris, anno 1512; and *Tractatus Proportionum. Venet.* 1505; and ſome other tracts which are not printed. He wrote a treatiſe againſt Pelagius, and another, *De Virtute Cauſarum, ad ſurs* Mertonenſes, in three books, publiſhed by Sir Henry Saville, London, 1618, folio; before which Sir Henry wrote and prefixed his life. Among the Bodleian manuſcripts, there is the treatiſe of this archbiſhop's on geometry, and that againſt Pelagius, both above-mentioned.

[o] In the pariſh church of Iſlip, in memory of him, there was formerly in ſeveral of the windows, his device, which was, *a boy ſlipping down from a tree*, and over his head, and in a label from his mouth, theſe words on a ſcroll, *I ſlip*, in alluſion to his name.

[p] Parker Antiq. Eccl. Brit

When he firſt came to the ſee, there was a great mortality, by the raging of the plague, as Harpsfield notes from Walſingham, with this comment on it; when, ſays he, the fields lay untilled, waſte and deſerted, by reaſon of this mortality of men and cattle, and the owners were diſappointed of receiving their accuſtomed rents, being forced not only to remit ſomewhat of the uſual penſion which was wont to be paid, but even to hire out to huſbandmen their fields ready furniſhed, with all manner of huſbandry furniture.—He was ſtrict and ſevere, even to extremity, upon the clergy in his viſitations; he obtained a bull for the pope to levy a tax upon the clergy of his province, after the rate of four-pence in the marc, towards his ſupport; but he went beyond his commiſſion, and extorted from the clergy of his dioceſe, a whole tenth. He founded and endowed about the year 1363, Canterbury college, in Oxford, of which a full account has already been given. He reſtored and annexed to his convent, for the uſe of the almnery, the parſonages of Monkton and Eaſtry, which archbiſhop Baldwin had taken from it, and with his conſent Buckland parſonage was appropriated to the priory of Dover, and the parſonage of Bilſington to the priory there; to recover the impoveriſhment of his ſee, he lived frugally all his life, and when he was inthronized, he dined privately, and ſpared the expences of that uſual great feaſt.[q]

The archiepiſcopal palace at Maidſtone having been left unfiniſhed by archbiſhop Ufford, he took it in hand, and for this purpoſe pulled down the antient palace at Wrotham; and though he recovered from the adminiſtrators of archbiſhop Ufford to the amount of 1101l. for dilapidations, moſt part of which was probably on account of the unfiniſhed ſtate of the above

[q] Steph. Birchington. Lambarde, p. 231, 539, 559. See Battely, pt. ii. p. 73.

houſe,

houſe, yet his not finding that ſum ſufficient, was, in all likelihood, one of the cauſes of his levying the tenth on his clergy, as above mentioned.

Having ſat as archbiſhop for the ſpace of ſixteen years and upwards, he died at Mayfield, in Suſſex, April 26, 1366.[r] By his will he bequeathed to the convent of Chriſt-church, 1000 ſheep, to be kept as a perpetual ſtock; ſix dozen of ſilver plates, and as many ſilver ſalt ſellers; four ſilver baſons, with their ewers, &c. his veſtments which were all of cloth of gold, and a very ſumptuous cope.

Having ordered his funeral to be as private as poſſible, and with as little expence as might be contrived, he was buried at midnight, in the middle, near the upper end of the nave of the cathedral; on the rebuilding of which his tomb, which was a handſome one of marble, having on it his figure and inſcription, inlaid with braſs, was removed and placed between the two pillars, oppoſite to it on the north ſide of the new nave, where it remained till it was taken away, on the making of the new pavement, a few years ago.[s]

Weever

[r] See Battely's Somner, p. 134.

[s] On the removing the old pavement of the nave in 1786, at a ſmall diſtance from the tomb of this archbiſhop, there was found a ſtone coffin, the lid of which had been purloined, moſt probably by the fanatics, in the middle of the laſt century; it was in ſome meaſure fitted to the human body, and of the ſhape underneath; the dimenſions were

	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
Cavity of the head -	1	11	Length from ſhoulder to feet	6	3
Breadth of ſhoulders -	2	0	From out to out -	6	10
Breadth at the feet -	1	3	Depth of the coffin -	0	10½





See page 393. Some

Weever has preſerved the inſcription, on the verge of this tomb, the braſſes on which had been torn away many years ago.

Simon Islip oriens, vir bina lege probatus,
Ut naſcens, moriens ſic nunc jacet arcte locatus,
Arcem qui tenuit hic quondam pontificatus,
Clero quique fuit regno toti quoque gratus.
Princeps paſtorum fac Simon apoſtolorum,
Simon ut iſte chorum per eos pertingat eorum
Mil. trecenteno, ſexageno modo ſeno
Ejus ſepteno paſtoratus quoque deno
Hic kal. Maii ſeno rupto carnis nece freno:
Flos cadit a feno celo peto qui ſit ameno
O ſpes ſanctorum decus & pie Christe tuorum,
Cetibus ipſorum prece jungas hunc precor horum.

Archbiſhop Iſlip wrote a treatiſe, entitled, *Speculum Regis Edwardi 3tii*, which is among the Harleian manuſcripts.

Among the *Chartæ Antiquæ* of the dean and chapter, in their treaſury, are two ſeals of this archbiſhop, 3 inches by 2 diam. having on them a fine repreſentation of Becket's murder, before the altar; underneath is archbiſhop Iſlip, in a nich, praying; the legend not fair enough to be read; no counterſeals. Q. 165, Z. 49. He bore for his arms, *Gules, a croſs, formee, or.*

57. Simon Langham, biſhop of Ely, was tranſlated from that ſee on November 4, 1366, to this archiepiſcopal chair of Canterbury. He had been firſt a

Some have ſuppoſed that this curious coffin contained the remains of archbiſhop Iſlip, who was buried in the middle of the old nave, near the upper end, about the place where this was found. The bones, like almoſt all the reſt within this church, appeared to have been diſturbed, the ſkull much broken, and lying upon the breaſt, but the teeth were nearly perfect; from this coffin being of ſtone, and from the ſhape of it, there ſeems a greater probability of its being of a much earlier date than the time of archbiſhop Iſlip.

monk,

monk, then prior, and laſtly, abbot of Weſtminſter, from which office he was elected to the ſee of London, but before his conſecration he was, in 1361, tranſlated to that of Ely, with which he held ſeveral preferments *in commendam*, among which was the archdeaconry and treaſurerſhip of Wells. On his being tranſlated to Canterbury, it is ſaid by an author[t] to have been a cauſe of as much joy to Ely, as it was of grief to Canterbury; but what gave occaſion to this ſevere cenſure is not known, as he does not appear to have deſerved it.

He had been lord treaſurer, and in 1363 was made lord chancellor of England,[u] at which time it is obſerved, that all the great and public offices of ſtate were uſually held by the clergy. In 1368 the archbiſhop was created a cardinal preſbiter of the church of Rome, by the title of *Sti Sixti*,[w] upon which he reſigned his archbiſhopric,[x] and went to Rome; of which he is ſaid to have repented afterwards,[y] and to have tried to be reinſtated in it again; in which, however, he did not ſucceed, as will be further mentioned hereafter.

He died at Avignon on July 22, 1376, where he had lived in great eſtimation about eight years, being ſuddenly taken with the palſy, as he ſat at dinner, and was firſt buried there in the church of the Carthuſians, which he had founded; from which his body was, three years afterwards removed, by his own appointment whilſt he was alive, to Weſtminſter, and buried in the abbey church there,[z] to which he had been, whilſt ab-

[t] Stephen Birchington.

[u] Simon de Langham, abbot of Weſtminſter, made treaſurer November 21, 34 Edward III. anno 1361, being biſhop of Ely, he received the great ſeal from the king, Feb. 19, 36 Ed. III. Dugd. orig.

[w] He was afterwards made a cardinal biſhop of Preneſte.

[x] He ſat in this ſee two years and three weeks.

[y] Battely, pt. ii. p. 73. [z] Ibid. p. 134.

bot

bot of it, wonderfully bountiful,[a] close to the north side of the choir, where he lies under a handsome tomb of alabaster, having his effigies, lying at full length on it, habited in his pontificals, and this inscription round the verge of it: *Hic jacet dom.* SIMON DE LANGHAM *quondam abbas hujus loci thesaurarius* anglie, *electus* London, *episcopus* Elien. *Cancellarius* anglie, *archiepiscopus* Cantuar. *presbyter cardinalis & postea episcopus cardinalis.*

SIMON *de* LANGHAM *sub petris hijs tumulatus,*
Istius ecclesie monachus fuerat, prior, abbas;
Sede vacante fuit electus Londoniensis
Presul, et insignis Ely, sed postea primas
Totius regni, magnus regisque minister:
Nam thesaurarius, et cancellarius ejus,
Ac cardinalis in Roma presbyter iste.
Postque Prenestinus est factus episcopus, atque
Nuncius ex parte pape transmittitur istuc.
Orbe dolente pater, quem nunc revocare nequimus
MAGDALENE *festo, milleno septuageno,*
Et ter centeno sexto CHRISTI *ruit anno.*
Hunc DEUS *absoluat de cunctis que male gessit,*
Et meritis matris sibi celica gaudia donet.

As to his character, he is said to have been a very great and wise man, of a noble appearance, capable of filling with a good grace the several places he held in church and state. He was, whilst chancellor, esteemed a good speaker, and it was in a very critical juncture of affairs when he steered the helm. As to church matters, he is said to have managed them with the highest commendation, except, that being a Benedictine monk,

[a] Leland's Coll. vol iv. p. 23, vol. v. p. 194. The value of what he bestowed on this church of Westminster, at different times, amounted in the whole to 10,800l. See the particulars in Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. i. p. 205, and in Weever, p. 480.

he

he was too much bigotted to his own order; as to his turning the ſeculars out of Canterbury college, contrary to the will of the founder, and placing regulars in their room, it certainly was an action by no means juſtifiable; but it raiſed a ſpirit in that body of learned men, with Wickliffe at their head, and indeed of the beſt part of the univerſity, to ſpeak more openly of the inſufferable oppreſſions of the prelacy, and to inveigh vigorouſly againſt the orders of regulars. Theſe invectives, as they began largely to convulſe the ſtate at that time, ſo in their effect they ſhook the papal power ſo conſiderably, that it never rightly recovered even to the time it ceaſed totally within the realm.

As to his private character, he is ſaid to have been affable, humble, temperate, and very munificent, and therefore the ſatirical reflection, above-mentioned, ſeems to have been the produce of ſome perſonal, and perhaps ſingle diſcontent; and who does not know how often a very trifle, repeated by rote and handed about, will ſtigmatize the beſt of characters. That this was his caſe, appears from the regard thoſe of both his cathedrals had for him; the monk of Ely calls him a diſcreet and provident paſtor, and ſays, that his memory ſhould ever be remembered among the bleſſed biſhops; and the value thoſe of Canterbury had for him, appears by their readineſs to elect him a ſecond time; and the reaſon they gave the pope for it, that having lately preſided as their paſtor, he had been very kind and beneficent to their church; facts which muſt annihilate every malicious ſtigma, ſo wantonly ſpread abroad to depreciate the character of this great and munificent prelate.

There is a ſeal of this archbiſhop appendant to one of the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the treaſury of the dean and chapter; it is very fair and fine, having the archbiſhop mitred, robed, pall, bleſſing, a crozier in his left hand; the legend, ------ CARDINALIS ARCHIEPI TOCIUS ANGLIÆ PRIMAS; on his right hand, the arms of England;

England; on the left, the ſee of Canteroury E. 56.— The archbiſhop bore for his arms, *Or, a chevron embattled, gules, between three trefoils ſlipt, vert.*

58. WILLIAM WITTESLEY, LL. D. biſhop of Worceſter, was on October 11, 1368, tranſlated from that ſee to this archbiſhopric.

He was a native of Huntingdonſhire, and nephew to archbiſhop Iſlip, at whoſe charges he had been brought up at Oxford, where he proceeded doctor of the common law, whence he was ſent by his uncle to Rome, to ſolicit his cauſes, and gain experience by ſeeing the practice of that court; after ſome time he was called home and by his uncle preferred to be his vicar-general, and dean of the arches; he was next preferred to the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and prebend of Naſſington, in the church of Lincoln, and then to the rectories of Croydon, and Cliff, near Hoo; after which he was promoted to the ſee of Rocheſter, from whence he was tranſlated to that of Worceſter, and thence again to this archbiſhopric, as above mentioned.

Nothing remarkable happened during his preſiding over this church, excepting his procuring a bull from the pope to free the univerſity of Oxford from the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Lincoln, and to govern themſelves by their own officers and ſtatutes.

He had long been troubled with a lingering diſeaſe, of which he died at Lambeth, on June 5, anno 1374,[b] having ſat in this ſee five years and upwards. By his laſt will he gave all his books of the civil and canon law, and of divinity, to St. Peter's, commonly called Peter-houſe college, in Cambridge, of which he had formerly been *cuſtos*, or maſter.[c] He bequeathed his

[b] Chron. Tables, anno 1375.

[c] Battely, pt. ii. p. 73. His will may be ſeen in the regiſter of the church of Canterbury, dated June 5, 1374; and proved June 13th following. Battely, pt. ii. app. No. xiii[a].

ſubſtance

ſubſtance to his poor relations, by which it ſhould ſeem, that he was not very rich, and appointed John de Woodall, Walter Dancy and John de Suſtorn, his executors.

He was buried over againſt the tomb of his uncle archbiſhop Iſlip, between two pillars, on the ſouth ſide of the upper part of the nave of this cathedral, under a handſome marble tomb,[d] having his portraiture, in his pontificals, with an inſcription round it, engraved in braſs, long ſince torn from it; but the tomb itſelf has been removed only ſome few years ſince, on the new paving of the nave.

Weever ſays,[e] only the following part of his inſcription remained in his time:

. . . . . *tumulatus,*
. . . . . WITTLESEY *natus,*
Gemmata luce.[f]

He was eſteemed a man of ſingular learning, and an excellent preacher, as appears by the two ſermons in Latin, which he preached at the two ſynods he convened.

There is a ſeal of this archbiſhop's appendant to one of the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the treaſury of the dean and chapter, oval, four inches by two and a half, having

[d] Leland in his Itin. vol. vi. f. 3, p. 5, ſays, one of the high tombes of biſhops in the body of the church was for Whitleſey born at Whitleſey in Huntedoneſhire, firſt archdiacon of Huntendune, then biſhop of Rocheſter, and laſt of Cantwarbyri.

[e] See Weever, p. 26.

[f] On the laying the new pavement in 1786, on the ſouth ſide of the nave, between two of the pillars, under this archbiſhop's tomb, his remains were found. He was buried in the ſolid chain of foundation, made from one pillar to the other, along the whole of the nave on both ſides. The place where he lay was cut out in the foundation partly in the ſhape of a coffin, the ſkeleton was entire, the body had been laid in wood aſhes; a leaden ſeal of a papal bull of indulgence was found near the hand. See the figure of it on page 393.

the

the archbiſhop ſtanding, mitred, robed, pall, bleſſing; croſs in his left hand; above, gothic niches; in the upper one, God the Father holding a crucifix; on each ſide the archbiſhop, a ſhield with the arms of the ſee. O. 112. The archbiſhop bore for his arms, *Or, a ſaltire, azure.* After his death, the monks elected to this ſee their former archbiſhop, Simon Langham, then a cardinal of the church of Rome, who repenting that he had reſigned this chair, endeavoured thus to obtain poſſeſſion of it again;[g] but on the monks making this election, the king was ſo highly exaſperated againſt them, that he had intentions of expelling and baniſhing them from the convent for ever; but the pope interpoſing, in order to appeaſe the king, he tranſlated Simon Sudbury from the ſee of London to this archbiſhopric.[h]

59. SIMON DE SUDBURY, biſhop of London, and doctor of the common law, was thus accordingly promoted to be the next archbiſhop of this ſee in May, 1375,[i] being ſo called from the place of his nativity, his father's name being Tybold. Going abroad to finiſh his education, he commenced doctor of the canon law in France, and afterwards became chaplain to pope Innocent VI. and auditor of the Rota at Rome. At his return to England, he was made chancellor of Saliſbury, and then biſhop of London. On the 20th of October following his promotion to this ſee, he accompanied the duke of Lancaſter to negociate a treaty of peace between England and France; but after ſome

[g] Antiq. Brit. Eccl. p. 283. Ang. Sacr. P. i. p. 120, 794.

[h] On archbiſhop Witteſley's death the king granted the cuſtody of the archbiſhopric to Thomas Newe, parſon of the church of Godmerſham; John de Wodhull, clerk; Simon de Burgh; Richard Sanſemere, clerk; and William Tydecombe; dated at Weſtminſter 8 Aug. 48 Ed. III. anno 1374 Rymer's Fœd. vol. vii. p. 42.

[i] A fragment of his life, written by William de Chartham, is publiſhed in Ang. Sacr. vol. i. p. 40.

months

months being ſpent in this buſineſs, without ſucceſs, he returned and was inthronized on Palm Sunday, in his own church,[k] with great ſolemnity, the earl of Stafford performing the office of high ſteward at that feaſt. He performed the ſolemnity of crowning king Richard II. and was made chancellor of England on January 30, 1380.[l]

He was a man, wiſe, learned, eloquent, merciful, wonderfully revered, and of a liberal, free and generous ſpirit;[m] whilſt biſhop of London, he built the eaſt end of St. Gregory's church, in Sudbury, and founded and endowed a college of ſecular prieſts, on the ſame ſcite on which his father's houſe once ſtood.[n] After his coming to this ſee he was a great benefactor to the city of Canterbury, for he built the Weſtgate of it, together with the greateſt part of the wall between it and Northgate, called the Long Wall; a great work, no leſs neceſſary and profitable to the city, than coſtly and chargeable to the builder; in remembrance of this goodly work the mayor and aldermen of this city, once a year uſed to come ſolemnly to his tomb to pray for his ſoul; to prevent which ſuperſtition,[o] his epitaph

[k] Thorn, col. 2150, who ſays, he had received the pall in Flanders, before his return.

[l] Battely, pt. ii. p. 74. He appears as chancellor in the parliaments of the 4th and 5th Richard II. See Cotton's Records, p. 188, 298. King Richard II. delivered the great ſeal to the archbiſhop on the Monday next before the feaſt of the Converſion of St. Paul, anno 1380, 3 Richard II. Rym. Fœd. vol. vii. p. 233; and he reſigned the ſeal on the eve of Corpus Chriſti, 1381, anno 4 Rich. II. Rym. Fœd. vol. vii. p. 310. Dugd. Orig.

[m] See an account of his charities in Stow's Survey, B. i. p. 84, 86. It appears that he ſupplied the king liberally in his neceſſities, for in the firſt year of his reign he lent him 500 marcs; and next year 100l. more towards the expences of his wars; and in his 10th year he lent him 500 marcs more. See Rymer's Fœd. vol. vii. p. 178, 210, 544.

[n] Hiſt. de Epiſc. London.

[o] See Battely's Somner, p. 134.

was torn off from it at the reformation. Beſides this, he built the two lower croſs wings of the cathedral, and pulled down the whole of the nave, with an intent of rebuilding it, at his own coſts,[p] and had done greater things than any of his predeceſſors, if he had not been untimely cut off; for in the rebellion which was headed by Walter Hilliard, commonly called Wat Tiler, and his followers, on June 14, 1381, he was, together with Sir Robert Hales, maſter of the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem, barbarouſly murdered on Tower hill;[q] ſome time after which, when the diſturbance was ended, his body was brought to his own cathedral, and there honourably depoſited under a handſome tomb upon the ſouth ſide of the choir, and of the altar of St. Dunſtan, the next above the tomb of archbiſhop Stratford.[r]

Weever has given part of an inſcription, compoſed to his memory, from a manuſcript in the Cotton library, but does not ſay whether it was upon his tomb.

Sudburie natus SIMON *jacet his tumulatus*
Martyrizatus nece pro republica ſtratus.
Heu ſcelus infernum, cruz, exitiale, nefandum,
Preſulis eximii corpus venerabile dandum
In rabiem vulgi . . . . . .

[p] In aid of this purpoſe, he had obtained a grant of the revenues of the archdeaconry of Canterbury in the ſecond year of that reign, for ſo long time as it ſhould continue in the king's hands. Rym. Fœd. vol. vii. p. 216.

[q] His head having been cut off, (being ſhockingly mangled by eight ſeveral ſtrokes before it was ſevered from his body) was ſtuck on a pole and ſet upon London-bridge. The rebels had taken particular offence at the archbiſhop, for having impriſoned one John Balle, a famous preacher, in Maidſtone gaol, for preaching heterodox notions. The rabble going thither, took him out, and obliged him to go with them, propoſing to exalt him to be archbiſhop. See Knyghton, col. 2634

[r] Leland Itin. vol. vi. f. 3, p. 3, ſays, "Symon Suthebyri lyith in the highe tumbe of coper and gilte—amonge the biſhops under the ſouth ſide of the pillars on the ſouth ſide of the high altar.".

The

The archbiſhop made a nuncupative will, on Tueſday, being the feaſt of St. Baſil Confeſſor, in the tower of London, anno 1381, in the preſence of William Riſing, prior of the church of the Holy Trinity, in London, and John Onyngs, ſteward of his houſehold, whom he appointed his executors.[s]

There is a ſeal of this archbiſhop appendant to one of the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the treaſury of the dean and chapter, oval, 3 inches by 1¾, perfect; under gothic niches, over which is a crucifix, is Becket's murder; underneath which is the figure of the archbiſhop, on one ſide of him a ſhield, with the arms of the ſee; on the other, another with the archbiſhop's own arms—*A talbot hound, ſeiant, within a bordure, engrailed*; legend, S. SIMONIS DE SUDBURI, the reſt obliterated, F. 80.

60. WILLIAM COURTNEY, LL. D. biſhop of London, was promoted to this ſee in 1381. He was 4th ſon of Hugh, earl of Devonſhire;[t] he was educated at Oxford, and was firſt promoted to prebends in the churches of Wells, Exeter, and York, after which, by the pope's bull of proviſion, he was in 1369, promoted to the biſhopric of Hereford, at which time he was chancellor of that univerſity; from the above ſee he was tranſlated to that of London in 1375, and from thence again to this archbiſhopric, when being archbiſhop elect, he appeared as lord chancellor, and was confirmed as ſuch in parliament, on November 9, anno 5 Richard II.[u] having received his pall with great ſolemnity in his hall at Croydon palace.

[s] See Battely, pt. ii. appendix, No. xiii[b].

[t] By his wife Margaret, daughter of Humphry Bohun, earl of Hereford, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I. to whom he was ſecond huſband. Biog. Brit. vol. iii. p. 1490.

[u] The temporalities were reſtored on October 23, 1381, anno 5 Richard II. Rym. Fœd. vol. vii. p. 333. He reſigned the great ſeal which he had held when biſhop of London into the king's hands at Weſtminſter, Nov. 30th following. Rym. Fœd. vol. vii. p. 336.

He was a prelate of a high and noble mind, and of a liberal diſpoſition; he was ever jealous to reſcue the eccleſiaſtical juriſdictions from the incroachments of the ſecular power, and was a ſevere enemy to the Lollards and followers of Wickliff.[w] He called to account the bailiffs of the city of Canterbury, for intermeddling with eccleſiaſtical matters, and forced them to deſiſt, under the penalty of having an interdict laid upon the city; and he did the like to the ſergeants of the city, for bearing their maces and uſing their authority within the precincts of the church. But at the petition of the city, they were diſmiſſed, provided, that for the time to come, they ſhould leave their maces without the outer gate, when they came to the church, or within the precincts of it. He had the bailiffs of the town of Romney, in ſuit, for intermeddling in church buſineſs, who obſtinately reſiſted, and thought to ſecure themſelves by a prohibition; but in this they were deceived; for he got it reverſed, and, as the record ſays, made that unadviſed town to ſubmit.

Notwithſtanding this ſtrictneſs on the one hand, he was not remiſs in exacting from his clergy their aſſiſtance, when public neceſſity demanded it; for when the French had an intention of invading this kingdom, the archbiſhop directed his letters to his commiſſary, to arm the clergy of this city and dioceſe, for the defence of it; in ſhort, in all matters in this turbulent reign of Richard II. he behaved with great prudence, oppoſing the uſurpations of the pope over the prerogatives of the crown, and maintaining friendſhip with thoſe great and wiſe men Robert Braybrooke, biſhop of London, and William Wickham, biſhop of Wincheſter.[x]

[w] See T. Walſingham, p. 285, 286. Knyghton, col 2708, 2736.

[x] Battely, pt. ii. p. 33. See among the Harleian MSS. as well as among thoſe in the Bodleian library, their ſeveral letters from and to archbiſhop Courtney.

At

At Maidſtone, the archbiſhop pulled down the old work, firſt built by archbiſhop Boniface, his predeceſſor, for an hoſpital, and having built it after a more modern and ſtately manner, he converted it into a college of ſecular prieſts; and in the codicil to his laſt will, he gave all the reſidue of his goods, after his debts and legacies were paid, according to the diſpoſition of his executors, towards the building of this collegiate church.[y] He repaired the church of Meopham, and confirmed it to the uſe of the almonry, and built four houſes near it, and he added five ſcholars to Canterbury college, in Oxford.

He obtained of king Richard II. four fairs for his church, to be kept within the precincts of it;[z] to the buildings of his church and priory, he was a munificent benefactor, for he gave towards the repairing of the walls of the precincts, 266l. 13s. 4d. He new-built the lodgings and kitchen belonging to the infirmary, at his own coſt of 133l. 6s. 8d. He expended in making a new glaſs window in the nave of the church, in honour of St. Elphage, 20l. He built the ſouth pane, or ſide of the cloiſter, at the expence of 200l. He gave to the high altar, an image of the Holy Trinity, with ſix of the apoſtles in ſilver, gilt, valued at 340l. and a rich cope, worth 300l. He obtained of king Richard and others of his friends, towards the building of the nave of the church, the ſum of 1000l.

[y] Leland, in his Itin. vol. vi. f. 2, p. 2, ſays, "Courteney "was founder of the college of Maydeſtone where the maſter "is a prebendarie. The reſidue be miniſtars to devyne ſer-"vice. Courtney buildyd muche in the towne ſelf of May-"deſtone and alſo at the palace ther." Lambarde thinks it not unlikely, that the bridge at Maidſtone, built near the archbiſhop's palace there, received help from archbiſhop Courtney; who, he ſays, repaired likewiſe the church of Meopham, which had probably been built by his predeceſſor archbiſhop Simon Meopham, fourſcore years before, and annexed thereto four new houſes, for the uſe of the poor.

[z] Battely's Somner, p. 135, pt. ii. p. 75.

and he is recorded to have given out of his own purſe 1000 marcs, towards the ſame building.

He died at his palace of Maidſtone, on July 31, in the year 1396, having ſat in this chair twelve years, all but one month.[a] Where he was buried, has been a great doubt, our hiſtorians differing much as to the place of it. Biſhop Godwyn tells us, this archbiſhop lies buried on the ſouth ſide of Thomas Becket's ſhrine, at the feet of the black prince, in a goodly tomb of alabaſter. Here in the Trinity chapel is, at this time indeed extant, this his tomb, having his effigies at full length, habited in his pontifical dreſs, lying at length on it,[b] but Weever in his Funeral Monuments, ſeems to differ from him, for he tells us,[c] it was the cuſtom of old, and ſo it was in his days, for men of eminent rank and quality to have tombs erected in more places than one; for example and proof of which, he found here in this church a monument of alabaſter, at the feet of the black prince, in which, by tradition and writing, it was affirmed, that the bones of William Courtney, archbiſhop of Canterbury, lay intombed; but as he found another to his memory at Maidſtone, he rather believed, becauſe of the epitaph, that he laid buried there under a plain graveſtone with his portraiture, in his pontifical veſtments, and this epitaph round it, all inlaid with braſs:

Nomine WILLELMUS *en* COURTNEIUS *reverendus,*
Qui ſe poſt obitum legaverat his tumulandum,
In preſenti loco quem jam fundarat ab imo;
Omnibus & ſanctis titulo ſacravit honoris.
Ultima lux Julii ſit vite terminus illi;
M. ter C. quinto decies nonoque ſub anno,

[a] Battely's Somner, p. 135, pt ii. p. 74.

[b] There ſeems to have been a chantry granted to the archbiſhop in this church. Regiſt. Eccl. Chriſti R.

[c] Weever, p. 225, 285.

Reſpice

Reſpice mortalis quis quondam, ſed modo talis,
Quantus & iſte fuit dum membra calentia geſſit.
Hic primas patrum, cleri dux & genus altum,
Corpore valde decens, ſenſus & acumine clarens,
Filius hic comitis generoſi Devonienſis.
Legum doctor erat celebris quem fama ſerenat.
Urbs Herefordenſis, polis inclita Londonienſis.
Ac Dorobernenſis, ſibi trine gloria ſedis
Detur honor digno, ſit cancellarius ergo.
Sanctus ubique pater, prudens fuit ipſe miniſter
Nam largus, letus, caſtus, pius atque pudicus,
Magnanimus, juſtus, & egenis totus amicus.
Et quia rex CHRISTE *paſtor bonus extitit iſte,*
Sumat ſolamen nunc tecum queſumus. Amen.

The archbiſhop's place of burial appointed by him in his will, which is ſtill extant in the regiſter of the church of Canterbury, was the cathedral of Exeter, in the nave there; but having afterwards changed his mind in this point, he, whilſt lying on his death bed, made a codicil to his will, in which, holding his body, as he then declared, unworthy of burial in his metropolitical, or any other cathedral or collegiate church, he willed to be buried in the church-yard of his collegiate church of Maidſtone, in the place deſigned for John Boteler, his eſquire; but it ſeems as if this part of his will was not fulfilled, for it appears by a ſmall leiger book or obituary, kept in the library of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, that the king happening to be at Canterbury when he was to be buried, moſt likely at the requeſt of the monks, over-ruled this matter, and commanded the body to be brought to Canterbury, where it was depoſited in this cathedral, as above-mentioned;[d] the king, many of the principal nobility,

[d] Thorn, col. 2147, ſays, in that year, viz. 1395, on the laſt day of July, Maſter William Courteneye, archbiſhop of Canterbury, the king with the nobles of the realm being preſent,

nobility, biſhops, abbots and clergy, and upwards of 10,000 of the populace attending the ſolemnity of it.[e]

There are large extracts from his will, with the codicil to it, printed in Battely, part ii. p. 74, appendix, Numb. xiii[c]. In the will, according to the piety of thoſe times, he made proviſion for his ſoul in an ample manner, by ordering 15,000 maſſes to be celebrated for it, and 2,000 matins to be ſaid; he mentions his parents, buried in Exeter cathedral, and the pariſh of St. Martin of Exminſter, wherein he was born; he wills to king Richard his beſt croſs, and 100l. and mentions the heavy and coſtly expences, with which, notwithſtanding the inſtability of the time, he had repaired his manors, with his caſtle of Saltwode. His legacies to his relations were many and conſiderable, in money, veſtments, plate, jewels, &c. and they were ſo many beſides to others, being more than one hundred, that he could not ſpecify what to give, but in general deviſed to ſuch and ſuch a one, ſomething; to Richard Courtney, his godſon and pupil, whom, I ſuppoſe, he brought up, he gave 100 marcs and his beſt mitre, provided he ſhould attain to the epiſcopal dignity, which he did, by being conſecrated biſhop of Norwich; beſides which, he deviſed to him three books, provided he ſhould take his degree of maſter

ſent, was entombed near the ſhrine of St. Thomas; for the king was then on his way towards Calais, in order to be married to the daughter of the king of France.

[e] This is an obituary of the monks of Chriſt church, from the year 1486 to the year 1507, being an antient qnarto manuſcript on parchment, marked D. 12—2; and is kept among other MSS. in the library of the dean and chapter at Canterbury. The following is the entry:—*Anno Dni* M°CCC°LXXXVI *ultimo menſis Julii feria ij obiit recolende memorie Dus Wilms Cortenay Archiepſs Cant in manio Suo de Maydyſton circa hora nova diei cuj' Corp' fer v. Sequent delatum eſt Cant & in pacie Ricardi Regis incliti Secudi & multor; magnat platoru Comitu & Baronu ad pedes dni Edwardi prcipis Wallie patris pfati dni Regis Ric Juxta feretru Sci Thome ex pte auſtrali honorifice traditur Sepulturæ.*

of

of arts, or batchelor of law, and enter into holy orders, and after his death theſe books to be given for ever to his church at Canterbury, in the regiſter R. of which church there is an acquittance to the biſhop, that the church had received of him the three precious books in ſix volumes, ſpecified in the archbiſhop's will; and except theſe, I do not find that he gave any other books to this church. Hence biſhop Godwyn's aſſertion may be doubted, who ſays, he gave very many books to this church; beſides the above books, he gave to others ſeveral books, which were eſteemed, at that time, of great value. His executors were, Thomas Chillenden, prior of Chriſt-church; Adam de Mottrum, his archdeacon, and ſix others.

The archbiſhop bore for his arms, *Or, three torteauxes, a label of three points, azure, for difference, on each point a mitre, or.*

61. THOMAS ARUNDEL, ſon of Robert, the brother of Richard Fitz Alan, earl of Arundel, by his wife Eleanor, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, earl of Lancaſter, was next promoted to this ſee in 1396.[f]

He had been firſt archdeacon of Totneſs, and then preferred to the ſee of Ely, being conſecrated on Auguſt 13, 1373, at which time he was only twenty-two years of age; and notwithſtanding his youth, he governed that church laudibly for upwards of fourteen years, and was a liberal benefactor to it, as he was to that of York; to the archbiſhopric of which he was tranſlated in 1388, and from thence again to this of Canterbury on Sept. 25, 1396, being the 19th year of king Richard II.'s reign, being inthronized with much magnificence, in the king's preſence, on Sunday the 18th of February following; on which he reſigned the office of lord chancellor, which he had held ſome years. But before the end of that year, having loſt the king's favour, his goods were confiſcated, and he was

[f] See Biog. Brit. vol. i. p. 207.

the

the year afterwards, anno 21 Richard II. attainted of treaſon in parliament, and ſentenced to baniſhment;[g] upon which he went to Rome, when the pope would have tranſlated him to the ſee of St. Andrew, in Scotland, conſtituting Roger Walden archbiſhop in his room; but Arundel would not ſubmit to it.

On king Richard's being impriſoned in the tower, he returned home, and was preſent and aiding towards his depoſition,[h] and was one of the chief inſtruments in placing king Henry on the throne, whom, with the aſſiſtance of the archbiſhop of York, he afterwards crowned; immediately after which, the duke of York, the earl of Northumberland, and others of his kindred, prayed the king in full parliament, that the archbiſhop might have his recovery againſt Roger Walden, for the waſte and ſpoil done by him in the archbiſhopric, which the king granted, and thanked them for the motion.[i] The archbiſhop was preſent in the parliament held

[g] He was accuſed on September 20, anno 21 Richard II. by the commons in full parliament, for having, when chancellor, executed as chief, the commiſſion to view the ſtate of the realm; and the king having afterwards procured a houſe of commons, at his devotion, archbiſhop Arundel was impeached, for having executed a commiſſion ſo prejudicial to the royal prerogative; and though the king had promiſed to indemnify him, in order to prevent his making any defence, yet he ſuffered him to be baniſhed. Cotton's Rec. p. 368.

[h] The archbiſhop's baniſhment was one of the articles alledged againſt king Richard, for his depoſition in the parliament, anno 1 Henry IV. See Decem. Script. col. 2743; from Rot. Parl. m. 20. Cotton's Records, p. 388.

[i] Cotton's Records, p. 392. The king of his eſpecial grace granted to the archbiſhop all the temporalities of the ſee, which remained in the hands of king Richard II. under colour of the ſentence paſſed againſt him in the parliament held in the 21ſt year of that reign; which ſentence, as erroneous and invalid, by aſſent of parliament, he revoked and annulled; which temporalities were ſeized, and then remained in the king's hands, to hold and enjoy the ſame from the time of ſeizing them into the ſaid king's hand, dated 1 H. IV. Oct. 21. pat. 1, m. 15

held in the 4th year of king Henry IV. anno 1404, at Coventry, when ſome among the commons moved, in order to raiſe money for the defence of the realm, and for carrying on the king's wars, that the clergy ſhould be deprived of their temporal poſſeſſions, to the relief of the king's neceſſities; but archbiſhop Arundel oppoſed it, ſhewing what great ſervice the clergy did to the crown for their lands, and that they were always ready to aſſiſt the king, not only with their prayers and counſels, but with their purſes likewiſe, and put him in mind of his coronation oath, which ſo far prevailed on the king, that the matter was then laid aſide; and the archbiſhop told the commons, that the king and his predeceſſors had formerly been adviſed to ſeize the alien priories, under the pretence of being much enriched by their goods and poſſeſſions, which were certainly of great value, but that the king was not at that time half a marc richer, becauſe they had begged them; and that their advice to the king then was to ſeize on the temporalities of the clergy, to enrich themſelves, and not him, and ſhould he gratify their wicked deſigns, he would not be one farthing the richer the year after.

In 1407 he was made chancellor,[k] but reſigned that high office three weeks afterwards;[l] however, he was

m. 15 (1399). Rym. Fœd. vol. viii. p. 96; and the king granted to him a general pardon for all crimes, &c. committed by him at any time before the day of the reſtitution of the temporalities, as above-mentioned. Dated Oct. 29, in the above year. Rym. Fœd. vol. viii. p. 97.

[k] On January 30, 1407, anno 8 Henry IV. the king delivered the great ſeal to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the room of the late chancellor Thomas Longley, biſhop of Durham, who then reſigned the ſame. Rym. Fœd. vol. viii. p. 464; and the archbiſhop reſigned the ſame into the king's hands at Weſtminſter, on Dec. 21, anno 11 Hen. IV. clauſ. m. 8, dorſo, 1409. Rym. Fœd. vol. viii. p. 616. Dugd. Orig.

[l] See Battely, pt. ii. p. 75.

again

again reinſtated in it, and continued to hold it in the 13th year of that reign.[m]

In the year 1411, the archbiſhop intending to viſit the univerſity of Oxford, was oppoſed in ſo doing,[n] upon which, the right to it was litigated, and it was decreed in chancery, that the whole univerſity, and all orders, perſons and faculties in it ſhould be fully ſubject to the viſitation of the archbiſhop and his ſucceſſors, and to his and their officers; and that on any interruption to it, their liberties ſhould be ſeized into the king's hands, until the archbiſhop, &c. ſhould be reſtored to the ſame; and that for every ſuch offence, the chancellor of the univerſity, or other officers, ſhould pay to the king 1000l. all which proceedings the archbiſhop exhibited in the parliament at Weſtminſter, in the 13th year of that reign, and the whole was confirmed by the entire aſſent of parliament.[o]

In the year 1413 he reſided at Leeds caſtle, in this county, which he had the grant of for his life, for in that year he dates a decree or ſentence, which he gave between his monks and the convent of St. Gregories, by Canterbury. From his caſtle of Leeds,[p] he confirmed the foundation of the college of Bredgare, to which the pariſh church there was, in his time, converted.[q]

It is probable that James the Iſt. king of Scotland, then a priſoner in England, was under the cuſtody of archbiſhop Arundel, at Croydon palace, a charter of

[m] Cotton's Records, p. 464. He is witneſs to a grant made that year, as chancellor, cart. 13 Henry IV. m. 3. Madox's Baronies, p. 140. The archbiſhop had a general pardon, dated June 15, 1412, anno 13 Henry IV. Rymer's Fœdra, vol. viii. p. 753; and on 12 July following, lent the king 1000 marcs, for his voyage into foreign parts. Rym. Fœd. vol. viii. p. 760.

[n] Ypodigma Neuſtriæ, p. 572.

[o] Cotton's Record's, p. 480.

[p] See Walſingham. Battely's Somner, p. 136.

[q] Harpefield.

his,

his, being dated from thence, which palace the archbiſhop repaired, and built the guard chamber there, on which were his arms.

Archbiſhop Arundel was very active againſt the Lollards; he had a commiſſion to try Sir John Oldcaſtle, as an heretic, and he excommunicated the famous John Wicliff, after his death, who had ſtudied in Canterbury college, in Oxford, and died in 1384.[r]

Having ſat in this ſee ſeventeen years, he died on February 20, in the year 1414, of a ſwelling in his tongue, ſo that he was unable to eat, drink, or ſpeak, ſometime before his death, at Hackington, *alias* St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, having by his will ordered his body to be buried in the new tomb, which he had cauſed to be built in the nave of this cathedral, within his perpetual chantry, of two chaplains conſtituted there, and gave to this church his volume, containing all the books of St. Gregory.[s]

His particular benefactions to this church are recorded in the obituary, which is printed;[t] among others, he gave 1000 marcs towards the rebuilding the nave of this church, and made the ſpire on the north-weſt ſteeple of it, beſtowing on it a tuneable ring of five bells, which he dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the

[r] Wicliff uſed to walk about with his feet naked, and cloathed in a long ruſſet garment. His bones were afterwards dug up and burnt, and his aſhes by the command of pope Martin V. were caſt into the river near Lutterworth, of which pariſh he had been paſtor. Lel. Coll. vol. iii. p. 409.

[s] See an extract from his will, dated Feb. 16, 1413, at Hakynton, in Battely, pt. ii. appendix, No. xiii[d]. What is remarkable, the inventory of his goods, which amounted to 6008l. 12s. 7d. ob. farthing and half farthing, was the exact ſum, within leſs than one penny of the legacies which he is ſaid to have bequeathed by his laſt will. See Battely, pt. ii. p. 75; and appendix, No. xiii[e]. His executors were Sir Gilbert Humfreville, the principal one, and the prior of Chriſt-church.

[t] Anglia Sacra, P. i. p. 795.

bleſſed

bleſſed Virgin, the angel Gabriel, St. Blaze and St. John the Evangeliſt; beſides which, he gave many rich veſtments, jewels and plate to a great value.

Both the chantry and monument of archbiſhop Arundel have been long ſince entirely removed;[u] the graveſtone over him, on which were the marks of his effigies in his pontifical dreſs, the braſſes of which had been many years ſince torn off, remained till it was taken away within theſe few years, on the new paving of the nave.[w] The chantry or chapel remained till the ſuppreſſion of ſuch foundation in king Henry VIII.'s reign, when it was taken down, and ſold by the king's commiſſioners, and the revenues of it ſeized for his own uſe.[x]

Archbiſhop Arundel left behind him the character of having been a man of good natural capacity, well improved by ſtudy and experience of the world, and endowed with courage, learning and activity, ſufficient to qualify him for the eminent ſtations he had borne, both in church and ſtate.

[u] He is named among the benefactors to Rocheſter-bridge, in a tablet, formerly hung up in the chapel there.

[w] Leland's Itin. vol. vi. f. 3, 4, ſays, "Among the high tombs of biſhops in the body of the church lyeth Arundel under a pillar on the north ſide. King Henry the 4 and he helped to build up a good part of the body of the chirch;" but he is certainly miſtaken as to the place of his burial.

[x] The chaplains of it had a ſtipend of ten pounds a piece yearly, out of Northfleet parſonage; and the houſes in which they dwelt were built for them by the archbiſhop himſelf, on the ſouth ſide of the church-yard, where they ſtill remain; being thoſe two antient buildings made of timber and plaſter, which on the new foundation of this church were alloted to two of the ſix preachers of this cathedral.—Not many years ſince, the dean and chapter took theſe houſes into their own hands, and allowed the preachers a yearly annuity in lieu of them; ſince which, the eaſternmoſt houſe has been allotted to one of the minor canons, and the other is demiſed to a tenant at will.

The

The archbiſhop bore for his arms, quarterly, firſt and fourth, *Gules, a lion rampant, or*; ſecond and third, *Chequy, azure, and or, within a bordure engrailed, argent.*

62. ROGER WALDEN, the king's treaſurer, was, at the deſire of king Richard II. conſtituted archbiſhop of this ſee in 1398,[y] at which time archbiſhop Arundel was in baniſhment at Rome.[z] It is to be obſerved, that during the above reign, a ſcandalous cuſtom prevailed, that as often as either party got the upper hand, the biſhops of the adverſe ſide were, againſt their conſents, thruſt down from greater to leſſer biſhoprics, the pope ever ſupporting with his authority, the prevailing party, a practice which was productive of great gain to him.[a]

Thus in 1388, Alexander Nevil, archbiſhop of York, had been removed to the ſee of St. Andrew's, in Scotland, and Arundel, then biſhop of Ely, was tranſlated to York, and took poſſeſſion of the chair in that church; but he was ſeverely reprimanded for it by archbiſhop Courtney, before the biſhops and barons,

[y] Mr. Somner omits Roger Walden entirely, in his liſt of the archbiſhops of Canterbury; but, however unjuſtifiably he may have been promoted to this ſee, he undoubtedly was as firmly ſo as any of his predeceſſors or ſucceſſors in it, being conſecrated and inthronized, and performing all kinds of archiepiſcopal functions.

[z] Roger Walden was parſon of the church of Drayton, in the county of Leiceſter, anno 1382; and much employed by the king in his weighty affairs of ſtate. Rym. Fœd. vol. vii. p. 349. He was treaſurer of Calais, anno 1388, 12 king Richard II. Rym. Fœd. vol. vii. p. 607. In 1389, he is ſtiled archdeacon of Wincheſter. Rym. Fœd. vol. vii. p. 648, after which he continued to be employed by the king in his moſt weighty affairs. He was admitted dean of the church of York in 1395, and to prebends in that church and Lincoln in 1397. Willis's Cath. vol. i. p. 67, 146. The temporalities of the archbiſhopric was reſtored to him, on Jan. 21, 1398, anno 21 Rich. II. Rym. Fœd. vol. viii. p. 91.

[a] Anglia Sacra, P. i. p. 62.

then aſſembled in parliament, for countenancing ſo evil an action as that of accepting the ſee of York, during the life of archbiſhop Nevil.

Arundel being now in the poſſeſſion of the ſee of York, ſided with thoſe who oppoſed the king, and was fairly promoted by their means and power to the archbiſhopric of Canterbury, in which he was ſcarcely ſeated, and in the full poſſeſſion of it, before the king having reduced his enemies to ſubjection, archbiſhop Arundel was, on the king's ſuggeſtion, accuſed in parliament of mal-adminiſtration of the office of chancellor, and with the aſſent of the king and barons therein aſſembled, was diveſted of all his goods, and condemned to baniſhment: all which has been already fully related before. After which he was tranſlated to the biſhopric of St. Andrew's, by the papal authority, and though he refuſed to conſent to this removal, yet in conſequence of it, Roger Walden, the king's treaſurer, was conſtituted archbiſhop of Canterbury, and was conſecrated and inthronized in 1398; but Henry, duke of Lancaſter, afterwards king Henry IV. having next year obtained the crown of England, Walden was ejected and archbiſhop Arundel was reſtored to this ſee, though the former, as has been mentioned, had been conſecrated and inthronized, and had performed all kind of archiepiſcopal functions; after this, Walden was forced to betake himſelf to a private life for more than five years, when the pope, by a bull of proviſion, dated December 10, 1404, in which he is ſtiled a biſhop of the univerſal church, conſtituted him biſhop of London.[b]

But archbiſhop Arundel would not again take poſſeſſion of his ſee by any new collation, or by any bull of proviſion, inſiſting, that his tranſlation to St. Andrew ſhould be declared null and void from the begin-

[b] From which, ſays Lambarde, p. 92, he was again depoſed, and died in the 7th year of king Henry IV.

ning,

ning, and that he ſhould return to the ſee of Canterbury, as his own proper right, out of which he had never been canonically ejected. King Henry favoured him in theſe pretenſions, and the pope conſented to a decree, that no biſhop, againſt his own will and conſent, ſhould be tranſlated to another ſee, for which the king ſent him his letter of thanks.[c]

63. HENRY CHICHELEY, LL. D. chancellor of the church of Saliſbury, and biſhop of St. David's,[d] was next advanced to the archbiſhopric in 1413.[e] He was a native of Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonſhire, and was brought up at New college, in Oxford; at the

[c] See Battely, pt. ii. p. 76.

[d] Leland ſays, he was chancellor of Sarum, and was by pope Gregory XII. made biſhop of St. David's, being conſecrated at Sene by the pope's own hand. King Henry IV. granted his pardon, dated February 23, 1402, anno 3 regni, to Henry Chichele, LL. D. for accepting under a papal bull of proviſion, the dignity of a canon and prebend in the cathedral church of Sarum, and the like in the conventual church of Shafteſbury, and the like in that of Wilton. Rym. Fœd. vol. viii. p. 244.

[e] His life was written in Latin, by Dr. Arthur Duck, London, 1687, quarto, which was tranſlated into Engliſh, and printed by Chiſwell, octavo, 1699—Since which in 1783, the Rev. Mr. Spencer, fellow of All Soul's college, publiſhed the life of the archbiſhop their founder, octavo, to which he added an appendix; in which is a Latin letter from the archbiſhop to the pope, with the *Preces regiæ Domino Papæ*—tranſcribed from a manuſcript in Lambeth library; the archbiſhop's charter of foundation of All Souls college; the bull of pope Eugenius, and the grants and purchaſes made for the original ſcite of the college, &c. See alſo Biog. Brit. vol. i. p. 296; vol. ii. p. 871. On archbiſhop Arundel's death, the temporalities were committed to Sir John Wotton, maſter of the college of Maidſtone, and Richard Clidehowe, eſq. by writ dated Feb. 27, 1414, anno 1 Henry V. Rymer's Fœdera, vol ix. p. 117. They were reſtored to the archbiſhop by writ, May 30, 1414, anno 1 Henry V. Rymer's Fœdera, vol. ix. p. 131. He received his pall from the biſhop of Lincoln, on July 19, the ſame year; and bought the revenues of the ſee during its vacancy, for 600 marcs.

former place he founded and endowed a collegiate church and an hoſpital,[f] and obtained of the king a grant of ſeveral privileges to that town. He was a patron of good learning, which he promoted to the utmoſt of his power. He built a college in Oxford, dedicated to St. Bernard, in which novices of the Ciſtertian order might be inſtructed in the ſtudies of arts and ſciences, and of divinity, ſince called St. John's college.[g] He built likewiſe the magnificent college of All Souls, which he munificently endowed,[h] intending it as a future maintenance for thoſe of his own kindred, in preference to all others, and by his ſtatutes given for the government of it; he directed the ſucceſſive members of it, to be ſworn to the obſervance of this particular injunction.

He gave two hundred marcs to each of the two univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge, to be reſerved in the cheſts of thoſe univerſities for ever, to be freely lent for the uſe and benefit of the colleges and ſtudents there. He promoted the finiſhing of the divinity ſchools in Oxford, and the library over them; not only by his own liberal contribution, but by his recommendations of the work, with much zeal, to the biſhops and lords, then aſſembled in parliament, from whom he procured large ſums for that purpoſe. In the 2d year of king Henry V. which was ſoon after his coming to the ſee, there was another attempt made againſt the poſſeſſions of the church; but archbiſhop Chichley found the means of preventing it, by ſetting forth to that martial young prince, his title to the crown of France, and preſſing him to aſſert his right to it; promiſing, in the name of the clergy, ſuch a benevolence for the vigorous carrying on of the war, as

[f] See Tan. Mon. p. 388. Dugdale's Mon. vol. iii. pt. 2, p. 175 et ſeq.

[g] Tan. Mon. p. 440. [h] Ibid. p. 441.

ſcarce

ſcarce ever had been given by the ſubject.[l] The king readily embraced the propoſal, and the revenues of the church were thus, by the archbiſhop's wiſdom, once more preſerved. Indeed he ſhewed, upon every neceſſary occaſion, an undaunted courage and reſolution;[k] Two years after which, I find him ſigning an inſtrument, by the title of legate of the apoſtolic ſee.[l] In a ſynod held at London,[m] he cauſed that conſtitution to be ordained, by which it was provided that no eccleſiaſtical benefices ſhould be conferred upon any who were not graduates in one of the univerſities; an act which greatly promoted and encouraged learning.—He enriched his church here with ornaments of great value, repaired and furniſhed the library of it with books of all ſorts, and built great part of the ſteeple at the ſouth-weſt corner of the nave of the cathedral, ſince called from him at times, both the Chichley and Oxford ſteeple.[n] And at Lambeth palace he built in 1434, the great tower at the weſt end of the chapel, uſually called the Lollard's tower, at the expence of two hundred and ſeventy eight pounds.

The author of the Antiquities of the Britiſh Church tells us, that pope Martin V. created archbiſhop Chicheley, in 1428, a cardinal preſbiter of the church

[l] In 1415, the whole clergy, as well as laity, were ordered by the king's writ, directed to the ſeveral biſhops, to be arrayed and armed without diſtinction, with all poſſible ſpeed, and to return their names under their ſeveral ſeals into chancery; and the ſame again in 1418, by order of the duke of Bedford, regent, the king being then in France. See Rymer's Fœdera, vol. ix. p. 254, 601.

[k] See his gallant anſwer to king Henry VI. Harleian MSS. No 991—27

[l] Viz. on October 20, 1416, anno 4 Henry V. Rym. Fœd. vol. ix. p. 404.

[m] He held this council in 1414. Walſingham ſays, the new metropolitan did this to ſhew his ſpite, and terms it a great council.

[n] See Battely, pt. ii. p. 76.

of Rome, under the title of St Euſebius, and he quotes the archives of this church for his anthority[o]; but biſhop Godwyn doubts the truth of it[p], and with reaſon, for it is certainly a miſtake, as neither in his monumental inſcription, where all his titles are inſerted, nor in Onuphrius's Catalogue of Cardinals, is there any mention of his being graced with this dignity; and there is a remarkable incident, which happened at that time, which, in great meaſure corroborates the fact; which was, that in the parliament then called, John Kemp, archbiſhop of York, having been newly created a cardinal, contended on that account with archbiſhop Chichley for precedence, in right of the pre-eminency due to his cardinalſhip; which contention increaſed to ſuch a height, that it was argued on both ſides, at the court of Rome. Probably the miſtake of his being ſuppoſed to have been created a cardinal aroſe from another Engliſhman, of the name of Henry, having been ſo created by the ſame Pope at that time, which was Henry Beaufort, biſhop of Wincheſter, aud with the ſame title of St. Euſebius.

In his latter days, labouring under the infirmities of old age, he earneſtly requeſted, by letters to Pope Eugenius, dated in 1442, his leave to reſign his archbiſhopric, and recommended John Stafford, biſhop of Bath and Wells, for his ſucceſſor; notwithſtanding which, he kept poſſeſſion of it till his death, which happened on April 12, 1443, after he had ſat in the patriarchal chair of this ſee 29 years[q].

Weever ſays, he was a man, happy in the conſtant enjoyment of his prince's favour, and of wealth, honour, and all kind of proſperity, many years. He was wiſe in governing his ſee, worthily bountiful in beſtowing

[o] Viz. anno 1428.
[p] Godwyn de Præſulibus, p. i, p. 181; and p. ii, p. 176.
[q] Anglia Sacra, p. i, p. 573.

his

his goods to the behoof of the common wealth, and laſtly, ſtout and ſevere in the due adminiſtration of juſtice; he does not ſeem to have held any of thoſe ſecular employments, ſo uſual with his predeceſſors, though I find him once ſent on an embaſſy to the court of Rome, with Sir John Cheyne.[r]

His public benefactions above-mentioned, employed the greateſt part of his riches, which he preferred to the amaſſing a great wealth, to the raiſing of a great name in the world, or the aggrandizing his relations; inſtead of which, he ſpent his revenues in encouraging learning, in the intereſt of religion, and freeing deſerving men from the difficulties of a ſlender income; in ſhort, the archbiſhop was one of the greateſt and beſt men of the age he lived in.

He was buried on the north ſide of the choir, under a coſtly tomb, on which are his effigies, in his pontifical habit, lying at full length with his inſcription round it, inlaid with braſs, yet remaining; the pillars at each end of the monument are adorned with the figures of the twelve apoſtles, and other emblematical ones, in imagery; and underneath the tomb, which is hollowed for the purpoſe, is the figure of an emaciated corpſe, lying at length; the two figures above-mentioned being intended to ſhew the abject ſtate to which the gaudy pomp and vanities of the world are reduced after this worldly pilgrimage is finiſhed.

The inſcription round the tomb, is as follows: *Hic jacet* HENRICUS CHICHLEY *L. doctor, quondam cancellarius Sarum, qui anno* 7 HEN. IV. *regis ad* GREGORIUM *papam* 22. *in ambaſſiata tranſmiſſus, in Civitate Senenſi per manus ejuſdem papæ in epiſcopum Menevenſem conſecratus eſt. Hic etiam* HENRICUS, *anno* 2 HEN. V. *regis, in hac ſancta eccleſia in archiepiſcopum poſtulatus*

[r] See Harleian MSS. No. 431—25—47.

& *a* JOANNE *papa* 23. *ad eandem tranſlatus, qui obiit anno Dom* 1443. *Menſ. Apr. die* 12.

Cetus ſanctorum concorditer iſte precetur,
Ut DEUS *ipſorum meritis ſibi propitietur.*

He is recorded as a benefactor to the bridge at Rocheſter, as appeared by a tablet formerly hung up in the chapel there. He bore for his arms, *Or, a chevron, between three cinquefoils, gules.*

Dr. Harris, in his Hiſtory of Kent, p. 556, ſays, he had ſeen a ſeal of this archbiſhop to a deed then in the hands of Mr. Hare, Richmond herald, where his arms are borne with ſupporters; the only inſtance of an archbiſhop bearing them, who was not noble.

64. JOHN STAFFORD, LL. D. biſhop of Bath and Wells, was, in 1443, tranſlated from that ſee to this archbiſhopric.

He was born at Hook, in the pariſh of Abbotſbury, in Dorſetſhire, and was deſcended of the antient family of Stafford, of that place,[t] and was educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of doctor of laws, and became an advocate, and was vicar-general to archbiſhop Chichley. Weever ſays, he was no leſs learned, than noble of birth, and being much favoured by king Henry V. he was preferred by him, firſt to the deanry of Wells, and to a prebend in the church of Saliſbury; he was then preferred to a ſeat in the council, was made privy ſeal, and afterwards treaſurer of England;[u] and then, although the king was taken away by untimely death, he ſtill went forward in the way of promotion, and obtained the biſhopric of Bath and Wells,

[t] He was ſon of Sir Humphry Stafford, called Humphry Stafford with the ſilver hand, by his wife Elizabeth Dynham. Batt. pt. ii. p. 76.

[u] He was privy ſeal anno 1421, 9 Henry V. Rym. Fœd. vol. x. p. 117; and he was made treaſurer of England, on Dec. 18, 1 Henry VI. anno 1423. Dugd. Orig.

which

which he governed with great wiſdom for eighteen years, whence he was tranſlated, in 1443, to this archbiſhopric,[w] being in the mean time made lord chancellor;[x] which office he held eighteen years, which hardly any other had done for ſo long a time, until growing weary of ſo painful a place, he reſigned it into the king's hands.[y]

Having ſat in the ſee for almoſt nine years, during which time he rebuilt the great hall at Croydon palace, on which his arms were carved. He died at his palace of Maidſtone, on July 5, 1452, and was buried in his own cathedral, in the martyrdom there, where his graveſtone yet remains, with the marks of his effigies in his mitre and pontifical habit, which was, as well as his inſcription round it, once inlaid with braſs; but they have both been long ſince torn away. Weever has given the inſcription as follows:

Quis fuit enuclees quem celas ſaxea moles?
STAFFORD *antiſtes fuerat dictuſque* JOHANNES.

[w] The biſhop of Bath and Wells was thence elected to Canterbury by the monks of Chriſt-church, which the king confirmed, and ſignified the ſame to the pope by his writ, dated May 24, anno 21 Henry VI. 1443. Rym. Fœd. vol. ii. p. 28; on which the pope granted his bull, making him archbiſhop; and the king reſtored the temporalities, June 25 following, by writs to the eſcheators of Kent, Middleſex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Eſſex, Hertford, Oxon, Berks, Yorkſhire, and London city. Rym. Fœd. vol. ii. p. 29.

[x] He was made chancellor when biſhop of Bath and Wells, on Feb. 28, 10 Henry VI. anno 1424. Dugd. Orig.

[y] He was preſent as chancellor in the parliament held at Weſtminſter, on Feb. 5, anno 23 Henry VI. the record ſtiles him archbiſhop of Canterbury, primate of all England, deputy of the ſee of Rome, and chancellor of all England. See Cotton's Records, p. 629. The like again, on Nov. 6, and Dec. 17, anno 28 Hen. VI. after which he was diſcharged from his office of chancellor; and on January 23, following, John Cardinal, archbiſhop of York, was appointed in his room. See Cotton's Records, p. 641.

Qua

Qua ſedit ſede marmor quæſo ſimul ede?
Pridem Bathonie, regni totius & inde
Primas egregius. Pro preſule funde precatus
Aureolam gratus huic det de virgine natus.

Among the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the treaſury of the dean and chapter, are two ſeals of this archbiſhop, 3½ by 2, fair and fine, being a gothic canopy of three niches, firſt and third, two biſhops; ſecond, a figure ſitting, holding before him Chriſt on the croſs; over head in a niche, the Virgin and child and a ſaint on each ſide of her; under all, the archbiſhop mitred, robed, pall, kneeling; on one ſide, arms of the ſee, on the other ſide his own—*On a chevron, a mitre within a bordure, engrailed*; legend, in old Engliſh letters, S. AURIOLAS: JOHIS: PMISIONE: DOMINI: CANTUARIEN: ARCHIEPI T. 27. He bore for his arms, *Or, on a chevron, gules, a mitre, or, within a bordure engrailed, ſable.*

65. JOHN KEMPE, LL. D. archbiſhop of York, ſucceeded archbiſhop Stafford, as archbiſhop, in 1452.

He was a native of Wye, in the county of Kent, being born in 1380, at Ollantigh, in that pariſh, the ſeat of the knightly family of the Kempes, from whom he was deſcended.[z] He had been brought up at Mer-

[z] See an account of this family under Ollantigh, in Wye, in the Hiſtory of Kent. Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vi. f. 2, ſays, "Kempe a doctor of both lawes and alſo divinite then byſhope of Rocheſter, afterwards of Chicheſter and London thens tranſlatid to Yorke where he was byſhope a xxv yeres; thens tranſlatid to Cantewerbyri and made cardinall firſt diacon and then byſhope. He was a pore huſbandmans ſonne of Wye.—Whereupon for to pray for the ſowles of them that ſet hym to ſchole and them that otherwiſe preferrid him, he made the paroche churche of Wye a college in the xxiv yere of his archbyſhopricke of Yorke whereof the governor is a prebendarie, and the reſidue be minyſters for divine ſervice."—But Leland, as to his birth, is certainly miſtaken; for he was ſon of Thomas, younger brother of Sir Roger Kempe, of Ollantigh, by Beatrix his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Lewknor.

ton

ton college, Oxford, where he took his degree of LL. D. he had been dean of Durham[a] and of the arches, and vicar-general of the archbiſhop, and not long afterwards made by king Henry V. on his conquering Normandy, chief juſticiary of that province; all which preferments he ſeems to have kept at one and the ſame-time, being then LL. D. The king had ſuch high opinion of his abilities, that he was, with others, in the 3d year of that reign, appointed ambaſſador to treat with Ferdinand, king of Arragon, to eſtabliſh a perpetual league of peace and amity with that prince, and for the marriage of his daughter Maria with the king, and he was afterwards, during that reign, frequently employed by the king in his embaſſies and ſtate affairs.[b] In the 7th year, anno 1419 of which reign, he was promoted to the biſhopric of Rocheſter, on April 22, in which year there is a writ directed to him by the ſtile of biſhop elect of Rocheſter, privy ſeal, and privy counſellor,[c] thence he was in 1421, tranſlated to Chicheſter, and afterwards in the ſame year to London, from thence in 1425, to the archbiſhopric of York, and thence in 1452, to this patriarchal chair of Canterbury, on the 24th of September, of which year he received his pall at Fulham, by the hands of Thomas Kempe, biſhop of London, his brother's ſon, and was inthroned on Dec. 11, following, being at that time chancellor of England,[d]

[a] Weever, p. 228, ſays, archdeacon of Durham.

[b] Rym. Fæd. vol. ix. p. 293, 294, 295 et ſeq paſſim.

[c] Rym. Fæd. vol. ix. p. 734.

[d] He was chancellor in the 31ſt year of king Henry VI. on March 17; in which year, at the parliament holden at Reading, the biſhop of Lincoln ſat in it in his abſence. Cotton's Records, p. 649; but the archbiſhop appeared in it by the ſtile of John the cardinal, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and chancellor of England; and the ſame again at Reading, likewiſe on Nov 22. anno 32 Henry VI. when he prorogued the parliament to Weſtminſter. Cotton's Records, p. 650. The archbiſhop continued chancellor at his death. Ibid. p. 651.

which

which office he held twice. He was twice created a cardinal, firſt in 1439, by the title of St. Balbina, and then by that of St. Ruffina, all which eccleſiaſtical preferments were comprehended in this one verſe, compoſed by his nephew, Thomas Kempe, biſhop of London.[e]

Bis primas, ter præſul erat, bis cardine functus.

He founded a college in the church of Wye, before-mentioned, which he made collegiate, and placed in it ſecular prieſts, to attend divine ſervice, and a grammar ſchool cloſe to it, for the inſtruction of youth, and endowed the whole with ample revenues.[f]

He ſat in this ſee not more than a year and an half, and dying at Lambeth in April 1454,[g] was buried in his own cathedral, on the ſouth ſide of the choir, where his monument, with the inſcription in braſs round the rim of it, remains entire at this time,[h] as follows: *Hic jacet reverendiſſimus in Chriſto pater & dominus* Joannes Kempe, *titulo ſanctæ Ruffine ſacroſancte Romane ecclefie epiſcopus cardinalis, archiepiſcopus* Cantuarienſis, *qui obiit viceſimo ſecundo die* Martii A. D. MCCCCLIII *cujus animæ propitietur Deus.—Amen.*

The inventory of the archbiſhop's goods, at the time of his deceaſe, amounted to 4069l. 18s. 8d.[i] He ſeems to have been a man of great abilities, otherwiſe it is improbable he could have arrived at the high preferments he did, both in church and ſtate; for, as the author of the Antiquities of the Britiſh

[e] When biſhop of London he was made chancellor, on March 16, 1426, anno 4 Henry VI. Rym. Fœd. vol. x. p. 353.

[f] See an account of this foundation and ſeveral particulars relating to the archbiſhop, in the Hiſtory of Kent, under Wye.

[g] Weever ſays, he died on March 22, 1453, very rich.

[h] Leland Itin. vol. vi. f. 3, p. 3, ſays, "Kempe lyith in a high tumbe of marble but no image engroſſid on it."

[i] See an inventory of them printed in Battely, pt. ii. append. No. xiii[f].

Church

Church obſerves, his executing ſo admirably thoſe offices to which he was at firſt preferred, was the cauſe of his ſtill higher promotion. He was munificent in his works of charity, in particular to the divinity ſchools, and to Merton college, in Oxford, and the univerſity had ſo grateful a remembrance of it, that a particular day was appointed there to ſolemnize the memory of him and his nephew John Kempe, biſhop of London, on which they were ſtiled the two Mecænas's of the univerſity; beſides which, he beautified the collegiate church of Southwell, and laſt of all endowed the college of Wye, in this county.[k]

Among the Harleian manuſcripts is a letter of archbiſhop Kempe, to the council of Baſil. The archbiſhop bore for his arms, *Gules, three garbs, or, a bordure engrailed of the laſt.*

66. THOMAS BOURGHCHIER, or, as he was uſually ſpelt, Bourchier, S. T. P. biſhop of Ely, was, fifteen days after the death of archbiſhop Kempe in 1454, promoted to this archbiſhopric.[l] He was the ſecond ſon of William lord Bourghchier, earl of Ewe, brother of Henry, earl of Eſſex.[m] He was brought up at Oxford, and was afterwards dean of St. Martin's, in London, during which he was elected biſhop of Worceſter in 1435, being then A. M. and chancellor of that univerſity.[n] He was afterwards promoted to the

[k] See as above in the Hiſtory of Kent.

[l] See Biog. Brit. vol. i. p. 296; vol. ii. p. 1315, 1320.

[m] Humphry, earl of Stafford and duke of Buckingham, appointed this archbiſhop one of his executors, by the name of his brother of Canterbury. His will is dated in 1460, at which time Thomas Bourghchier was archbiſhop. The affinity between them was thus: William, father of the archbiſhop, married Anne, the widow of Edmund, earl of Stafford, which Edmund and Anne, were the parents of Humphry above-mentioned.—Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 129; vol. i. p. 166.

[n] The king wrote to the pope, May 10, 1436, in favour of his kinſman Thomas Bourchier, M. A. and chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, to be made biſhop of Worceſter, and complained

the ſee of Ely, which being diſpleaſing to the king, another was appointed in his room; however, he was a ſecond time choſen, and was not without much difficulty tranſlated to that ſee on December 20, 1443. Being elected to this archbiſhopric in 1454,[o] he was confirmed in it on Auguſt 22, and was magnificently enthroned at Canterbury on January 26th following.

In 1455 he was conſtituted chancellor of England,[p] which office he reſigned into the king's hands in 1459,[q] and in 1465 was created a cardinal of the church of Rome, by the title of St. Cyriacus, having the hat delivered to him by the cardinal archbiſhop of Roan.[r] Soon after his coming to the ſee of Canterbury, he purchaſed the manor of Knole, at Sevenoke, in this county, and appropriated it to the archbiſhopric, for the benefit of his ſucceſſors, and afterwards laid out much on it, to render the houſe a fit palace for himſelf and them.

complained that his former entreaties for ſome unknown reaſons had had no effect, which occaſioned that church's being deſtitute of a paſtor for ſo long a time; and that he had learned that ſome had made intereſt with him for the promotion of Thomas Brown to that church, whom although he was in the king's ſervice at the council of Baſil, and had behaved well, to whom the king bore great affection, yet he by no means thought him ſo proper a perſon as the former. Rym. Fœd. vol. x. p. 640.

[o] The pope, as uſual, took no notice of the convent's election, but nominated him by his bull of proviſion.

[p] He was made chancellor on March 7, 33 Hen. VI. anno 1455. Dugd. Orig.

[q] He was preſent as chancellor in the parliament held at Weſtminſter, on July 9, anno 33 Hen. VI. See Cotton's Rec. p. 656; and again on July 31, when he prorogued the parliament, p. 657; again on Dec. 14, anno 34 Hen. VI. by letters patent, under the appointment of the duke of York, the king's commiſſary, p. 659; and he reſigned the ſeals into the king's hands at Coventry on July 25, 1460, anno 38 Hen. VI. Rym. Fœd. vol. ii. p. 361-458.

[r] Battely, pt. ii. p. 77.

In

In 1461 he crowned king Edward IV. and four years afterwards married him to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, and the next year he entertained the king and queen at Canterbury, for ſeveral days together, very ſplendidly and nobly, on their coming there to pay their devotions to Becket's ſhrine; and two years afterwards, the whole court made another pilgrimage to it, and offered coſtly gifts there, when in 1483 the executors exhibited the king's will before the archbiſhop, and deſired time to conſider whether they ſhould act or not; he ſequeſtered all the king's goods and chattels, and took into his own cuſtody the great and privy ſeals, and the royal ſignet. Next year he crowned Richard III. and afterwards, when king Henry VII. had obtained the crown, he married that prince to the lady Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of king Edward IV. having a few days before king Henry's coronation, entertained him at Lambeth palace. Having continued in the epiſcopal dignity for fifty-two years, thirty-two of which he had preſided over this ſee, he died at his palace above-mentioned, on March 30, 1486,[s] having by his laſt will given to the poor 1col.—to this church an image of the Trinity, of pure gold, enriched with pearls and precious ſtones, ſeveral rich veſtments of cloth of gold, &c.—to the church of Worceſter, an image of the Bleſſed Virgin, valued at 69l. 5s.—to the church of St. Ethelred, of Ely, 200 marcs; to the univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge, each of them a cheſt with 100l. in it, to be lent gratis for the uſe of poor ſcholars;[t] to Henry, earl of Eſſex,

[s] Among the Harleian MSS. is a grant from king Richard III. in his firſt year, of a general pardon to the archbiſhop. No. 433—242.

[t] Weever, p. 31, ſeems to ſpeak of him but very indifferently, ſaying, that notwithſtanding all his great and eminent promotions, he left nothing behind him to continue his memory,

Eſſex, his nephew, a great cup of pure gold with a cover, commonly called the great bolle of gold, and to the heir male of the name of Bourghchier, for ever; beſides which, he gave different legacies of rich veſtments, books, money, &c. to ſeveral conventual and collegiate churches; to Sir Thomas Bourghchier his uncle, to his nephew of the ſame name, to whom he deviſed his manors of Eynesford and Halſted, and to others of his friends; and he gave to his ſucceſſor the ſum of 2000l. as a recompence for dilapidations.[u] By his will, he ordered his body to be buried in the place which he had choſen out for that purpoſe in his own cathedral church of Canterbury, in the choir, on the north ſide of the great altar, where his monument, of beautiful Petworth marble, (though now ſhut out from the choir) with an inſcription round it inlaid in braſs, remains at this preſent time;[w] the inſcription is as follows: *Hic jacet reverendiſſimus in Chriſto Pater & dominus* D. THOMAS BOURGCHIER, *quondam ſacroſanctæ Romanæ eccleſiæ S. Ciriaci in Thermis preſbyt cardinalis, & archiepiſcopus hujus eccleſiæ, qui obiit* 30 *die menſ. Martii*, 1486, *cujus animæ propitietur altiſſimus.*

There was a chantry belonging to this archbiſhop in this church, which was ſuppreſſed at the diſſolution

mory, but an old rotten cheſt in the Congregation-houſe at Cambridge, called Billingſworth and Bowſer, (for by this name the archbiſhop was vulgarly called) into which, for the uſe of the univerſity, Billingſworth had before him put in one hundred pounds, and he forſooth imitating that munificent example, put in one hundred and twenty pounds too.

[u] See an extract from this will, which is dated March 27, anno 1486, in Battely, pt. ii. No. xiii[s].

[w] Leland's Itin. vol. vi. f. 3, p. 3, ſays, "On the N ſide of the high altar (lyeth) Thos Bourcher cardinal that coronid K Edward the 4th K Richard the 3 and Henry the vii." See the grant of the place of ſepulture to archbiſhop Bourghchier, dated April 16, 1480, printed in Battely, pt. ii. appendix, p. 4.

of

of the priory, in king Henry VIII.'s time.[x] His name was among the benefactors to Rocheſter bridge, in a tablet, formerly hung up in the chapel there.—He was an encourager of learning; for Stow ſays, the year after he came to the ſee of Canterbury, being anno 34 Henry VI. five ſchools were ſet up in London by his care,[y] and he is ſaid to have been the means of bringing the art of printing into England, from Harlem, in 1464; to the expence of which he contributed three hundred marcs. He bore for his arms, *Argent, a croſs engrailed, gules, between four water bougets, ſable, quartered with gules billettee, a feſs, or.*

67. JOHN MORTON, LL. D. was promoted to this archbiſhopric in the year 1486. He is recorded by our hiſtorians for his ſingular fidelity to Henry VI. to whom he conſtantly adhered in all his troubles, not forſaking him, even when he was depoſed and deſerted by all others. When that king was in priſon, he fled with the queen and prince abroad; but when the king was releaſed, and took the field again, he returned and continued with him to the laſt. This conſtancy and integrity recommended him ſo highly to the favour of king Edward IV. that he ceaſed not, after king Henry was dead, to woe and win him to his ſide, which having done, he not only received him into his favour, but even to be his intimate and private counſellor; ſo much did he repoſe confidence in his fidelity.

He was born, as Camden ſays, at St. Andrew's Milborne, in Dorſetſhire,[z] and that for the good of all England, and was firſt educated at Corn abbey, and afterwards at Baliol college, in Oxford, where he

[x] See Battely's Somner, p. 137.

[y] See Survey, B. i. p. 163.

[z] Weever ſays, he was born at Beere, in that county, in the church of which he founded a chantry.

commenced

commenced his doctor's degree;[a] and in 1447 was vice-chancellor of that univerſity, and moderator of the ſchool of civil law; and in 1453 became head of Peckwater inn; afterwards he practiſed as an advocate in the Prerogative court of Canterbury, was made prebendary of Fordington and Wathrington, in the church of Sarum; and in 1473 maſter of the rolls;[b] in the ſame year he was inſtituted to the rectory of St. Dunſtan in the Weſt, London, and the next year was made archdeacon of Wincheſter, and in the year 1478 he was promoted to the biſhopric of Ely.

When king Edward died, he appointed him one of the executors of his laſt will; and he was ſo watchful over the life and ſafety of young king Edward V. and the prince his brother, that when their uncle Richard, duke of Glouceſter, intended their deaths, the biſhop was ſent out of the way; for his integrity was known to be ſuch, that neither threatnings could terrify, bribes corrupt, or promiſes allure to become falſe to his truſt. After which, upon pretence of his having been guilty of great and heinous offences, he was confined to cloſe impriſonment, till the duke had accompliſhed the death of the two princes his nephews, and had ſeated himſelf on the throne, and then biſhop Morton was committed to the cuſtody of the duke of Buckingham, at Brecknock, where he is ſaid to have contrived the happy union of the two houſes of York and Lancaſter, by the marriage of Henry, earl of Richmond, with Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of king Edward IV. Having made his eſcape from his keeper, he fled into Flanders, where he continued till the

[a] John Morton, cl. was one of the ſervants of Henry, biſhop of Winton, and cardinal; and was much truſted by him in 13 Hen. VI. anno 1435. Rym. Fœd. vol. x, p. 609.

[b] He was maſter of the rolls anno 13 Edward IV. 1473.—Rym. Fœd. vol. ii. p. 782; he was made ſo March 16, 12 Edward IV. anno 1473. Dugd. Orig.

earl,

earl, (after king Henry VII.) was ſeated on the throne, whoſe eſpecial favourite he became afterwards.

From the biſhopric of Ely,[c] he was tranſlated in 1486 to the archbiſhopric of Canterbury,[d] and was confirmed by the pope on October 6, that year,[e] and was afterwards made legate of the apoſtolic ſee; the year after which he was made lord chancellor of England,[f] and on Sept. 20, 1493, was created a cardinal, with the title of Saint Anaſtatia.[g]

He was a prelate of great natural parts, which he had improved by the ſtudy of the law and other branches of learning, in which, conſidering the age he lived in, he was very eminent; this procured him among other preferments in king Henry VI.'s reign, a place in the privy council; and he had genius, learning, ſecrecy and experience, to make him an able ſtateſman. That he was a great and good man, all our hiſtories bear teſtimony, and they are full of his praiſes; and if learning and religion did not make ſo great a progreſs during his adminiſtration, it was the fault of the times and not owing to him. His fortune was diſpoſed of ſuitably to his rank and the largeneſs of his revenue, in munificence and liberality to thoſe who were in need, and at his death he bequeathed much of it to pious uſes.

[c] He had been a good benefactor to that ſee, and would have been more ſo, had not his tranſlation to Canterbury taken him from thence. See Weever, p. 32.

[d] On his firſt coming to the ſee, he got a great ſum from his provincials to bear the charge of his tranſlation, and obtained 354l. of the clergy of his own dioceſe.

[e] The temporalities were reſtored to him on Dec. 6, 2 king Hen. VII. 1486. Rym. Fœd. vol. xii. p. 317.

[f] He was made chancellor on Auguſt 8, 2 king Henry VII. anno 1487.

[g] In the former reign when an Engliſh prelate was dignified with a hat, he was ſtiled cardinal of England, which in this reign ſeems to be loſt, and he was now ſtiled cardinal archbiſhop of Canterbury, or cardinal biſhop of ——, &c.

He died of a quartan ague, at his palace of Knoll on Oct. 12, 1500, aged eighty, having by his will ordered his body to be buried in his own cathedral, before the image of the bleſſed Virgin, vulgarly called our Lady of Undercroft, and that it ſhould be covered with a plain marble ſtone, without any other gaudy expences; and he gave at his funeral, on the day of his burial, in alms to poor people, and in other matters convenient and decent on ſuch an occaſion, 1000 marcs. To the cathedral church of Ely he gave his beſt gilt croſs and mitre, which he had of the executors of William Gray, late biſhop of Ely, and then after divers legacies to the king, queen, and the reſt of the royal family, to his relations and others;[h] he ordered his executors to expend yearly, for the ſpace of twenty years, in the maintenance of twenty poor ſcholars in the univerſity of Oxford, and of ten in that of Cambridge, 128l. 6s. 8d.[i]

The archbiſhop had been a liberal benefactor to this ſee, in repairing and augmenting his houſes at Knoll, Maidſtone, Aldington park, Charing, Ford, Lambeth and Canterbury, and likewiſe to this cathedral; in particular, in the chapel at Lambeth he glazed the windows richly with painted glaſs, containing the Scripture Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament, the repairing of which afterwards was imputed as a crime to archbiſhop Laud; theſe windows were afterwards deſtroyed by the Puritans. Notwithſtanding theſe expences, archbiſhop Morton appears to have

[h] Viz. to king Henry, his beſt *portiforium* or portuis; to queen Elizabeth, his beſt pſalter; to the lady Margaret, the king's mother, the round image of the bleſſed Virgin, of gold; to the lady Margaret, his godchild, and the king's eldeſt daughter, a cup of gold with 40l.

[i] His executors were, John Fineux, chief juſtice; John Peyntweyn, archdeacon of Canterbury; Henry Edyall, archdeacon of Rocheſter, and provoſt of Wyngham; and three others. See the extract from his will in Battely, pt. ii. append. No. xiii[h], from the regiſter of Canterbury, marked D.

died

died poſſeſſed of large landed eſtates in the different counties of Kent, Surry, Suſſex, Dorſet, Somerſet, Wilts, Eſſex and Warwick, and in the city of London; all which are ſeverally mentioned in the codicil to his will, and which he gives to his ſeveral relations of the name of Morton, but with an exception to thoſe lands incloſed within the park of the Mote, near Maidſtone, and the mill, which he willed to remain to the church of Chriſt, in Canterbury, and his ſucceſſors, archbiſhops for ever; on this condition, that they ſhould pay yearly and for ever, to the prioreſs and nuns of the priory of St. Sepulchre, near Canterbury, eight marcs for one chaplain to celebrate within that priory, according to the foundation of a chantry, founded in it by maſter John de Bourn, rector of the church of Frakenham, in the time of William Wittleſey, formerly archbiſhop of Canterbury.[k]

According to his directions above-mentioned, he was buried in the Lady chapel, in the Undercroft, under a marble ſtone, on which are the marks of his effigies in his pontifical dreſs, once inlaid with braſs, but long ſince torn from it.[l] Notwithſtanding the archbiſhop's avowal againſt it, there was a ſumptuous

[k] See the extract from this codicil, which is dated June 16, anno 1500, in Battely's appendix, No. xiii[b].

[l] Wood, in his Ath. vol. i. p. 641, gives a long account of this archbiſhop; and ſays, that over his ſtone coffin, which was but juſt depoſited in the ground, there was a marble ſtone laid even with the ſurface of the pavement, which ſtone being afterwards cracked and broken, ſeveral parts of his body wrapt up in ſear-cloths were taken away by different people. At length the head being only in a manner remaining in the coffin, it was begged, purpoſely to ſave it, of Dr. Sheldon, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in 1670, by Ralph Sheldon, eſq. of Beoly, in Worceſterſhire, who eſteemed it as a choice relique, provided a leaden box to preſerve it in, with its ſear-cloths about it, and with great devotion kept it till his death in 1684; when by virtue of his will, it came into the hands of his uncle's daughter, Frances Sheldon, ſometime maid of honor to Catherine, queen conſort to king Charles II.

monument erected to his memory in this undercroft, at a ſmall diſtance ſouth-weſtward from the above chapel, having much imagery round it, and his figure, cloathed in his pontifical habit, lying at full length on it; cloſe to it was a chantry erected for a prieſt to celebrate for his ſoul, which was demoliſhed at the time of the reformation, and the tomb itſelf has ſuffered much injury ſince that time.

The Obituary honourably recites his benefactions to this church,[m] and among them, that he contributed to the new work of the Angel ſteeple of it, now called the Bell Harry tower, as appears by his device in the ſtonework without, which Camden, in his Remains obſerves, uſually was the word *Mor*, over the figure of *a tun*, and that he preſented eighty copes richly embroidered with gold, and his proper arms, and in letters of gold this motto, *Deo ſit Gratiarum actio*; he is likewiſe recorded as a benefactor to Rocheſter bridge, in a tablet formerly hung up in the chapel there.

The archbiſhop bore for his arms, *Quarterly, gules and ermine; a goat's head eraſed, in the firſt and 4th quarter, or.*

His life was particularly written by Dr. Budden, principal of New Inn, in Oxford, 8vo. London, 1607.

68. HENRY DENE, or *Deny*, as ſome call him, S. T. P. was promoted to this ſee on his predeceſſor's death, in the year 1500, the year after which he proceeded S. T. P. in the univerſity of Cambridge. He had been prior of Lanthony, in Wales,[n] and biſhop of Bangor, to which ſee he was a good benefactor. He was much entruſted and employed by Henry VII. in negociations, and eſpecially with Scotland, In 1494 he was conſtituted chancellor of Ireland, and when Sir Edward Poynings, lord deputy, was recalled, he was

[m] Anglia Sacra, P. i. p. 63.

[n] Lanthony, in the county of Monmouth.

ſubſtituted

ſubſtituted juſticiary of that kingdom,[o] and on his return to England, was tranſlated to the ſee of Sarum,[p] and from thence to the patriarchal chair of Canterbury, and became the pope's legate,[q] and on Oct. 13, 1500, was made chancellor of England;[r] having ſat in this ſee for two years, during which time he was never inthroned, he died at Lambeth, February 15, 1502.[s] By his will, which is in the regiſter D. of this church, he appointed the place and manner of his funeral, and gave a ſilver cup to John Bell, his ſuffragan biſhop of Mayo; and to his church of Canterbury, a ſilver image of St. John the Evangeliſt, weighing 151 ounces, and directed 500l. to be beſtowed on his funeral. He was buried according to his will in his own cathedral, in the martyrdom there, where his graveſtone yet remains; but the braſs with which it was inlaid, on which were his effigies, in his pontifical habit, and his inſcription, has been long ſince torn from it.

The inſcription was as follows: *Hic ſub marmore iacet corpus reverendiſſimi in* CHRISTO *patris & domini* D. HENRICI DENE, *quondam prioris prioratus de Lanthona, deinde Bangorenſis ac ſucceſſive Sarum epiſcopi. Poſtremo vero hujus metropolitice eccleſie archiepiſcopi*;

[o] Ware's Annals of Ireland.

[p] On the death of archbiſhop Morton, the king on Oct. 13, in his 16th year, anno 1501, delivered the great ſeal to Henry Deane, biſhop of Sarum. Dugd. Orig. p. 8.

[q] Rym. Fœd. vol. xii. p. 791. In that year he had been commiſſioned with the earl of Surry, and Richard Fox, biſhop of Wincheſter, privy ſeal, to treat with James IV. king of Scots, about a marriage between him and Margaret, eldeſt daughter of Henry VII. Rym. Fœd. vol. xii. p. 791.

[r] Anglia Sacra, P. i. Rym. Fœd. vol. xii. p. 791.

[s] The king's licence to the prior and convent of Chriſtchurch, to chuſe an archbiſhop in the room of John Morton, cardinal, late archbiſhop of Canterbury, is dated 16 Hen. VII. 1501. Rym. Fœd. vol. xii. p. 771. The temporalities were reſtored Auguſt 2, following.

diem ſuum clauſit extremum apud Lambeth. 15 *die menſ.* Feb. *Ann. Domini* 1502, *in ſecundo tranſlationis anno. cujus anime propitietur altiſſimus.*

He bore for his arms, *Argent, on a chevron, gules, three paſtoral ſtaffs, or, between three chonghs, proper.*

69. WILLIAM WARHAM ſucceeded to this patriarchal chair in 1503,[t] to which he was tranſlated from London, of which ſee he was then biſhop. He was deſcended of an antient family ſeated at Walſanger, in the pariſh of Okecliffe, commonly called Okely, in Hampſhire, in which pariſh he was born; he was firſt educated at Wickham's college, in Wincheſter, from whence he was ſent to New college, in Oxford, where he became fellow, and proceeded doctor of laws, and afterwards practiſed as an advocate in the arches, and in 1448 became moderator of the civil law ſchool, and taking orders, had the rectory of Barley, in Hertfordſhire, conferred on him, as appears by the church windows there; after which he was dignified with ſeveral promotions, both eccleſiaſtical and civil; for in 1493 he was made chancellor of Wells, and next year conſtituted maſter of the rolls,[u] when being ſent ambaſſador to Philip, duke of Burgundy, concerning the two counterfeits Lambert and Perkin Warbeck, he behaved himſelf in that buſineſs ſo wiſely, that the king highly commended him,[w] and in 1502, on his return, preferred him, being then a privy councellor, to the biſhopric of London,[x] and made him keeper of the great ſeal, and lord chancellor of England,[y] in which office he ſucceeded archbiſhop Dene, as well as in this archbi-

[t] See Biog. Brit. vol. vi. p. 4314, 4337.
[u] Dugd. Orig. p. 8.
[w] Rym. Fœd. vol xii.
[x] Rym. Fœd. vol. xiii. p. 27.
[y] See Dugd. Orig. p. 80.

ſhopric,

ſhopric,[z] and as legate of the apoſtolic ſee.[a] His entertainment, which was kept in his palace at Canterbury, on his inthronization, on March 9, being Paſſion Sunday, anno 1504, was truly magnificent, the duke of Buckingham performing the office of high ſteward, during the ſolemnity, many of the nobility, ſnperior clergy and others of rank, being preſent as gueſts at it.

At this palace king Henry VII. in his 24th year, took up his abode as the archbiſhop's gueſt, during which time he made his laſt will, which is dated at Canterbury, on April 10 that year, 1509, by which he founded one anniverſary maſs in Chriſt-church, and another in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery.[b]

On the ſcite of this antient palace, archbiſhop Warham is ſaid to have intended to have raiſed a moſt ſumptuous one for himſelf and his ſucceſſors; but on account of a difference which aroſe between him and the citizens, concerning the limits of his ground here, he changed his former intention, and in his diſpleaſure beſtowed on his palace at Otford, which before this was but a mean houſe, 33,ocol. leaving nothing of the former building ſtanding, but

[z] The temporalities were reſtored on Jan. 24, 19 Henry VII. anno 1504. Rym. Fœd. vol. xiii. p. 90. It appears by his regiſter, cited by Dr. Gibſon in his Codex, p 122, that before and after his conſecration, he had eleven ſeveral bulls and inſtruments from Rome for that purpoſe, and archbiſhop Cranmer had the ſame number.

[a] Archbiſhop Warham was chancellor, and the pope's legate, anno 1508, 24 Hen. VII. Rym. Fœd. vol. xi. p. 238. He reſigned both theſe offices on December 22, anno 1515, 7 king Henry VIII. at Weſtminſter, to cardinal Wolſey. Rym. Fæd. vol. xi. p. 529; but the reſignation of the latter ſeems to have been only that of *legate a latere*, for Warham is ſtiled legate two years afterwards, in anno 1517. Rym. Fœd. vol. xi. p. 589; and he continued ſo at his death, and Wolſey was *legate a latere* during life at the ſame time. Rym. Fœd. vol. xi. p. 589, paſſim.

[b] Harleian MSS. No. 297-2, and No. 1498-184-153.

the walls of the hall and chapel; notwithſtanding which, he had already liberally builded at Knole, a palace of the archbiſhopric, little more than two miles from it.[c]

In the beginning of the year 1506, he was unanimouſly elected chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, and after king Henry VIII.'s acceſſion to the throne, he held the great ſeal for the firſt ſeven years of that reign, and the king appears to have eſteemed him highly, inſomuch that he appointed him, together with the earl of Surry, ſponſors at the chriſtening of his eldeſt ſon;[d] notwithſtanding which, Wolſey by his ill treatment, at length obliged him to reſign the ſeal; for that prelate's power and intereſt with the king and court of Rome, were ſo much greater than the archbiſhop's, that during the whole of the cardinal's adminiſtration, he was little more than the ſhadow of a metropolitan; but as he was a man of parts and principle, ſo he could not ſee the inſolence and depravity of the cardinal, without complaining of it to the king, which put the two prelates upon ill terms as long as Wolſey lived.[e]

Archbiſhop Warham is ſaid to have underſtood the intereſt of the nation, and the canon law, as well as moſt men of his time. He was a friend to merit and learning, and encouraged a more rational and uſeful knowledge, than was to be acquired by the learning of the ſchools.

Eraſmus gives a true character of archbiſhop Warham, when he commends him for his humanity, learning, integrity and piety, and concludes by ſaying, that he was a moſt perfect and accompliſhed prelate.

He was an eſpecial benefactor to the univerſity of Oxford, particularly by contributing to the finiſhing

[c] See Lambarde, p. 566.

[d] Hall's Chron. f. 9.

[e] Archbiſhop Warham's ſtiling himſelf Wolſey's brother, gave great offence to the cardinal. See Fiddes's Life of Wolſey, p. 176, 206.

of

of St. Mary's church, and the divinity ſchool there; he gave ſeveral books and manuſcripts to All Souls and New college, in Oxford, and to Wickham's college, near Wincheſter, and he is ſaid to have given the iron railing to Rocheſter bridge; and he was a principal contributer in 1519 to the church of Lambeth. He was a benefactor to the fabric of this cathedral, eſpecially to the great tower of it, on which his arms are ſtill to be ſeen in memory of it; ſo that excepting the above, and the great ſums he laid out on his palaces, we read of no other public benefactions during his long continuance in this ſee.

Having ſat as archbiſhop for twenty-eight years, he died on Auguſt 3, 1532, at St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, in the houſe of William Warham, archdeacon of Canterbury, his kinſman, having by his laſt will aſſigned the place of his ſepulture in his own cathedral, and expreſſed his hopes that his ſucceſſor would not charge his executors with dilapidations, as he had expended above 30,000l. in building and repairing the edifices belonging to this ſee; he was accordingly buried in a ſmall chapel built by himſelf, for the purpoſe, upon the north ſide of the martyrdom in his own cathedral, where there is an elegant tomb with his effigies at full length in his pontifical habit, lying on it;[f] in this chapel he founded a chantry of one prieſt, daily to celebrate for his ſoul, which was ſuppreſſed with the priory in king Henry VIII.'s time.

[f] This monument, from its preſerving the true ſymmetry of gothic architecture, induced the dean and chapter to reſtore it to its original grandeur, at the expence of 160l. The repairs began in Sept. 1796, and the monument was compleated in 1797. It is compoſed of Caen ſtone. The tomb is removed from the weſt ſide of the monument and placed in the centre. The iron rails are removed, with every other impediment that obſtructed the ſight, and it is now conſidered the firſt model of beauty and elegance in this kingdom. In repairing the monument the arms of archbiſhop T. Becket was diſcovered. On the upper part of the monument are ſix ſhields, and on the front of the tomb ſix ſhields, with the arms of T. Becket and archbiſhop Warham alternately.

70. THOMAS CRANMER, S. T. P. was elected archbiſhop, the next in ſucceſſion, in the year 1532.[g] He was born at Arlaiſton, in Northamptonſhire, on July 2, 1489, and educated at Jeſus college, in Cambridge, where he became fellow and A. M. and afterwards divinity reader, moderator and S. T. P. in that univerſity; on the death of archbiſhop Warham, the king foreſeeing the importance it would be of, to the deſigns which he had in hand, that the ſee of Canterbury ſhould be filled with a perſon of that moderate diſpoſition, which would not be likely to thwart his meaſures, and one, who being inclined to the changes he was bringing forward in religion, he could the better influence in his future deſigns, ſent to Cranmer, then abroad in Germany, to inform him of his intention to advance him to this ſee, and deſiring him to return home for that purpoſe. This, after ſome little heſitation he did, and it is ſaid, rather in obedience to the king's commands than his own inclination; for he foreſaw the ſtorms which were ariſing, and the difficulties and troubles it would bring on him. On his return, however, he accepted of the promotion, and was conſecrated in St. Stephen's chapel, in the royal palace at Weſtminſter;[h] but before his conſecration, he made a ſolemn proteſtation in the preſence of a public notary, that the oath he was then about to take to the pope, ſhould not bind him from doing whatſoever he was bound to do, to God, the church, or the king.

[g] Biog. Brit. vol. iii. p. 1510; and Wood's Ath. vol. i. p 663, where there is a full account of him.

[h] He was elected by the prior and convent, having firſt obtained the king's licence, and was afterwards accepted and confirmed by the pope, as in former times; and the temporalities were reſtored on April 29, 24 Hen. VIII. anno 1533. Rymer's Fœd. vol. xiv. p. 456. He was conſecrated by the biſhops of Exeter, St. Aſaph, and Lincoln.

He

He was inſtrumental in beginning the reformation in the reign of king Henry VIII. and zealous in carrying it forward in that of king Edward VI. when queen Mary came to the crown, he was adviſed to make his eſcape by flight, but he retired only into Kent, where he ſpent a few days at his palace of Beakſborne, from whence he removed to that of Ford in the ſame neighbourhood, where he received a ſummons to appear at Weſtminſter, before the privy council; ſoon after which he was committed priſoner to the tower, and from thence conveyed to a priſon in Oxford, where, after he had been brought to a public diſputation with the papiſts concerning the real preſence in the ſacrament, he was led to his trial. and through the queen's implacable hatred to him, on account of her mother's divorce, and her bigotry and the inveterate malice of his enemies, he was, in the firſt year of queen Mary's reign, attainted of high treaſon in parliament, and his archbiſhopric was immediately ſequeſtered; and though the queen afterwards pardoned the treaſon, yet he was degraded, excommunicated, and condemned to ſuffer death as an heretic, ſo that being delivered over to the ſecular power, he was accordingly burnt at Oxford, on March 21, 1555,[1] aged 67, and in the 23d year of his primacy.

Archbiſhop Cranmer had acquired learning, both in the canon and civil law, equal to moſt of his cotemporaries; but he had a defect in his ſtile which was diffuſed and unconnected, even for that age. He had a natural ſimplicity and openneſs of heart, which made him unfit for the courts of princes, where truth and candour are but of little uſe; he was affable, gentle and eaſy to be intreated, full of benevolence and condeſcenſion, and very inoffenſive; at the ſame time

[1] The writ bears date, Feb. 24, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, anno 1556. Rym. Fœd. vol. xv. p. 431.

he

he was exceedingly timorous, which cauſed him frequently to comply with the king's meaſures, and that where the moſt valuable rights of his church were to be given up for the purpoſe; in this he has been blamed by moſt hiſtorians, nor can his ſervility in it ever meet with a defence. The archbiſhop left iſſue one ſon, of his own name.[k]

Beſides his life, to be found in *Parker's Antiquitates Brit. Eccleſ.* Godwin and others; it was written at large by Mr. Strype, in folio, in which a liſt of his writings may be ſeen.

Among the Harleian manuſcripts are the archbiſhop's five books on the Euchariſt; his Reform of the eccleſiaſtical laws; his renunciation of the papal authority and ſubmiſſion to king Henry VIII. his diſcourſe concerning cardinal Pole's finding ſo much favour at Rome, many letters to and from him, many pieces concerning him, his life, his letters to the king and others, and many other papers relating to him.

There is a ſeal of archbiſhop Cranmer's appendant to a deed, anno 1536, among the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the treaſury of the dean and chapter; 4 inches by 2¼ diam. the upper part blurred; but it is the murder of Becket; underneath the archbiſhop, kneeling; on one ſide a ſhield, with the arms of the ſee impaled with his own; on the other, another with his own arms; legend, THOME CRANMER; the reſt obliterated, p. 128.

He bore for his arms, *Argent, on a chevron, azure, three cinquefoils, or, between three cranes, ſable*; but king Henry VIII. changed *the cranes to pelicans, vulnerating their breaſts.*

71. REGINALD POLE, cardinal of the church of Rome, and related to the blood royal, was elected

[k] Anno 5 Elizabeth, an act paſſed for the reſtitution of the children of Thomas Cranmer.

archbiſhop

archbiſhop of this ſee in the year 1555, and was conſecrated on March 22 that year, the day after Cranmer's execution.[l]

He was the fourth ſon of Sir Richard Pole, knight of the garter, couſin-german to king Henry VII. his mother being the lady Margaret, counteſs of Saliſbury, daughter of George, duke of Clarence, the youngeſt brother of king Edward IV.[m] He was born at Stoverton caſtle, in Staffordſhire, and brought up at the monaſtery of Carthuſians at Shene, in Surry, whence he went to Magdalen college, in Oxford, and became fellow of Corpus Chriſti, in the ſame univerſity. He was firſt promoted to a prebend in the church of Saliſbury, and was afterwards, in 1517, admitted to that of Knareſborough, in the church of York, and likewiſe to the deanry of the collegiate church of Wimborne, in Dorſetſhire.

Being ſent abroad by king Henry VIII. he reſided ſeven years at Padua, where he became acquainted with and entertained in his family ſeveral of the moſt learned men of the time;[n] in the meanwhile the king made him dean of Exeter, and having aboliſhed the papal power, ſent for him home; but Pole refuſing to return, was, about the year 1536, deprived of his preferments.[o] To make him amends, however, for the king's diſpleaſure, pope Paul III. on May 22,

[l] See Biog. Brit. vol. i. p. 216; vol. v. p. 3385.

[m] This lady ſhared the ſame fate with her brother Edward, earl of Warwick, who was beheaded, unmarried, in 1499, on account of Perkin Warbeck's conſpiracy, being likewiſe beheaded in 1541, upon an act of attainder paſſed againſt her without being heard, for correſponding with her ſon Reginald the cardinal. Her eldeſt ſon was Henry Pole, lord Montague.

[n] See the ſeveral names of them in Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 113, where is a long account of the cardinal's life.

[o] See the letter he wrote to the king, excuſing his return, among the Harleian MSS. No. 283-49.

that

that year, created him a cardinal,[p] and deputed him ambaſſador to the emperor, and the king of France; he was afterwards made legate, and ſat in the council of Trent; he was twice elected pope, but not approving of the proceedings of the election, he at laſt loſt it. Upon this diſappointment, he retired to Verona, where he remained till queen Mary's acceſſion to the throne, who ſent to him to return and take upon him the direction of the affairs of the church in this kingdom; ſhortly after which he arrived in the character of legate from pope Julius III. landing at Dover on Nov. 22, 1555, his attainder having been reverſed in parliament, by the firſt act that paſſed in that queen's reign; he came to London two days afterwards, but privately, for the papal power not being yet re-eſtabliſhed, he could not be received in quality as legate; but the parliament having addreſſed the queen to reconcile the kingdom to the ſee of Rome, and offered to repeal all laws repugnant to it, the cardinal went with much ſolemnity to the houſe, and in a long ſpeech gave them and the whole nation a plenary abſolution, and to proceed by degrees, he took out a licence under the great ſeal, for his legantine power. Being but in deacon's orders on his coming into the kingdom, he was ordained prieſt, and was afterwards, on March 22, the ſame year, anno 1555, being the 2d of queen Mary's reign, conſecrated archbiſhop of Canterbury, by Heath, archbiſhop of York, and ſix other biſhops, in the church of the Franciſcan friars, which had been newly reſtored by the queen, who was preſent herſelf at the ſolemnity; on the 25th he received the pall in Bow-church, in London, and on the 31ſt was in-

[p] He had at times three ſeveral titles of this dignity; firſt, of *S. S. Nerei & Achillei*; ſecondly, of *S. Mariæ-in Cofmedin*; and laſtly, of *Priſcæ*.

throned

throned by proxy;[q] the queen having furniſhed the palace at Lambeth for him at her own expence and ſhe afterwards honoured him with her company there ſeveral times. In October following he was elected chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, and ſoon after, as is affirmed by ſome, of Cambridge likewiſe: and he afterwards governed this church with a conduct that has gained him the love, the praiſe and the admiration of poſterity. But at the latter end of the queen's reign, pope Paul IV. having taken a diſlike to him, for his mild and gentle proceedings, revoked his legantine commiſſion, and cited him to appear perſonally at the court of Rome, to anſwer ſuch matters as ſhould be objected to him; and in order to diveſt him of all power in England, he beſtowed a cardinal's hat on William Peto, the noted Franciſcan friar of Greenwich, and made him his *legate a latere*, in the archbiſhop's room, on June 13, 1557, and gave him beſides the biſhopric of Saliſbury.

When the queen was informed of the pope's intentions, ſhe made uſe of every endeavour to defend and ſupport the archbiſhop, who on his part was not inactive in this affair, but diſpatched his friend Ormaret to Rome, to render an account of his conduct, and the ſtate of religion in England, and in the mean time, the queen ſtood ſo ſtoutly in the defence of her kinſman, that ſhe would not ſuffer the new legate either to enter the realm as legate, or to enjoy the biſhopric, which the pope had aſſigned him, and ſhe accordingly ſent to forbid his entrance into it,[r] and the legantine power was left entire as before, to the archbiſhop.

[q] The writ for reſtoring his temporalities is dated March 21, 1556, anno 2 and 3 Philip and Mary. Rymer's Fœd. vol. xv. p. 432.

[r] Whilſt cardinal Peto was upon his journey hither with his bulls and faculties, he received the queen's injunctions, forbidding him to enter her dominions at his peril; ſo he ſtopped in France, not daring to venture further.

At

At laſt, by the queen's firmneſs, her remonſtrances, and an alteration of circumſtances, the pope, who foreſaw that he ſhould again loſe England if he obſtinately perſiſted in his reſentment, condeſcended to ſtifle it, and was outwardly reconciled to the archbiſhop, telling Ormaret, that he was now ſatisfied that Pole had been miſrepreſented, and that he plainly ſaw no one living could eſcape calumny. But it is ſaid, that the pope's change of behaviour aroſe from a ſecret article which he made that year, in a treaty of peace with the duke of Alva, in the name of the king of Spain, whoſe general he was, in which cardinal Pole was expreſsly reſtored to his legantine authority; which ſeems not improbable, conſidering the queen's reſolution not to admit of any other in that character.[s]

The cardinal was in perſon of a middling ſtature, handſome and comely, his countenance was freſh coloured, his eyes ſparkling, and had a look of nobility, mixed with a placid gentleneſs; and he had a courteſy of behaviour, which inſured both reſpect and affection from all who approached him; he was beſides, of excellent piety, a man of learning and of great integrity.

The diviſions at this time among the Proteſtants, their want of diſcipline, their diſregard of the ſacred orders, and their ſeizing the church revenues, together with the prejudices of education, inclined him to think, that religion could not be ſupported without a power equal to the pope's; but in this he was governed purely by motives of conſcience. Had intereſt or ambition ſwayed him, he would have complied with king Henry's meaſures, and would then probably have ſtood foremoſt in that prince's favour, neither would he have declined his election to the popedom,

[s] See Collins's Eccl. Hiſt. pt. ii. p. 399, 403. Godwin.—Wood's Ath. and Collect. Anglo-minorit.

if

if wealth and greatneſs had been his object. His whole conduct was noble and exemplary in all reſpects, and had he lived under a pope of leſs haughtineſs, or a queen of leſs bigotry, his meaſures might have been fatal to the reformed religion; the great pattern of diſintereſtedneſs, regularity, and application which he ſhewed himſelf, his care to reform the manners of the clergy, and the abuſes which their ſloth and negligence had introduced, and the candid and gentle treatment with which he deſired the Proteſtants might be uſed, joined to his conſtant oppoſition to the fire and the ſword, gave the Papiſts room to ſuſpect him of leaning towards the heretics; wherefore he was never taken into their councils, or at leaſt never heard or attended to in them. But in this they were miſtaken, for it was the ſweetneſs of his temper and the ſolidity of his judgment, that both concurred to engage him to oppoſe cruelty and violence, although he had at the ſame time an invincible attachment to the ſee of Rome, to a degree of ſuperſtition, and thought it impoſſible to maintain the order and unity of the church without it; in ſhort, to ſum up his character, he was a man of as great probity and virtue, and of as excellent endowments of mind, as any of his predeceſſors who had ſat in this ſee before, had ever been, and have ſince, to the preſent time.

He died on Nov. 17, 1558, a few hours after the queen's deceaſe, having ſat in the patriarchal chair of this ſee two years and almoſt eight months;[t] forty

[t] He built the front gate-way at Lambeth palace, which for the time in which it was erected is a handſome ſtructure; and there are againſt a part of the palace, two fig-trees, ſaid to have been planted there by him, which are ſtill beautiful and flouriſhing, and ſpread to a very unuſual extent, both in breadth and height, covering a ſurface of fifty feet in height, and forty in breadth, they are of the white ſort and bear very fine fruit; the gallery was built about the ſame time.

days after which, his body having laid in ſtate, was with much pomp, brought to his own cathedral, where it was entombed on the north ſide of Becket's crown; his monument, which is only a plain tomb, yet remains, and on it this ſhort epitaph, *Depoſitum Cardinalis Poli.*[u]

He bore for his arms, *Per pale, ſable, and or, a ſaltire engrailed, counterchanged.*

He is ſaid to have given to his church of Canterbury, two ſilver candleſticks of great weight; a golden croſs, a crozier and mitre, two rings, and a ſilver baſon for holy water.

He was the laſt archbiſhop who was intombed in this church, their burials having ever ſince been diſcontinued here; a circumſtance, ſeemingly ſtrange, that not one of the archbiſhops ſince the reformation, ſhould chuſe to be buried in their own cathedral, in which they had ſo many bright and illuſtrious examples; but all, as it were with one accord, have ſhrunk from a burial in it, though it was the antient and accuſtomed place of archiepiſcopal ſepulture, affecting rather an obſcure burial in ſome one private pariſh church or other.

He conſtituted Aloyſio Priuli, a noble Venetian, his heir, who had been his intimate friend and companion abroad, and who coming back with him into England, continued ſo at the time of his death; but this noble perſon refuſed every benefit ariſing from it, and accepted only of two prayer books, which were conſtantly uſed by the cardinal, contenting himſelf with diſtributing the legacies and gifts, according to the directions in his will.

[u] On the wall is painted a coat of arms under a cardinal's hat, ſupported by two angels, viz. of eight coats; 1. *Clarence*; 2, *Pole*; 3, *Nevil, earl of Warwick*; 4, *Beauchamp*; 5, *Warwick*; 6, *Montague*; 7, *Monthermer*; 8, *Clare and Le Deſpencer*, quarterly.

The

The ſeveral books and treatiſes, written by the cardinal,[w] may be ſeen enumerated in Wood's Ath.[x] and likewiſe the ſeveral lives of him written by different perſons, to which may be added, a more modern one, being the life of the cardinal, publiſhed by Mr. Phillips, in 1764, which has ſince, however, met with a refutation.

72. MATHEW PARKER, S. T. P. ſucceeded cardinal Pole in this archbiſhopric, to which he was elected and conſecrated in 1559. He was born at Norwich,[y] and educated at Corpus Chriſti, alias Bennet college, in Cambridge; in the time of king Henry VIII. he was promoted to be one of the king's chaplains, and was made tutor to the princeſs Elizabeth; after which he was made a prebendary of Ely, and in 1544 maſter of Benner college, above-mentioned, of which he had been fellow; afterwards being chaplain to king Edward VI. he was by the king made dean of Lincoln, and had likewiſe the prebend of Coringham, in that church, conferred on him, and the rectory of Landbeach; beſides which, he had the deanry of the college of Stoke Clare, in Suffolk,

[w] Among the Harleian MSS. are two letters from cardinal Pole to archbiſhop Cranmer, concerning the belief of the latter, of the ſacrament; and ſeveral letters to and from him.

[x] Vol. i. p. 122.

[y] He was born on Auguſt 6, 1504, being the ſon of Wm. Parker, by Alice Monins his wife. The archbiſhop married in 1549, Margaret, daughter of Robert Harleſton, of Norfolk; by whom he had John Parker, who married Joan, daughter of Dr. Richard Coxe, biſhop of Ely; Matthew, who died young; and another Matthew, who married Frances, daughter of William Barlow, biſhop of Bath and Wells, afterwards of Chicheſter. She afterwards remarried Dr. Tobias Matthews, dean of Durham, and afterwards archbiſhop of York. In the north iſle of Lambeth church is an inſcription for Margaret, wife of archbiſhop Parker, obt. 1570, and her ſon Mathew, who died 1521. See an account of archbiſhop Parker, in Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 687. Biog. Brit. vol. iv. p. 2459; vol. v. p. 3295.

which was ſuppreſſed by king Edward VI. notwithſtanding Dr. Parker uſed all his endeavours for the preſervation of it; but in queen Mary's reign, in 1554, he was deprived of all his preferments, for having entered into the ſtate of matrimony, and afterwards lived a private and retired life, by which he eſcaped all the ſtorms of thoſe days; from this obſcure ſtate he was called forth by queen Elizabeth, who advanced him to this archbiſhopric, the higheſt ſtation in the Engliſh church, though not till after ſeveral perſons had refuſed it, on which, and not before, he proceeded in his degree of S. T. P. his conſecration was performed with great ſolemnity, before a number of ſpectators in the chapel of Lambeth palace, on Dec. 17, 1559, by the biſhops of Chicheſter, Exeter, Hereford, and the biſhop ſuffragan of Bedford, free from the ceremonies of the church of Rome, for there were uſed no mitre nor pall, no paſtoral ſtaff nor ring, no gloves nor ſandals; nor was there the authority of any bulls from Rome, to eſtabliſh or confirm it. Being thus ſeated in this ſee, he became an excellent governor of the church committed to his charge, and ſtrictly adhered to its doctrine and diſcipline, by which he incurred the ill will of the great men in power, and of moſt of the Puritans; but he was ſo firm and reſolute in what he undertook to defend and maintain, that he would neither be frightened nor diſſuaded from his purpoſe and intention. On his coming to the archbiſhopric, he partly rebuilt and partly repaired his palace at Canterbury, which he found burnt and almoſt wholly deſtroyed, at the expence of 1400l.[z] and he afterwards having entertained queen Elizabeth and her whole

[z] See Peck's Deſid. Curioſ. B. vi. p. 50. Though on this and other accounts, he hoped as he expreſſed himſelf in his will, to be ſpared from dilapidations, yet his executors paid on that head 450l. Battely, pt. ii. p. 36.

court

court for ſeven days at Croydon, entertained her ſumptuouſly in his palace of Canterbury, in her progreſs through this county in 1573, and the queen's viſits to him at Lambeth palace were afterwards frequent. During his continuance in the ſee, he performed many pious and charitable acts; he was a great benefactor to the public library at Cambridge, and to Bennet, Caius and Trinity colleges, in that univerſity; in the former of which he founded thirteen ſcholarſhips; in the latter, one; and he repaired the regent walk, in that univerſity; he founded a grammar ſchool at Stoke Clare, in Suffolk, and another at Rochdale, in Lancaſhire, and gave 10l. per annum, for the preaching of ſix ſermons at five churches in Norfolk, in Rogation week, and he repaired, pewed and beautified the chancel of Beakſborne church.

He was a great patron and encourager of learned men, and was himſelf a great lover and promoter of that learning eſpecially, which ſerved to illuſtrate the hiſtory of this country, in which he was indefatigable, and ſpared no coſt whatever. For this purpoſe, the regulation of his family was laudably adapted, for as he aſſigned to all his domeſtics ſome buſineſs, and kept none idle about him, ſo thoſe who were not employed in the management of his revenues, or the affairs of his houſehold, were entertained for binding books, engraving, and painting, in tranſcribing manuſcripts, or in drawing and illuminating; and having built the library of Bennet college, he depoſited in it printed books to a very conſiderable value, and all his manuſcripts relating to the reformation and church hiſtory; which have been of no ſmall ſervice to later hiſtorians.

He publiſhed new editions of the hiſtories of Matthew Paris, Matthew Weſtminſter and Walſingham, and of the four goſpels in the Saxon language; and a little before his death, he finiſhed the lives of his predeceſſors, archbiſhops of Canterbury, under the

title of *De Antiquitate Britannicæ Eccleſiæ, &c.*[a] in which he is ſaid to have been principally aſſiſted by Joſceline, one of his chaplains, and it ſeems at firſt not to have been generally known who was the author of it.[b]

Willis ſays, that the archbiſhop was raiſed by Providence, to retrieve the learned monuments of our forefathers, which had been ſo miſerably diſperſed at the diſſolution of monaſteries, that nothing leſs than the protection of ſo great a man could have ſaved them from being irrevocably loſt. The above very excellent hiſtory, drawn up and publiſhed by his direction, ſhewed his regard to the church; and the vaſt expence he was at in collecting, not only Saxon manuſcripts, but all other books, by which the hiſtory of this nation might be illuſtrated, demonſtrated his affections for every thing by which the piety and learning of our forefathers might be tranſmitted to poſterity.

He was the author, among many other treatiſes,[c] of one in defence of prieſt's marriages, to which he was probably induced by the ſufferings he had undergone, and the inconveniences he then felt with the

[a] It was printed in London, 1572-3. Moſt of the copies of this impreſſion that were commonly ſold, conclude with the life of archbiſhop cardinal Pole, who died in 1558. The other copies that remained, and were to be beſtowed on public libraries, and to be given to ſpecial friends, had in the year 1574, added to them, the life of the author, Matthew Parker, containing twenty-nine pages. In 1729, Dr. Drake publiſhed a handſome edition of this book, with the author's laſt corrections and emendations.

[b] Mr. Somner, p. 138, ſays, Curacius having occaſion to make mention of this book, gave it this commendation, that there were many excellent things in this author, whoſe name was not known, and that this book was to be had only in England, where it was ſold at a dear rate. See the account of the archbiſhop's preſenting his book to a nobleman, among the Harleian MSS. No. 6990-49.

[c] See a liſt of them in Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 688.

reſt

reſt of the married clergy from the queen's ſeverity to them on that account; for queen Elizabeth ever diſcountenanced thoſe of them, who entered into this ſtate, and ſhe made it a continual obſtacle to their preferment; nor did thoſe of the biſhops and dignified clergy, in general, have their wives and families to reſide with them in their palaces, and cathedral precincts, but hired houſes, or lodgings for them elſewhere.[d]

The character of this worthy prelate, given by the author of the Athenæ, is certainly both juſt and true; who tells us,[e] he was a very religious and learned man, of modeſt manners and behaviour; he was well read in the Engliſh hiſtory, and a diligent and curious collector of antient manuſcripts, which had been ſcattered at the diſſolution of monaſteries, which he gave to the college in which he had been educated. He was reported to have been a perſon of great charity, a noted benefactor to the public, and an eminent ornament to the places which gave him birth and education; to which may be added, that he had neither ambition nor avarice in his diſpoſition, and notwithſtanding his public benefactions, the appearance of his family and the hoſpitality of his table, at which entertainments to the nobility were not unfrequent, were always ſuitable to his dignity; for though he left two ſons, who were both married, yet he did not exert himſelf to amaſs a heap of wealth for them out of the revenues of the church, in or-

[d] On this account archbiſhop Parker purchaſed a houſe over againſt his palace in Beakſborne, for his wife and family to reſide in, during his and their abode there; and a houſe likewiſe for the ſame purpoſe, called the Duke's place, during his and their ſtay at Lambeth. Battely, pt. ii. p. 80.

[e] Wood's Athenæ Oxon. vol. i. col. 688.

der to raiſe a name and to give his family the rank of quality [f]

The archbiſhop's life has been written at large by Mr. Strype, in folio, London, 1711, with a copious appendix of inſtruments relating to it.

Having ſat in the chair of this ſee for fifteen years and five months, he died on May 17, 1575, at his palace of Lambeth, having directed his funeral to be ſolemnized without pomp, noiſe or expence, his bowels to be buried in the Duke's chapel, in Lambeth church,[g] and his body in the chapel of Lambeth palace,[h] at the upper end againſt the communion table, on

[f] The inventory of his goods, as appraiſed, amounted to only 2703l. 5s. 1d. of which the coſt of his funeral amounted to near one half. Battely, appendix, No. xiv[a], xiv[b].

[g] The archbiſhop's bowels were depoſited near the remains of his wife in the Howard chapel, (the inheritance of the houſe to which it belonged having been purchaſed).

[h] In the time of the uſurpation, in the middle of the laſt century, when the Hierarchy of the church was put down, Lambeth palace was inhabited by ſeveral lay perſons, of whom Thomas Scott, one of the regicides, and one Hardyn, were two; which former having the chapel allotted to him as his ſhare, he divided it into two rooms, making the upper part towards the eaſt a dining room. At length, hearing that the corpſe of archbiſhop Parker had been there interred, he took up a floor he had made there, and the pavement under it, and dug up the corpſe, which had been put into ſear cloth of many doubles, in a coffin of lead; the coffin he ſold to a plumber, and after he had cauſed the ſear-cloth to be cut open to the fleſh, (which was found freſh as if newly dead) he conveyed the corpſe to an out-houſe, where it was tumbled into an hole. About the time of the reſtoration, this fellow was forced to diſcover where he had laid it; upon which, it was again brought into the chapel, and buried juſt above the litany deſk, near the ſteps aſcending to the altar. Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 689, the ſpot being marked by a marble ſlab and inſcription; and archbiſhop Sancroft placed the old monument at the corner of the veſtibula of the chapel, with an inſcription ſaid to have been written by himſelf. But Strype ſays, the body lay buried in obſcurity till Sir Wm. Dugdale acquainted archbiſhop Sancroft with it, who ordered it to be taken up and depoſited again in its proper place, and a new memorial to be put over him.

the

the ſouth ſide againſt his accuſtomed place of prayer[i] under an altar tomb which he had erected for himſelf, the inſcription on which was written by Dr. Haddon.

The legacies in his will, both public and private, were very numerous; among the latter were, thoſe to the queen; the ſeveral biſhops who were his friends; Sir Nicholas Bacon, keeper of the great ſeal; Sir William Cecil, lord high treaſurer; Sir William Cordel, and Mr. Juſtice Manwood, and the doctors of the college of the arches in London; among the former, beſides his benefactions already noticed to Bennet, and the other colleges above-mentioned, he ordered his executors to prepare chambers in the former of them, for three other of his ſcholars, to each of whom he gave 3l. 6s. 8d. yearly, to be given in ſuch manner as his executors by their writing ſhould preſcribe; of which ſcholars he ordered, that the firſt ſhould be elected by them from the ſchool of Canterbury, being a native of it; the ſecond from the ſchool of Aylſham, and the third from the ſchool of Wymondham, being both natives of thoſe towns.

[i] The particulars and place of his burial, were appointed by a paper in his own hand-writing, which is printed in Battely, pt. ii. app. No. xiv[b]. The expences of his funeral, as certified by his ſon John Parker, were, including the alms diſtributed to the poor, 1148l. At the archbiſhop's funeral, on June 6, 1575, there was uſed about the hearſe, pall, &c. ſeventy-four yards of velvet, eighty-three yards of broad cloth, twelve yards of taffeta, thirty-four yards of buckram, fifteen yards of caffoy, forty-five ounces of gold fringe, and three pound weight of black ſilk fringe; all which, together with the timbers of the rails and hearſe, coſt 136l. 18 8d. and were taken by the heralds, as droits belonging to them, excluſive of their other fees, liveries, and allowances. At the funeral of archbiſhop Grindal, afterwards in the year 1583, his executors found it expedient for them to compound with garter king at arms, for no leſs a ſum than one hundred pounds in lieu of the hearſe, with its furniture and all liveries and fees to which the officers of arms were entitled on the day of interment. See Edmonſon's Heraldry, vol. i.

He

He deviſed a charitable donation to the mayor and citizens of Norwich, in which city he was born, and to the mayor and citizens of Canterbury and their ſucceſſors 100l. to be lent out to one or more manufacturers of wool, in that city, by whom the poor of it might from thence be employed, according to the judgment and conſent of the dean and chapter; to be lent every third year, if they ſhould ſee proper.—For which he directed, that the commonalty, or ſome able citizens of Canterbury ſhall be bound, in order that his legacy ſhould not at any time be loſt; and he beſides bequeathed a benefaction to the univerſity library.[k]

The archbiſhop bore for his arms, *Gules, on a chevron, argent, three ſtars of the firſt, between three keys of the ſecond.*

73. EDMUND GRINDAL, S. T. P. ſucceeded to this ſee in the ſame year 1575.[l] He was the ſon of William Grindal, gent. of St. Bees, in Cumberland, he was firſt ſcholar, then fellow in 1538, of Pembroke hall, in Cambridge; in 1540 he proceeded A. M. and in 1544 had the college titles for orders; four years after which he was choſen maſter of the college, and aſſiſtant to the chancellor in his court; then B. D. in 1549 he was Margaret profeſſor; he was next chaplain to biſhop Ridley, chaunter of St. Paul's, and by the biſhop's means, was promoted to be one of the king's chaplains; and in 1552 to a prebend of Weſtminſter, when he quitted his fellowſhip; the year after which, on queen Mary's acceſſion, he fled with many others, for their religion's ſake, into Germany,

[k] His executors were, Maſter Peter Oſborne, of the exchequer, eſquire to the queen; his ſon, John Parker, eſq. of Lambeth, Richard Wendeſly, eſq. his ſteward; Andrew Peerſon, cl. commiſſary of the faculties; and John Baker his brother, of Cambridge, gent. His will, which is dated April 5, 1575, is printed at length in Battely, pt. ii. app. No. xiv[a].

[l] See Biog. Brit. vol. iv. p. 2428, 2440 [F].

and

and there is a letter of his to Ridley, printed and dated at Frankfort in 1555.[m]

He was, ſays Camden in his Annals, anno 1583, a religious and grave man, who returning from baniſhment on queen Elizabeth's acceſſion, was firſt promoted to the ſee of London, being conſecrated on Dec. 1, 1559;[n] before which he had been choſen maſter a ſecond time of Pembroke college.[o] In 1570 he was tranſlated to York, and thence again to Canterbury in 1575, as above-mentioned;[p] at firſt he enjoyed much of the queen's favour, but being accuſed of countenancing the conventicles of the turbulent miniſters, and their prophecies,[q] of which his enemies took advantage, he quite loſt the queen's favour, and was alſo ordered by her to keep his

[m] See ſome account of the archbiſhop from Parker's Skeletos Cantab. and biſhop Wren's account of the maſters of Pembroke-hall, inſerted in Leland's Collect. vol. v. p. 205 and 392.

[n] Stow ſpeaks very ſlightingly of him; for he ſays, that whilſt biſhop of London, he collected money for the building of St. Paul's church, which he afterwards appropriated to his own uſe. Survey, B. III. p. 150; but he ſhould have quoted good authority before he told this tale.

[o] He at firſt refuſed the maſterſhip with a great many excuſes, but at laſt he accepted it; and on Auguſt 3, 1559, the 14th day after he was choſen, being then B. D. and biſhop of London elect, he was admitted maſter by proxy, and his leave of abſence was renewed from time to time by the college; ſo that he was never there afterwards, but reſigned his office about May, 1562, two years after he had been choſen.

[p] The queen's licence to elect, was dated Dec. 29, 1575; her confirmation February 14th following; and the temporalities were reſtored April 23. Rym. Fœd. vol. xv. p. 751, 752, 755. He did not commence S. T. P. till 1564.

[q] Hence the other party brought up the expreſſion of Grindalizing, that is, to act like archbiſhop Grindal, as an opprobious term of his complying with the factious and ſchiſmatical party. See the ſpeech of the lord-keeper concerning him, among the Harleian MSS. No. 398 5.

houſe;

houſe ;[r] during which time and his remaining under the queen's diſpleaſure, the biſhops of his province wrote to her in his behalf. About this time he became blind, and continued ſo for two years before his death, when having ſat as archbiſhop for the ſpace of almoſt ſeven years and an half, he died on July 6, 1583, aged 64, at his palace of Croydon, and was buried in the middle chancel of that church, on the ſouth ſide of the altar, where there is a handſome monument erected to his memory, having his effigies on it at full length, in his doctor's robes.

The ſmall wealth which he had gathered, he in great meaſure beſtowed upon the founding of a ſchool at St. Bees, the place of his nativity, and for the advancement of learning in both the univerſities. The charitable benefactions which he gave by his will were; to the above-mentioned ſchool 30l. per ann. to Queen's college,[s] in Oxford, 20l. per annum, the greateſt part of his books, 87 ounces of ſilver plate, and the diſcharge of a debt of 40l. owing to him from the college; to Pembroke hall, in Cambridge, 24l. per annum;[t] the remainder of his books, and a gilt cup of forty ounces, called the Canterbury cup; to

[r] Camden ſays, he loſt the queen's favour, on account of his having condemned the unlawful marriage of Julio, an Italian phyſician, with another man's wife, in the proceedings of which the archbiſhop was oppoſed, though in vain, by the earl of Leiceſter. Sir John Harrington relates the ſtory of the Italian phyſician, with other circumſtances; and ſays, that the archbiſhop's blindneſs was only pretended, upon the queen's commanding him to keep his houſe; but others, more charitably inclined, impute this misfortune, which ſeems to have been real, to his intenſe ſtudying.

[s] In this college he founded the Greek lecturerſhip, and gave a ſtipend for it, out of the manor of Weſtbury, in Aſhwell, in 1568.

[t] The letters of mortmain obtained of the queen, were for 40l. per annum; but his eſtate is only 24l. for the maintenance of one fellow and two ſcholars, from his ſchool of St. Bees.

St.

St. Mary Magdalen's college, in the ſame univerſity, 5l. per annum, in lands; to Chriſt's college there, forty ounces of ſilver plate; to the pariſh of Croydon, the ſum of 50l. to buy lands for the benefit of the poor, and to the city of Canterbury 100l. to be kept in ſtock for ever, for the uſe of the poor traders and dealers in wool in that city.[u]

Archbiſhop Grindal is ſaid, when he returned from baniſhment on the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, to have firſt tranſlated into this country the Tamariſk, ſo very uſeful in medicine, againſt the diſeaſes of the ſpleen.[w]

There are ſeveral letters from and to the archbiſhop among the Harleian manuſcripts, viz. of Nicholas Ridley to him; of the archbiſhop to Zanchius, and to Bullinger; of John Fox to the archbiſhop, and of the archbiſhop to him; his remarkable letter on the

[u] Godwin. Battely, pt. ii. p. 80. Parker's Skeletos Cant. and biſhop Wren's account of the maſters of Pembroke-hall, in Lel. Coll. as above. The latter ſays, the poet Spencer, who was of that college too, laments him in one of his paſtorals, under the name of Algrind.

[w] It has been obſerved, that the Engliſh have not been ſo grateful as the Romans, to celebrate thoſe who have firſt imported laſting ornaments, as well as uſeful things, to their country; yet we have ſome authors not altogether ſilent in theſe vegetable acquiſitions, from whom we learn, that Dr. Linacre firſt brought into this land, that prince of flowers, the damaſk roſe. That the perdrigon plum, with two kinds more, were firſt made natives of this ſoil by Thomas, lord Cromwell, when he returned from his travels; and the apricot, by a prieſt named Wolſ, who was gardener to king Henry VIII. In this reign alſo, were firſt propagated among us hops and artichokes; and then were cherry-orchards firſt planted here, about Sittingborne, with a more improved kind of that fruit, brought from Flanders by one Hayns, another of that king's gardeners. What effect Carden's recommendation of olive trees had with king Edward VI. I do not know; but in queen Elizabeth's reign, beſides the tamariſk, as above-mentioned, after our opening a trade with Zant, the ſhrub which bears that excellent fruit the currant, was firſt tranſported hither, as was the tulip flower in 1578.

defence

defence of propheſyings; his directions concerning preachers; his ſpeech whilſt under the queen's diſpleaſure; the archbiſhop's letter to lord Suſſex, and another letter concerning him. The archbiſhop left behind him the character of being a good natured, friendly, inoffenſive man, a learned, uſeful prelate, and a ſincere pious Chriſtian, and an amiable example of all Chriſtian virtue.

He bore for his arms, granted to him by Dethic, garter king at arms, *Quarterly, or, and azure, a croſs, or, and ermine, in each quarter a dove, or, and azure, counterchanged of the field.*

The archbiſhop's life is written by Mr. Strype, at large, in folio, London.

74. JOHN WHITGIFT, S. T. P. biſhop of Worceſter, was next preferred to this ſee, being promoted to it on Sept. 24, 1583.[x]

He was born at Great Grimſby, in Lincolnſhire, and was firſt educated at St. Anthony's ſchool, and afterwards at Pembroke hall, in Cambridge, under the famous martyr John Bradford, and became fellow of Peter-houſe, then in 1567 maſter of Pembroke-hall, and the ſame year admitted S. T. P. about three months after which he became head of Trinity college. Being chaplain to Dr. Cox, biſhop of Ely, he was promoted by him to a prebend in that church, and to the rectory of Taverſham, near Cambridge.

He bore the office of vice-chancellor of that univerſity twice, viz. in 1571 and 1574, and adorned both chairs of the divinity profeſſor in it, having been firſt reader of the lady Margaret's divinity lecture, and afterwards the queen's public profeſſor of divinity. At this time he was made one of the queen's chaplains, and promoted by her to the deanry of Lincoln, when archbiſhop Parker granted him a diſpenſation, dated

[x] See Biog. Brit. vol. i. p. 369; vol. vi. p. 4134, 4247, 4251; vol. vii. p. 4231.

Oct.

Oct. 31, 1571, that with that deanry, a prebend of Ely, the maſterſhip of Trinity college, in Cambridge, and the rectory of Taverſham, he might hold any third benefice, with licence to exchange, and to be non-reſident upon any of them,[y] and this ſeems to have been granted by the free favour of the archbiſhop, without his ſeeking after it, nor do I find he made any uſe of it. In that year, 1577, he was conſecrated biſhop of Worceſter, and the next year was conſtituted vice-preſident of the marches of Wales. Whilſt archbiſhop Grindal lay under the queen's diſpleaſure, ſhe deſigned biſhop Whitgift ſhould be directly tranſlated to the ſee of Canterbury, on his intended reſignation; and to this he was ſtrongly importuned not only by ſeveral honourable perſons about the queen's perſon, but by the archbiſhop himſelf, who, out of a due ſenſe of his own uneaſy ſituation from the queen's diſpleaſure, and of his own years and infirmities, was willing to retire from his high ſtation, and ſpend his days in a private retirement, being content to receive a yearly penſion from the queen for his ſupport. But biſhop Whitgift could not be prevailed on to accept of this offer upon any condition whatever, during the life of another, who was in the juſt poſſeſſion of it; however, he did not wait long before the death of the archbiſhop removed this difficulty and he was promoted to the archiepiſcopal dignity in 1583, as above-mentioned; two years after which he was ſworn of the privy council. Soon after his promotion to this ſee, he put in practice his deſign

[y] It was the cuſtom of thoſe times, to grant diſpenſations of plurality, of eccleſiaſtical benefices and licences of non-reſidence, as honorary rewards and encouragements to ſuch perſons, as appeared ſignally eminent in the church, for the ſoundneſs of their learning, and their holineſs of life; ſuch diſpenſations were granted by archbiſhop Parker, to ſeveral perſons, as may be ſeen in a manuſcript book or regiſter, now among the archives of the church of Canterbury. Battely, pt. ii. p. 81.

for

for the benefit of thoſe poor vicars, who were but ſlenderly provided for, by the endowments of their vicarages, or the ſtipends of their curacies; for which purpoſe when he renewed the leaſes of his appropriated churches, he abated much of the fines for the increaſe of their penſions and ſalaries.

On the queen's declaring her inclinations to appoint him lord chancellor of England, and the univerſity of Oxford having at the ſame time nominated him their chancellor, he declined both thoſe honourable offices, recommending Sir Chriſtopher Hatton to both of them, upon whom they were conferred. He preſided over this church for the ſpace of twenty years and about five months, and died at Lambeth on Feb. 28, 1603,[z] being then above ſeventy years old, and was buried at Croydon, in the pariſh church there, where his tomb ſtill remains in the ſouth iſle, or biſhops chancel, having his effigies lying on it in his robes, his epitaph being compoſed by his chaplain Dr. Benjamin Charier. His daughter Elizabeth married Wymond Bradbury, eſq. who died in 1612, and was buried in Croydon church.

At his firſt coming to the ſee, he found it overcharged in the queen's books, and procured an abatement of 100l. of the firſt fruits for himſelf and his ſucceſſors, and recovered ſoon after of the queen a former part of their poſſeſſions, viz. Long Beech wood, in this county, being 1000 acres, detained from his predeceſſors, and farmed out by the comptroller of the queen's houſhold. Archbiſhop Whitgift reſided frequently at Croydon, and more than once entertained the queen there, particularly in the year 1600.

He founded and endowed in his life time, being in 1596, an hoſpital for a warden and twenty-eight poor perſons, brothers and ſiſters, the warden's ſalary

[z] On July 21, preceding his death, the archbiſhop crowned king James I. and his queen, at Weſtminſter.

being

being 20l. and the other members 5l. each, and a grammar ſchool near it, at Croydon, with a convenient houſe for the ſchoolmaſter, who is likewiſe chaplain, and a ſtipend of 20l. per annum; the building was finiſhed in 1599, and coſt the archbiſhop 2700l. the lands with which it was endowed being 184l. 4s. per annum, and they remain at this time laſting monuments of his piety and charity. He gave ſome of his books to Pembroke-hall and Trinity college, in Cambridge, and ſome eſtate to that of Peter-houſe, in the ſame univerſity. Sir Henry Wotton, as we learn from his remains, ſays, and he was both able to know and judge of this archbiſhop, that he was of a primitive temper, when the church in lowlineſs of temper did flouriſh in high examples.[a]

Archbiſhop Whitgift had learning, courage and greatneſs of mind, ſufficient for the high rank he held in the church. He was a man of quick abilities, of great good nature, of a peaceable temper, and a general ſcholar; and if he had not lived in thoſe times of contention about conformity, when the factious attempts of the Puritans made rigour in a great degree neceſſary, he would ſcarcely have had a ſingle objection made to his character, even by his adverſaries. His houſe was a ſort of academy, where young gentlemen were inſtructed in languages, mathematics and other

[a] Reliq. Wotton, p. 19. Archbiſhop Whitgift's life was written and publiſhed both by Mr. Strype, and by Sir George Paul. In it there is a narrative of thoſe troubles, which he met with from Mr. Cartwright, and others of that turbulent party, and of the archbiſhop's mild and prudent conduct towards them, and of the correſpondence he maintained by letters with Beza and others, at Geneva. By one of his letters to Beza may be diſcerned, what manner of treatment the church of England found in thoſe days, from the brethren of Geneva.—It is printed in Battely's Appendix, pt. ii. No. xv. R. Parker's Skeletos Cantab. in Leland's Collect. vol. v. p. 206. Biſhop Wren's account of the maſters of Pembroke-hall, in Leland's Coll. vol. v. p. 394.

ſcientific learning; and beſides the indigent ſcholars, which he entertained in his family for this purpoſe, he ſupported ſeveral in the univerſities with exhibitions, and encouraged them in proportion to their merit and neceſſities. He lived in a time of public diſturbance, when invaſions were often threatened and inſurrections at home attempted; his domeſtics were, on theſe accounts therefore trained to military exerciſe, his palace was well furniſhed with arms, and he kept a ſtable of managed horſes. His hoſpitality was conſiderable, in which every thing ſhewed his generoſity and the largeneſs of his mind, and as he was a great lover of pomp, beſides the conſtant eſtabliſhment in his family, which was princely, he uſually travelled with a great retinue; he once came to Canterbury with a train of 500 horſe, one hundred of which were his own domeſtics, ſo that he lived in too much ſplendour to be able to do any great works of charity; though beſides his uſual benevolence to the poor at his houſe, he founded the hoſpital and ſchool at Croydon, as above mentioned. He was always an encourager of learned men; Stow found him a gracious patron, and dedicated his annals of queen Elizabeth to him.

Archbiſhop Whitgift wrote a treatiſe in defence of church government; his letter to Theodore Beza, dated in 1593, is printed in Battely's Appendix, as has been mentioned before; among the Harleian manuſcripts, is one written by him, being his heads for a hiſtory of the pope's incroachments, and ſeveral other letters written by him, and two from Mr. Abraham Hartwell, to him, and the archbiſhop's anſwer to a book called an admonition to parliament; and among the Bodleian manuſcripts, there are ſeveral treatiſes written by him.[b]

Archbiſhop Whitgift bore for his arms, *Argent, on a croſs fleury, at the ends ſable, four bezants.*

[b] See Peck's Deſid. vol. i. B. v. p. 7, 10, 12.

75. RICHARD

75. RICHARD BANCROFT, S. T. P. biſhop of London, was next in 1604, promoted to this archbiſhopric of Canterbury.[c] He was born at Farnworth, in Lancaſhire,[d] and educated at Chriſt's, and afterwards at Jeſus college, in Cambridge, where he commenced S. T. P. He had been made at times firſt prebendary of the cathedral church of Dublin, then rector of Taverſham, in Cambridgeſhire, prebendary of Durham and Weſtminſter, treaſurer of St. Paul's, London, and canon of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury. On May 8, 1597, being S. T. P. he was conſecrated biſhop of London, and thence tranſlated to this ſee in 1604, and in 1608 was conſtituted chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford; thus he aſcended by degrees, until he was exalted to the higheſt dignity in the church of England, being eſteemed an ornament to each preferment, which he had been at different times promoted to.

By what means he was thus advanced, Sir John Harrington, whoſe partiality cannot be ſuſpected, thus informs us; he ſays, that the archbiſhop came to all his preferments very clearly, without prejudice or ſpoil of his churches; that by means of the lord chancellor Hatton, whoſe chaplain he was, queen Elizabeth came to take knowledge of his wiſdom and ſufficiency, eſpecially from his writings againſt the Geneviſing and Scotizing miniſters, of which king James alſo had heard, ſo that he became a favourite to both of thoſe princes, and to the ſtate; the ſeditious ſectaries, (to uſe Judge Popham's words, who would not have them called Puritans) maligned him in libels and rhimes, laying on him the imputation of papiſtry (as they then did and ſtill continue ſo to do on all men who croſs their deſigns) for which, ſome were puniſhed in the

[c] See Biog. Brit. vol. i. p. 465. Wood's Ath. faſti, vol. i. col. 178.

[d] He was born in 1544, ſon of John Bancroft, gent. by Mary his wife, daughter of John, brother to Dr. Hugh Curwyn, archbiſhop of Dublin.

Star Chamber; but he was ſo far from being popiſhly affected, that it may be truly affirmed, that the greateſt blow which the papiſts received in all queen Elizabeth's time, came from his hand, or at leaſt from his head; for he having obſerved the emulation between the ſecular prieſts and Jeſuits, found means to ſet them one againſt another, (Watſon againſt Parſons) and he divided their languages ſo, that they can ſcarcely underſtand one another yet. In the diſputations at Hampton-court, king James found him both learned and ſtout, and took ſuch liking of him, that paſſing by the biſhops of Wincheſter and Durham, both men of eminent learning and merit, he made choice of biſhop Bancroft for the filling up of the then vacant ſee of Canterbury, as a man more exerciſed in affairs of ſtate; to conclude with that, which the truth, rather than kindneſs forceth me to ſay, no biſhop has been more vigilant in looking to his charge. Thus far Sir John Harrington, and coming from his pen, it ſtamps a forcible truth on the character he gives of this prelate.

Lord Clarendon, ſpeaking of his death, in his hiſtory of the Rebellion, ſays,[c] at this time happened the never enough lamented death of Dr. Bancroft, that metropolitan, who underſtood the church excellently and had almoſt reſcued it out of the hands of the Calvinian party, and very much ſubdued the unruly ſpirit of the non conformiſts by and after the conference at Hampton court, countenancing men of the greateſt parts in learning and diſpoſing the clergy to a more ſolid courſe of ſtudy, than they had been accuſtomed to, and if he had lived, would have quickly extinguiſhed that fire in England which had been kindled in Geneva, or had he been ſucceeded by any man who underſtood and loved the church, that infection would eaſily have been

[c] See vol. i. p. 68.

kept

kept out, which could not afterwards be ſo eaſily expelled. On the contrary, the Puritans mention him in a very different light, they ſay, he was naturally of a rough uncourtly temper, which was heightened by his great authority in the high commiſſion. He had extreme high notions of government in church and ſtate, and was ſtrongly ſuſpected of having cheriſhed the king's diſpoſition to aſſume a power above the laws and conſtitution of this country; he was moſt certainly, a great friend to the prerogative, and what with the want of that hoſpitality which becomes a biſhop, what with the roughneſs of his temper and his high and arbitrary notions,[f] he was but little regarded in his ſtation as head of the church. The above is a lamentable inſtance, let it be on which ſide it will, how far the rancour of party will make men deviate from the truth, in giving the characters of thoſe in high ſtations, in ſuch divided times. Archbiſhop Bancroft perſuaded the king to found a college at Chelſea, for a certain number of learned divines, with an ample allowance of lands and privileges; but this foundation, though ſtrongly countenanced at firſt, miſcarried afterwards and fell to the ground.

He died of the ſtone at Lambeth on Nov. 2, 1610, æt. 67, and was buried in the pariſh church there, within the rails of the altar, where there is a memorial for him. He publiſhed a book, intitled, Dangerous Poſitions and Proceedings, publiſhed and practiſed within the iſland of Great Britain, under pretence of Reformation, and for the Preſbyterial Diſcipline; and in 1593 another, called a Survey of the Pretended Holy Diſcipline. Among the Harleian manuſcripts are ſome letters of this archbiſhop, and his will, No.

[f] Wilſon, the writer of king James I.'s life, ſays, that Whitgift left Bancroft, a ſturdy piece, to ſucceed him, but not with the ſame ſpirit; for what the former ſtrove to do with gentleneſs, the latter carried on by rigour and ſeverity.

7043-8, by which it appears, that he began the foundation of the Lambeth library, which has been ſince ſo greatly increaſed by his ſucceſſors, eſpecially by the archbiſhops Abbot, Sheldon, Teniſon and Secker, ſo that at preſent it conſiſts of upwards of 700 manuſcripts and 15,000 printed books.

Archbiſhop Bancroft bore for his arms, *Or, on a bend, between ſix croſs-croſlets, azure, three garbs of the field*; aſſigned to him in Nov. 1604, by William Camden, clarencieux.

76. GEORGE ABBOT, S. T. P. biſhop of London, was next promoted to this ſee on April 9, 1611; he was born in 1562, at Guildford, in Surry,[g] and had his education at Oxford, where he was firſt fellow of Baliol, and then in 1597, elected maſter of Univerſity college, and commenced S. T. P. two years after which he was promoted to the deanry of Wincheſter, and then to that of Glouceſter, and in 1609 was conſecrated biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry; ſoon after which, he was tranſlated from thence to the ſee of London, and from thence to this of Canterbury, as has been already mentioned.

During the time of his being archbiſhop, he had the misfortune to kill a gamekeeper accidentally, in ſhooting at a deer, in Bianhill-park, in Hampſhire, belonging to the lord Zouch.[h] This gave him a real and heartfelt concern, and brought him into great uneaſi-

[g] See Biog. Brit. vol. i. p. 3 and 12. Wood's Ath. vol. i. col. 430, ſays, he was younger brother of Robert Abbot, biſhop of Saliſbury, the ſons of Maurice Abbot Sherman, by Alice March, his wife.

[h] It happened on July 24, 1621; the man's name was Peter Hawkins, who rode ſwiftly between the archbiſhop and the deer, though cautioned and adviſed by all againſt it, at the moment the archbiſhop had drawn his croſs-bow to ſhoot, by which he was wounded in the fleſhy part of the left arm, and died of it the ſame day. The archbiſhop's pardon was dated November 22, that year, 19 James I. Rym. Fœd. vol. xvii. p. 337.

neſs

neſs and trouble, which laſted during his life, and he kept the anniverſary of it with the ſtricteſt faſting and humility.

In 1627, being the 1ſt year of king Charles's reign, being accuſed of remiſſneſs in his government of the church, and of favouring the Puritans; among other matters, the king inhibited him from proceeding on his metropolitical viſitations, confined him to his houſe at Ford, in this county, and granted his commiſſion to the biſhop of London, Durham and others, to execute that juriſdiction; but the next year he was ſent for by the king and reconciled to him, and was ordered to attend in his place at the council board.

He ſat in this ſee twenty-two years, during which time he beſtowed great ſums of money in building and endowing an hoſpital at Guildford, in Surry, the place of his nativity.[1] He built likewiſe a conduit of ſtone, in the city of Canterbury, for the common good and ſervice of it; a work of great coſt, and no leſs benefit to the inhabitants there. He died at Croydon on Auguſt 4, 1633, aged 71, and was buried in the Lady chapel, in the church of Guildford, under a handſome monument of marble, on which is his effigies, cloathed in his pontifical ornaments, lying at full length.

Very different are the characters which have been given of archbiſhop Abbot, by the oppoſite parties of the time in which he lived.

Lord Clarendon has given the following account and character of this archbiſhop, which I ſhall give at large, eſpecially as it contains an impartial account of the ſtate of the church, at a time when the ſeeds of rebellion ſeem to have taken deep root in the conſtitu-

[1] He endowed it with lands worth 300l. per annum, 100l. of which he ordered to be employed in ſetting the poor to work; and the remaining 200l. he ordered for the maintenance of a maſter, twelve brethren, and eight ſiſters. The archbiſhop's birth-day is annually commemorated. The archbiſhops of Canterbury are viſitors.

tion of both church and ſtate. He ſays, that archbiſhop Abbot had ſat too many years in this ſee, and had too great a juriſdiction over this church, though he was without any credit in the court, at the death of king James, nor had he much for many years before. He had been maſter of one of the pooreſt colleges in Oxford, and had learning ſufficient for that province; he was a man of very moroſe manners, and a very ſour aſpect, which in that time was called gravity, and under the opinion of that virtue and by the recommendation of the earl of Dunbar, the king's firſt Scotch favourite, he was preferred by him to the biſhopric of Coventry and Lichfield, and preſently afterwards to that of London, before he had been parſon, vicar or curate of any pariſh church in England,[k] or prebendary of any cathedral church, and was in truth totally ignorant of the true conſtitution of the church of England, and the ſtate and intereſt of the clergy, as ſufficiently appeared throughout the whole courſe of his life afterwards. That archbiſhop Abbot having himſelf made very little progreſs in the antient and ſolid ſtudy of divinity, adhered only to the doctrine of Calvin, and for his ſake did not think ſo ill of the diſcipline as he ought to have done; and though many other biſhops plainly diſcerned the miſchief, which daily broke in to the prejudice of religion, by his defects and remiſſneſs, and prevented it in their own dioceſes, as far as they could, yet that temper in the archbiſhop, whoſe houſe was a ſanctuary to the moſt eminent of that factious party, and who licenſed their moſt pernicious writings, left his ſucceſſor a very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been ſo long neglected, and that was ſo ill filled by many weak and more wilful churchmen. Had archbiſhop Bancroft, ſays the noble hiſtorian, been ſucceeded by any man,

[k] Lord Clarendon adds here, the word dean, but this appears to be a miſtake.

who

who underſtood and loved the church, that infection which had been kindled in Geneva, would eaſily have been kept out, which could not afterwards be ſo eaſily expelled; but Abbot brought none of this antidote with him, and conſidered the Chriſtian religion no otherwiſe than as it abhorred and reviled popery, and valued thoſe men moſt, who did that moſt furiouſly; for the ſtrict obſervation of the diſcipline of the church, or the conformity to the articles or canons eſtabliſhed, he made little enquiry and took leſs care.[m]

But lord Clarendon's character of archbiſhop Abbot, ought to be credited with much warineſs; for as party zeal at this time carried men to an extraordinary length, in the characters they drew up of their friends or oppoſites, far beyond the lines of truth, it is no wonder that the archbiſhop, the head of the Engliſh church, ſhould be as much villified by one party, as he was highly extolled by the other. Contrary to lord Clarendon's character of him, ſeveral hiſtorians, particularly biſhop Godwin, A. Wood,[n] Mr. Coke, and Dr. Welwood, ſpeak of him in very honourable terms; and Dr. Warner, who has taken ſome pains to inveſ-

[m] Lord Clarendon further obſerves, a little after, the remiſſneſs of archbiſhop Abbot, and ſome other biſhops, by his example, had introduced, or at leaſt connived at a negligence, which gave great ſcandal to the church, and no doubt offended very many pious perſons; namely, the taking too little care of churches and chancels, to beautify, or ſo much as to repair or to keep them clean. Hiſtory of the Rebellion, vol. i. p. 68, 73. Battely, pt. ii. p. 83.

[n] Wood, in his Athenæ, vol. i. col. 584, ſays, he was a perſon pious and grave, and exemplary in his life and converſation. He was likewiſe a learned man, and had his erudition all of the old ſtamp. He was ſtiffly principled in the doctrine of St. Auguſtine, which they who underſtand it not, call Calviniſm, and therefore diſreliſhed by them who incline to the Maſſilian and Arminian tenets. He was a plauſible preacher and an able ſtateſman, and the things which he wrote, ſhewed him to be a man of parts, learning, vigilancy, and unwearied ſtudy, though overwhelmed with buſineſs.

tigate

tigate the archbiſhop's character, concludes his account of him as follows: it is not to be wondered at, that a prelate of Abbot's principle ſhould have little credit in the court of two ſuch kings, who were carrying the prerogative above the law, to the deſtruction of civil and religious liberty, neither will that ſtain upon his memory remain in the leaſt to his diſcredit with thoſe who are lovers of their country, and of our preſent happy eſtabliſhment in church and ſtate.[o]

He bore for his arms, *Gules, a chevron, between three pears ſtalked, or.*

The ſeveral books and treatiſes written by archbiſhop Abbot were many. The different titles and the contents of them are enumerated in Wood's Athenæ Oxonienſes, who makes honorable mention therein of both the archbiſhop and his writings.[p]

Among the Harleian manuſcripts are ſeveral of his letters; his opinion and narrative of the nullity of the marriage of Robert Devereux, earl of Eſſex; his letter to king James I. and his ſpeech on the toleration of Papiſts; notes concerning him; his funeral ſermon, and other matters relating to him.

77. WILLIAM LAUD, S. T. P. biſhop of London, ſucceeded next to this ſee in 1633.[q] He was born at Reading, in Berkſhire,[r] and firſt educated at a ſchool in

[o] A more modern writer, ſpeaking in praiſe of Sir George Hume, earl of Dunbar, king James I.'s miniſter, ſays, to his honor, he recommended the temperate, firm, and honeſt Abbot, to the ſee of Canterbury, and by his aſſiſtance, gave peace to the church of Scotland, too ſoon interrupted by their deaths.

[p] See Vol. i. p. 584.

[q] The licence for the dean and chapter to elect was dated Auguſt 12, 1633. Royal aſſent for William, late biſhop of London, on Sept. 4; and the temporalities were reſtored on Sept. 23. Rym. Fœd. vol. xix. p. 525.

[r] See Biog. Brit. vol. v. p. 2886. He was ſon of William Laud, by Lucia his wife, the widow of John Robinſon, of Reading, and daughter of John Webbe, of the ſame place; who was father of Sir William Webbe, lord mayor of London, in

in that town, whence he was ſent to St. John's college, in Oxford, where he ſucceſſively became fellow, divinity reader, and preſident. He was firſt preferred to the vicarage of Stamford, in Northamptonſhire, and was inducted to North Kilworth, in Leiceſterſhire, which he exchanged for Weſt Tilbury, in Eſſex. In 1608 he became chaplain to Dr. Neal, biſhop of Rocheſter, who became his patron and ſteady friend, to whoſe good offices he owed all his future advancement in life, and gave him the rectory of Cookſtone, in Kent, which he exchanged for that of Norton, near Sittingborne; after which he was promoted to a prebend of the church of Lincoln, and to the archdeaconry of Huntingdon. In 1609 he was made one of the king's chaplains. In 1615 he was made dean of Glouceſter, and about two years afterwards exchanged his livings in Kent and Eſſex for the rectory of Ibſtock, in Leiceſterſhire; for all which he was indebted to the friendſhip of the ſame patron, then advanced to the ſee of Lincoln.

In 1620 he was inſtalled a prebendary of Weſtminſter, and in 1621 was conſecrated biſhop of St. David's, with leave to hold the preſidentſhip of St. John's college, and the rectory of Ibſtock, *in commendam*;[s] but he reſigned the former the day before he was con-

in 1591. The archbiſhop was born on October 7, 1573.—See a long and particular account of him, in Wood's Ath. vol. ii. col. 55, who ſpeaks of him with unbounded praiſe and partiality.

[s] So early as the reign of king Edward I. *commendams* were in uſe, and then it is obſervable that an eccleſiaſtical perſon being promoted to a biſhopric, his wardenſhip of an hoſpital, as well as his benefices, prebends, and other eccleſiaſtical dignities, became void in law. But that the king, by his ſpecial diſpenſation and grace might prevent their avoidance, and grant his licence to retain them; and that this licence, or *commenda retinere* muſt precede his conſecration as a biſhop, elſe it comes over late. Dyer, fol. 159[a]. Hobart's Reports, p. 141. Prynne, p. 788.

ſecrated

ſecrated biſhop, in recompence of which, the king gave him leave to keep the parſonage of Creek, in Northamptonſhire.[t] In 1625 he became deputy clerk of the cloſet, and on the Candlemas day following, he officiated at the coronation of king Charles I. as dean of Weſtminſter, by the king's appointment, in the place of the biſhop of Lincoln, then out of favonr at court, being then a canon ot that church, *in commendam*. In 1626 he was tranſlated to Bath and Wells, and was made dean likewiſe of the chapel royal, and next year was made a privy councellor, and in 1628 was tranſlated to London. Two years after which, he was elected chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, when he drew up thoſe ſtatutes for regulating the univerſity, which were recommended by the king, and received by that body. In 1633 he was ſworn chancellor and a privy councellor of Scotland, the king being then about to be crowned at Edinburgh, and was elected chancellor of the univerſity of Dublin; in which year, on Sept. 19, he was tranſlated to this metropolitical ſee of Canterbury; ſome little while before which, a perſon came to him ſeriouſly and of avowed ability to perform it, and offered him a cardinal's hat, and about a fortnight afterwards he had another like offer, of both which he immediately at the time acquainted the king and of his refuſal of it.[u] Next year he was appointed one of the commiſſioners of the exchequer, about which time he took order that all the records of the tower, which concern the clergy, ſhould be collected together and written on vellum, at his own charge, and it was brought to him finiſhed, curiouſly

[t] Whilſt biſhop of St. David's, he repaired the palace, and built a new chapel at Aberguilly, the reſidence of the biſhop, and gave much plate and rich furniture to it.

[u] His anſwer, as appears by his own diary was, *that ſomewhat dwelt within him, which would not ſuffer that, till Rome was otherwiſe than it was.*

written

written and richly bound on June 10, 1637;[w] two years after which, he ſent the remainder of his manuſcripts to the public library at Oxford, being in numbers 576, to be added to 700, which he had formerly ſent to it, and in 1640 he ſent more, all conſiſting of ſeveral languages and faculties, but eſpecially in the Hebrew, Greek, Perſick, and Arabian tongues.[x]

In the beginning of the grand rebellion, he fell under the diſpleaſure of the factious commons, and was impriſoned almoſt four years, on an impeachment of high treaſon. His trial was five months depending upon the general charge, that he had endeavoured to ſubvert the laws, the Proteſtant religion, and the rights of parliament. The archbiſhop made a full and undaunted defence of himſelf for above twenty days, with great art, vivacity, oratory and firmneſs, and conſidering the malice and animoſity of the managers for the commons againſt him, with more patience and diſcretion than could be expected from a man of his warm and haſty temper; it was not without difficulty that the commons could be prevailed with, that the ſentence of hanging ſhould be changed into beheading, which, as the priſoner was a biſhop, a privy councillor and the firſt peer of the realm, ſhews the rancour and inveteracy with which they perſecuted him to death.[y]

His

[w] This book commences, anno 20 Edward I. and reaches to the 14th Edward IV. and is at this time reſerved as a choice rarity, in the library at Lambeth.

[x] Of theſe, two hundred and ſixty were Greek MSS. two hundred and forty of which were given by the earl of Pembroke; and forty by Sir Thomas Rowe.

[y] The life and troubles of archbiſhop Laud are ſo cloſely interwoven with the public affairs of that time, that they are to be found in every hiſtorian; and the ſeparate accounts of them, which have been from time to time printed, are ſo frequent in every ones peruſal, that they render a more copious account of them wholly unneceſſary here. Among the Harleian manuſcripts

His behaviour on the ſcaffold was truly great and magnanimous, and did him more honour than all the other circumſtances of his life; he was beheaded on Tower-hill, on Jan. 10, 1645, aged 71, being attended on the ſcaffold by Dr. Richard Sterne, one of his chaplains, where he read his ſpeech to the multitude which ſurrounded it, and ſuffered the fatal blow with much courage, meekneſs and chearfulneſs; his remains were afterwards accompanied to the earth by great multitudes of people, whom affection or curioſity had drawn together for the purpoſe, and were decently interred according to the rights and ceremonies of the church of England, in the chancel of Alhallows, Barking; but in July 1663, they were removed to Oxford, and depoſited in St. John's college chapel, in a ſmall vault built purpoſely for them near the high altar. Thus ended the life of archbiſhop Laud, of whom our hiſtorians ſpeak with ſuch ſtrange extremes, as they ſtood affected to one party or the other; but he neither deſerved the fulſome praiſes of the one, nor the vile aſperſions of the other. As to his temper, it muſt be allowed, that with great openneſs and ſincerity, there was joined an ungovernable heat and impetuoſity, which put him off his guard, and betrayed him into indiſcretions, which gave a handle againſt him His ſpirit being active and uncontroulable, it was a misfortune to him to be placed in the high rank of metropolitan, and of having the king's ear ſo much, in which he had ſo many opportunities to exert it; becauſe, with his high principles in church and ſtate, it made him no friend to the free laws and conſtitution of this country, and it of courſe raiſed many powerful enemies againſt him, who were implacable. He was a man of good parts, which had been improved by learning, but

ſcripts there are a great number of papers concerning him, his life, and troubles, moſt of which, however, have been already printed.

he

he was more a man of buſineſs than of letters; and lord Clarendon himſelf has confeſſed, that the archbiſhop retained too keen a memory of thoſe who had uſed him ill, and there was ſomething boiſterous and turbulent in his diſpoſition.[z]

There is no doubt, let his enemies ſay what they will, but that he was a firm and thorough Proteſtant, without any inclination whatever to become a Papiſt; but as his zeal for the church of England made him a mortal enemy to all the ſectaries, which divided from it; ſo to remove himſelf as far as he could from theſe, he countenanced and introduced ceremonies into the ſervice, which too much reſembled thoſe in the church of Rome, and which he preſſed with as much vigour, as though they had been the eſſentials of religion; and this was the great foible of archbiſhop Laud. It muſt be owned too, that he had a great deal of ſuperſtition in his compoſition, which appears in many inſtances of his diary.[a] His reſolution was ſurpaſſed in nothing, but his zeal for the king and the hierarchy of the church, and in obeying the impulſe of that zeal, he truſted too much to his good intentions, without any regard to prudence, or even common decency of manners; that is, he took no care to make theſe intentions appear in their beſt colours, or to pay any deference to other people's opinion about them, but reſted ſatisfied in his own integrity. He was to the laſt degree impatient of contradiction, even in council, nor could he debate any arguments, which were not of moment,

[z] See lord Clarendon's character of him, in his Hiſtory of the Rebellion, vol. i. p. 51, 72.

[a] The breviate or diary of his life, which he had written for his private uſe, was taken out of his pocket by force, whilſt he was a priſoner in the Tower, and was publiſhed by Prynne, his avowed enemy, with a deſign of rendering him odious; but on the contrary it proved, and was received by many, as the faireſt teſtimony of his piety and integrity, that could be given.

with

with that patience and temper which became his character. But the archbiſhop, with all the virtues and accompliſhments which his moſt partial friends have attributed to him, it muſt be owned, was very unfit for either of the ſtations which he filled in church or ſtate, eſpecially in ſuch times, and under ſuch a prince as Charles I. Upon the whole, it may be ſaid of archbiſhop Laud, that he had virtues and qualifications ſufficient to have made him as much beloved and reſpected in private life, and in more quiet times, as he was the contrary in thoſe turbulent ones in which he lived.

The archbiſhop was a munificent benefactor and patron, upon all occaſions, though his activity in it procured him many enemies. He was peculiarly ſo in regard to the univerſity of Oxford; for beſides the ſtatutes which he provided for the better regulation of it, he obtained of the king the grant of annexing a canonry of Chriſt-church in that univerſity, to the Hebrew profeſſorſhip, by which means the knowledge of the Hebrew and Chaldee languages began to be known in it; and he afterwards procured another canonry of the ſame church to be annexed to the Divinity profeſſorſhip, and eſtabliſhed likewiſe a profeſſorſhip for the Arabic language. He obtained in 1637 of the king, out of certain confiſcated lands, as much as was ſufficient to endow three fellowſhips in the colleges of Exeter, Jeſus and Pembroke, in that univerſity, for educating as many natives of the iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey; and ſo much did he upon every occaſion ſtudy to promote the intereſt of learning, that having built the Convocation houſe, at the end of the Divinity ſchool, in the ſame univerſity, he furniſhed the room over it, being that now called the Bodleian, or Univerſity library, with that great number of choice and rare manuſcripts mentioned above, which he had with great care and expence collected from all parts, not only

only of this kingdom, but the moſt diſtant foreign ones. He enriched his own college of St. John, with a variety of valuable manuſcripts, and with 500l. in money, beſides having erected at it ſeveral buildings; among which were three ſides of the new quadrangle of it, at his own coſts and charges; and by this example and by his endeavours, other colleges followed the like improvements, beyond all expectation, ſo as to gain the admiration of every one.[b]

He ſettled the impropriation of Cuddeſdon on the biſhopric of Oxford, which has ſince become the biſhop's reſidence of that ſee, and annexed *commendams* to ſeveral other biſhoprics; whilſt biſhop of London, the church of St. Paul's was, by his ſingular care and management, entirely repaired and finiſhed; a work which was then almoſt deſpaired of.[c] He ſettled 200l. a year on an hoſpital at Reading, where he was born, and procured a new charter of incorporation for that town, and he left ſeveral legacies of the like nature; and among others ten guineas per annum to put out poor boys apprentices.

Soon after his death, a narrative of his commitment, trial and execution, together with a large introductory diſcourſe, was publiſhed by his inveterate enemy, Prynne, in which there appears as little regard to truth and Chriſtian charity, as there had been to juſtice and mercy in pronouncing and executing the bloody ſentence on him; but the keen pen of this incenſed writer has not anſwered his intent to wound the archbiſhop's reputation in the mind of any unprejudiced perſon.

Beſides the large account of archbiſhop Laud, collected by Wood in his *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, and Dr. Peter Heylin, who calls him our Engliſh Cyprian, publiſhed

[b] See Battely's Somner, p. 139.

[c] He allowed 100l. per annum out of his biſhopric, towards the work of it.

ſoon after the reſtoration, in a full and elaborate work, the Hiſtory of his Life and Death; and there was publiſhed ſome years after the Hiſtory of his Troubles and Trial, written by himſelf during his impriſonment in the tower, together with a preface by the editor, Mr. Henry Wharton, and there was afterwards a ſupplement added to it.

The titles of the ſeveral books and treatiſes may be ſeen in Wood's Athenæ. See more alſo of this archbiſhop in Le Neve's Lives of the Archbiſhops of Canterbury, 1720, p. 144—149.

Archbiſhop Laud bore for his arms, *Sable, on a chevron, or, between three ſtars of ſix points, as many croſſes patee, fitchee, gules.*[e]

78. WILLIAM JUXON, S. T. P. biſhop of London, was next promoted to the ſee of Canterbury,[f] on Sept. 20, 1660, after it had remained vacant upwards of fifteen years by the abolition of epiſcopacy, and the tyranny of fanaticiſm, which overturned the government of both church and ſtate.

He was born at Chicheſter, of a good family,[g] and educated at Merchant Taylor's ſchool, whence he was ſent to Oxford, to St. John's college, of which he became a fellow, and about 1603 was a ſtudent of Gray's Inn, but afterwards taking orders, was in 1609 inſtituted to the vicarage of St. Giles's, in the north ſuburb, Oxford. He was alſo ſome time rector of Somerton, in Oxfordſhire, where in the eaſt window of the chancel is his coat of arms, according to Le Neve.

Whilſt fellow of St. John's college, he contracted an intimate friendſhip with Dr. Laud, then preſident, whom he afterwards ſucceeded in the year 1621, in the government of it. After which, he was promoted to

[e] Archbiſhop Laud's nephew had an addition granted to his coat of arms, by the ſpecial command of king Charles II.—See Harleian MSS. No. 1172—114.

[f] See Biog. Brit. vol. iv. p. 2792.

[g] He was ſon of Rich. Juxon of that city. There is ſome account of this archbiſhop in Wood's Ath. vol. ii. col. 1145.

the

the deanry of Worceſter, being then one of the king's chaplains, and at the inſtance of Dr. Laud in 1632, was appointed clerk of the cloſet; in 1633 he was elected biſhop of Hereford, and at the ſame time was made dean of the chapel royal, but before he was conſecrated he was tranſlated to the ſee of London, made a privy counſellor, and in 1635 conſtituted lord high treaſurer; all which honours and preferments he owed to the ſpecial recommendation of Dr. Laud, who well knew his worth and goodneſs, but the office of treaſurer, though he filled it with probity, yet it produced a great deal of envy from the courtiers, on account of his being a churchman, a circumſtance then become unuſual (no churchman having held it ſince king Henry VII.'s time), and from its being a poſt the moſt beneficial of any in the kingdom, except the great ſeal. He reſigned it in 1641, a little before the king's breach with the parliament, and attended wholly to the duties of his ſee; after which he continued high in the king's eſteem and confidence, attending him in his ſufferings, and being preſent with him on the ſcaffold at his martyrdom; he retired afterwards and lived privately at Little Compton, in Glouceſterſhire, until the reſtoration of king Charles II. when he was tranſlated as above-mentioned to this archbiſhopric, but he was then ſo infirm and aged that he could with difficulty acquit himſelf of the duties of his high ſtation.

Having ſat in this ſee not quite three years, he died at Lambeth palace on June 20, 1663, æt. 81, and his body was conveyed with great ſtate and ſolemnity to Oxford, where it was interred in the chapel of St. John's college,[h] at the upper end near the altar, in a grave walled with brick on the ſouth ſide of that, then made to receive the remains of archbiſhop Laud, which in a few days after were laid in it. He built the great

[h] His will is among the Harleian MSS. No. 3790—2. He left Sir William Juxon, knight and baronet, his executor, for whom as ſuch, an act paſſed, anno 20 Charles II.

hall of Lambeth palace, at the expence of 10,500l. upon the old model, and the books of the library having been diſperſed by the fanatics, the archbiſhop made a demand of them, and they were reſtored to his ſucceſſor, who proſecuted the claim, and he likewiſe made great repairs at Croydon palace; and before his death augmented the livings of many pariſhes in his dioceſe; of which ſee an account in Le Neve's Lives, &c. p. 158. By his will he gave alſo many noble bequeſts, as to St. John's college, in Oxford, 7000l. to the repair of St. Paul's cathedral 2000l. to the cathedral church of Canterbury 500l. and various other ſums to the poor of ſeveral pariſhes: See Le Neve, p. 161, 162.

He left behind him the character of being a good man, and a perſon of primitive ſanctity,[i] of great moderation and patience of temper, and much beloved, in ſhort of a character unexceptionable; but if his abilities and learning were conſiderable, we have no remains of them, and he may be numbered rather among the good, than the great archbiſhops of this ſee.—Of his writings there is nothing extant except one ſermon.

He bore for his arms, *Or, a croſs, gules, between four blackamoors heads, couped at the ſhoulders, proper*; which coat, impaled with the ſee of Canterbury, is in a window in Gray's-Inn hall.

79. GILBERT SHELDON, S. T. P. biſhop of London, ſucceeded next to this ſee,[k] being elected to it on Auguſt 11, 1663. He was a native of the pariſh of Stanton, in Staffordſhire,[l] and educated at Trinity college, in Oxford, and thence removed in 1622 to All Souls college, of which he was elected fellow, and (about which time he took orders) afterwards warden, at which time he was canon of the church of Glouceſter, and

[i] Wood's Athenæ, vol. ii. p. 663.

[k] See Biog. Brit. vol. v. p. 3666; vol. vi. p. 4742.

[l] He was the youngeſt ſon of Roger Sheldon of that pariſh, where he was born on July 19, 1598. See an account of him in Wood's Ath. vol. ii. col. 1162.

ſoon

ſoon afterwards he was made one of the king's chaplains and appointed clerk of his cloſet; other preferments were deſigned for him, as the maſterſhip of the Savoy, and the deanry of Weſtminſter; but the unſettled times prevented him from coming into the poſſeſſion of theſe dignities; his ſteady attachment to the royal cauſe was ſo well known, that he was not only ſequeſtered from his preferments, but impriſoned at Oxford in 1648. He had been, however, according to Le Neve, rector of Ickford, in Buckinghamſhire, and afterwards vicar of Hackney, in Middleſex.

On his releaſe from priſon, he retired and lived privately till the approach of the reſtoration, when his wardenſhip being void by the death of the intruder, was reſerved for him, but he never retook poſſeſſion of it, but was appointed maſter of the Savoy, and clerk of the king's cloſet, and then dean of the chapel royal, and almoſt immediately upon the tranſlation of biſhop Juxon to the archbiſhopric of Canterbury, he was appointed his ſucceſſor in the ſee of London, being conſecrated on October 28, 1660; and again upon his death he was advanced to this metropolitical chair, as above-mentioned. In 1667 he was elected chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, but was never inſtalled, nor ever was there after that time, not even ſo much as to ſee the noble theatre which he had cauſed to be erected there, nor even at Canterbury to be there perſonally inthroned archbiſhop, or upon any other occaſion whilſt he was ſo.

By ſome, he is ſaid to have preſided over this church with much prudence, diſcretion and integrity, but by others he is ſeverely blamed for being the promoter, in conjunction with the earl of Clarendon, of all the ſeverities againſt the non-conformiſts. He certainly was a man of very high principles in church and ſtate, which his uſage in the civil wars and under the Common Wealth did not at all abate; he oppoſed all the meaſures propoſed for a comprehenſion, and wrote

frequent letters to the ſeveral biſhops of his province to put the laws in execution againſt the nonconformiſts; the remembrance of the ſeverities he had undergone, and the deſtruction they had brought upon the epiſcopal church, and the deſire he had for its future preſervation, might well however plead his excuſe for this behaviour to them, to annihilate every meaus they might again have, and which he well knew if they had, they would certainly make uſe of to overthrow the church again. But although he was a man of theſe high principles, yet when he ſaw the advances made in favour of popery, he retired from all public affairs, and if theſe ſeverities are allowed to have been the effects of prudence and ſelf preſervation, his character was unblemiſhed. He was a great example for his charities and public benefactions for the encouragement of learning, from the time of his being elected biſhop of London, to the time of his death; among theſe were the building of the theatre in Oxford, which coſt him more than 16,000l. beſides the gift of 2000l. to buy lands worth 100l. per annum to keep it in repair; the library at Lambeth-houſe, built at his own charge; 2000l. towards the ſtructure of St. Paul's cathedral; conſiderable ſums of money to Trinity college in Oxford, and Trinity college in Cambridge, beſides great and large ſums of money annually beſtowed, ſome to public and ſome to private charities; his legacies at his death to charitable uſes amounted to 1500l. which afterwards were paid, part to All Souls college, part to the church of Canterbury, part to Harbledown hoſpital, and part to indigent perſons.—The whole which he had expended in thoſe purpoſes being not leſs than 66,000l. as appeared by his book of accompts. For ſome years before his death, he retired to Croydon, and there lived privately, concerning himſelf no more with ſtate affairs, till his death, which happened there on Nov. 9, 1677, and he was buried by

by his own ſpecial direction,[m] in the church of Croydon, near the tomb of archbiſhop Whitgift, where there is a ſumptuous monument with his effigies, in his pontifical habit lying on it, the whole unequalled for the curious workmanſhip of it. It is of white marble, a fine piece of ſculpture made by Latham, the city architect, and Bonne. It is ſuppoſed that the head was finiſhed by an Italian artiſt.

There is extant only one ſingle ſermon of his writing printed. Among the Harleian MSS. are two volumes of familiar Letters to and from him.

The archbiſhop bore for his arms, *Argent, on a chevron, gules, three mullets of the firſt; on a canton, gules, a roſe, or*; as they are painted in one of the windows of Gray's-Inn hall.

80. WILLIAM SANCROFT, S. T. P. dean of St. Paul's, was next advanced to the archiepiſcopal throne on archbiſhop Sheldon's death, being conſecrated on Jan. 27, 1677, in the abbey church of St. Peter, at Weſtminſter.[n]

He was born at Freſingfield, in Suffolk, on Jan. 30, 1616, and educated in grammar learning at St. Edmondſbury, from whence he was ſent to Emanuel college, in Cambridge, where having taken his degrees in arts, he was in 1642 choſen fellow of it, from which he was ejected in 1649, for refuſing the engagement; upon which he went abroad, and was at Rome when king Charles II.'s reſtoration took place; upon which he returned to England, and became chaplain to Dr. Coſin, biſhop of Durham, and two years afterwards was, by *mandamus*, created at Cambridge S. T. P. In 1664 he was promoted to the deanry of York, but upon the death of Dr. Barwick, was removed to that of St. Paul's; ſoon after which he reſigned the maſterſhip of Emanuel college, and the rectory of Hough-

[m] His will is among the Harleian MSS. No. 6835, among which is a grant of arms to him, No. 1172—153; and the trophies carried at his funeral, No. 1478—6.

[n] See Biog. Brit. vol. v. p. 3582; vol. vi. p. 4369.

ton, which, with a prebend in the church of Durham, had been conferred on him by biſhop Coſin ſoon after his arriving in England; on his becoming dean of St. Paul's, he employed himſelf diligently in the repair of that cathedral, which had ſuffered greatly from the Puritans till the dreadful fire in 1666, when on the rebuilding of it he contributed 1400l. beſides what he procured by his intereſt and ſolicitations towards it; beſides which, he rebuilt the deanry and greatly improved the revenues of it.

In October, 1668, he was admitted archdeacon of Canterbury, which dignity he reſigned in 1670; he was alſo prolocutor of the lower houſe of convocation, and in that ſtation he was, when the king advanced him, not expecting any ſuch thing, to this ſee of Canterbury, in 1677. He attended on king Charles II. on his death bed, and made a very weighty exhortation to him, in which he is ſaid to have uſed a great deal of freedom. In 1686 he was named the firſt in king James II.'s commiſſion for eccleſiaſtical affairs, and two years afterwards joined with ſix of his brethren the biſhops in the petition to the king, in which they ſet forth their reaſons for not cauſing his declaration for liberty of conſcience to be publiſhed in churches; for this petition, which was conſtrued into a libel, they were committed to the tower, and being tried for a miſdemeanor on June 29, were acquitted, to the great joy of the nation; after which, accompanied by eight of his brethren the biſhops, he waited on the king, who had deſired the aſſiſtance of their counſels, and adviſed him, among many other things, to annul the eccleſiaſtical commiſſion; to deſiſt from the exerciſing of a diſpenſing power, and to call a free and regular parliament; and a few days afterwards, though very earneſtly preſſed by the king, yet he refuſed to ſign a declaration of abhorrence of the prince of Orange's invaſion, and on king James's withdrawing himſelf, he ſigned and concurred with the lords ſpiritual and temporal in a declaration to the prince for a free parliament,

ment, for the ſecurity of our laws, liberties, properties, and of the church of England in particular; but notwithſtanding this, when the prince came to St. James's, the archbiſhop neither went to wait on him, though he had once agreed to it, nor did he even ſend any meſſage to him, and abſented himſelf from the convention; and after king William and queen Mary were ſettled on the throne, he and ſeven other biſhops refuſed to own the eſtabliſhed government, from a conſcientious regard to the allegiance they had ſworn to king James, nor would the incorrupt ſincerity of the archbiſhop's heart ſuffer him to take the oath of that allegiance to another, as appointed by the act of parliament.

In conſequence of this, he was ſuſpended on Aug. 1, 1689, and deprived the 1ſt of February following.—The archbiſhop continued at Lambeth till June 23, being reſolved not to ſtir till he was ejected by law, and a few weeks afterwards retired to Freſingfield, his native place, where he ſpent the remainder of his life in privacy and retirement, and dying on Nov. 24, 1693, of an intermittent fever, æt. 77, was buried very privately, as he had ordered it, in the church-yard there; ſoon after which a tomb was erected over his grave, with an inſcription, compoſed by himſelf; on the right ſide of it there is an account of his age and dying day, in Latin; on the left ſide the following inſcription in Engliſh:

WILLIAM SANCROFT, *born in this pariſh, afterwards, by the Providence of God,* ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY; *at laſt deprived of all, which he could not keep with a good conſcience, he returned hither to end his life, and profeſſeth here at the foot of his tomb, that naked as he came forth, ſo naked he muſt return; the Lord gave and the Lord has taken away, (and as the Lord pleaſes ſo things come to paſs) bleſſed be the name of the Lord.*

He was a prelate of ſingular prudence and integrity, and he certainly gave the ſtrongeſt inſtance poſſible

ſible of his ſincerity, in ſacrificing the higheſt dignity, to what he thought truth and honeſty. He preſided over this church at a time which required a proof of thoſe qualities, in which he excelled, and happy it was that the church had ſo good and wiſe a prelate at the head of it, in thoſe moſt difficult times.

He was exceeding liberal in his charities, and was particularly bountiful to Emanuel college, in Cambridge; he augmented the incomes of ſeveral ſmall vicarages in the dioceſe of Canterbury, and diſcharged a debt of 67l. due from the hoſpital of St Nicholas, Harbledown; and the amount of what he gave in his life time to charitable uſes, was near 18,000l. for he did not waſte his large revenues profuſely in luxury and extravagance, but decently beſtowed them in hoſpitality and deeds of charity, and he was remarkable for conferring his preferments with great propriety and diſcretion.

Stow ſays, the archbiſhop was a good benefactor to Sion college, after the fire of London.

Though of conſiderable abilities and uncommon learning, he publiſhed but little; the titles of the few things he wrote are enumerated in Wood's Athenæ; beſides which, the ſermon which he preached before the univerſity of Cambridge, for his bachelor's degree, is ſtill extant; and among the Harleian MSS. there are ſeveral letters to and from him, and other letters and miſcellaneous matters relating to him.[p]

There is a very curious letter concerning this prelate, from Mr. Thomas Baker, of Cambridge, to Dr. Richard Rawlinſon, of St. John's, Oxford, publiſhed in Gutch's Collectanea Curioſa, Ox. 1781, vol. i. p. xxxvi. &c. It was never before printed.

The archbiſhop bore for his arms, *Argent, on a*

[p] He left behind him a vaſt multitude of papers and collections in manuſcript, which, upon his deceaſe, came into his nephew's hands; after whoſe death they were purchaſed by biſhop Tanner, who gave them, with the reſt of his manuſcripts, to the Bodleian library.

chevron,

chevron, gules, three doves of the field, between three croſſes formee of the ſecond.

81. JOHN TILLOTSON, S. T. P. dean of St. Paul's, was, on the archbiſhopric being deemed void by the ejection of archbiſhop Sancroft, next put into the poſſeſſion of it. He had been dean of the church of Canterbury, which he quitted on being promoted to the deanry of St. Paul's, till which time, an account of him has already been given among the deans of Canterbury.

When Dr. Tillotſon was made dean of St. Paul's, the king communicated to him his intention of advancing him to the metropolitical ſee, in caſe archbiſhop Sancroft ſhould incur the ſentence of deprivation, which it was ſtrongly ſuſpected he would; that ſentence being at length paſſed, the dean, after ſome conſideration, accepted the offer, and was nominated archbiſhop and conſecrated on May 31, 1691; at which time many of the nobility attended to countenance his promotion, and ſhew their eſteem for his character.—But this ſtation he did not enjoy long, for on Nov. 18, 1694, he was ſeized, whilſt in the chapel at Whitehall, with a ſudden illneſs, which turned to a dead palſy, and on the 23d he died; his ſpeech was much affected by the violence of this attack, but he was heard to ſay, *he had no burthen on his conſcience.*

His death was univerſally regretted, for whilſt his talents commanded reſpect, his humility, benevolence, charity and moderation ſecured eſteem. The king is ſaid to have deplored his loſs in this expreſſive tribute to his memory; *I never knew an honeſter man, and I never had a better friend.* The works of archbiſhop Tillotſon are too well known to require a detail; his ſermons intereſt the heart and convince the underſtanding; eaſe and perſpicuity, good ſenſe and ſincere piety, are obſerved by that elegant writer Dr. Blair, to be their diſtinguiſhing character; ſome inſtances indeed occur of incorrect expreſſions and unintereſting ſtile; but when his many excellencies are conſidered, he muſt always maintain the reputation of being one of the

the beſt writers and ableſt divines, that this nation can boaſt of; and of ſuch influence was his example, that he is ſaid to have taught more miniſters to preach well, and more people to live well, than almoſt any other ſince the primitive times; and that he converted more diſſenters to the eſtabliſhed church, than any other divine of his time.

The ardour of his oppoſition to popery, it muſt be allowed, betrayed him into ſome very exceptionable aſſertions, which were expoſed by his enemies with unſparing rancour. His diſcourſe too on the Eternity of Hell Torments, occaſioned no ſmall clamour againſt him, and has been attacked by cavillers both at home and abroad. His opinions on this ſubject coincide with thoſe of Epiſcopius, and ſome part of the diſcourſe appears almoſt a literal tranſlation from that celebrated Arminian. He was alſo charged with Socinianiſm, on which he publiſhed his ſermons on the Divinity of Chriſt, to vindicate himſelf from that charge; but his ſpirits are ſaid to have been greatly depreſſed by the petulance and the ſlander of his adverſaries, though the wrongs which he experienced never prompted him to a revenge.

He had married in February, 1664, Elizabeth, the only daughter of Dr. Peter French, by Robina, the youngeſt ſiſter of Oliver Cromwell; by her he had two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, both of whom died before him; the former of them was married to James Chadwick, eſq. commiſſioner of the cuſtoms, the latter died young.[q] The archbiſhop's widow experienced the bounty of king William, according to his promiſe, on his promotion to the primacy, in caſe he ſhould die before her; *I promiſe to take care of her.* The archbiſhop foreſaw the great expence of taking poſſeſſion of this ſee, which added to his generoſity, ſo reduced his finances, that his debts could not have been paid, if the king had not forgiven his firſt fruits. He left no

[q] See Noble's Memoirs, vol. ii. p. 277.

thing

thing to his widow, but the copy of his poſthumous ſermons, which was afterwards ſold for 2,500 guineas. The annuity granted at firſt by the king to her, was 400l. which on account of ſome unforeſeen loſſes ſhe had ſuſtained, was augmented with 200l. more, both which were continued till her death in January, 1702; and ſo ſolicitous was the king for the regular payment of this penſion, without any deduction, that he always called for the money quarterly, and ſent it to her himſelf.[r]

The archbiſhop was buried in the church of St. Laurence Jury, London; on the left ſide of the altar, there is a neat marble monument erected to his memory with this inſcription:

P. M.
Reverendiſſimi et ſanctiſſimi præſulis
JOHANNIS TILLOTSON
Archiepiſcopi Cantuarienſis
Concionatoris olim hâc in Eccleſiâ
per annos xxx celeberrimi
Qui obiit x° Kal. Dec. MDCLXXXXIV,
Ætatis ſuæ LXIIII
Hoc poſuit ELIZABETHA
Conjux illius mæſtiſſima.

The archbiſhop bore for his arms, *Azure, a bend cotized, between two garbs, or.*

82. THOMAS TENISON, S. T. P. biſhop of Lincoln, was next promoted to this archbiſhopric,[s] and was inthronized in perſon, at Canterbury, on May 16, 1695.

He was the ſon of the Rev. John Teniſon, B. D. rector of Mundeſly, in Norwich, and was born at Cottenham, in Cambridgeſhire, on Sept. 29, 1636. He was firſt educated at the free-ſchool of that city,

[r] See Birch's and Le Neve's Life of the Archbiſhop, and Todd's Lives of the Deans of Canterbury.
[s] See Biog. Brit. vol. vi. p. 3923.

whence

whence he was ſent to Cambridge, and admitted a ſcholar at Corpus Chriſti, *alias* Benet college. In 1657 he took the degree of A. B. in 1661 of A. M. and the next year was admitted fellow; in 1665 he at firſt ſtudied phyſic, but afterwards took orders, and was one of the univerſity preachers, and curate of St. Andrew the Great, in Cambridge. In 1667 he proceeded B. D. became rector of Holywell and Nedingworth, in Huntingdonſhire, and was made chaplain to the earl of Mancheſter. In 1674 he was promoted to be upper miniſter of St. Peter's of Mancroft, in Norwich, and in 1680 took his degree of S. T. P. and was preſented to the vicarage of St. Martin's in the Fields, by king Charles II. being then one of the king's chaplains. Soon after the revolution, he was made archdeacon of London, and in 1692 was conſecrated biſhop of Lincoln, and two years afterwards was promoted to this metropolitical ſee of Canterbury, in which he ſat more than twenty years, and died at Lambeth palace, on Dec. 14, 1715, and was buried in the chancel of Lambeth church, in the middle of which there is a memorial for him; Anne his wife died the ſame year, on the 12th of February.

Archbiſhop Teniſon's charities were very extenſive, excluſive of his public foundations, and the uncommon number of legacies and benefactions at his death, for he yearly expended large ſums in alms, for the relief of the poor; he founded, whilſt vicar of St. Martin's in 1685, a free ſchool in that pariſh, now called Caſtle-ſtreet ſchool, and a ſpacious library over it, with convenient lodgings contiguous for the librarian; and in 1697, being then archbiſhop, he gave 1000l. towards a fund for the ſupport of it; and ſome time after, by the conſent of Dr. Patrick, biſhop of Ely, another ſum of five hundred pounds which had been left them jointly in truſt, to diſpoſe of in charitable uſes; which two ſums, together with two leaſehold meſſuages, he veſted in truſtees for the ſupport of his ſchool and library.

brary.[t] Beſides this, the archbiſhop founded in 1704, a charity ſchool, which he endowed with two farms, of 53l. per annum, for the education of twelve poor girls, in Back-ſtreet, in Lambeth, who are cloathed and taught; theſe are ſince increaſed to twenty, and will be ſtill more ſo, according to the improvement of the eſtate; and another at Croydon. He gave the burial ground in the High-ſtreet at Lambeth, for the burials of the pariſhioners. He built the apartments of brick, at Lambeth palace, between the entrance and the great hall there, and erected the archiepiſcopal throne in the cathedral at Canterbury, at the expence of 244l. and upwards; he gave upwards of 256l. in books, to the library of St. Paul's cathedral; ſeventy guineas to the poor Palatines in 1709; 30l. towards beautifying the church of Cranbrooke; 46l. to Lambeth church for a velvet pall; 3000l. to Benet college, Cambridge; 50l. to advance printing in the univerſity; 1000l. to the ſociety for the propagation of the goſpel; 1000l. to the governors of queen Anne's bounty, for augmenting ſmall livings in Kent; 500l. for the relief of clergymen's widows and children; fifty guineas for the repairs of Bromley college, and the like ſum to the widows of it; 100l. to the French proteſtant refugees; he gave a piece of ground for a burying place to the pariſh of Lambeth; 100l. to archbiſhop Whitgift's hoſpital at Croydon, with 400l. to the ſchool founded there in his life time; 10l. each to ten poor rectors or vicars in the dioceſe of Canterbury; 40l. each to the poor of Canterbury, Lambeth and Croydon; 30l. each to the pariſhes of St. Martin's in the Fields and St. James's, Weſtminſter; 10l. each to five pariſhes in

[t] Out of the profits of theſe benefactions, the librarian has an allowance of 10l. per annum; the ſchoolmaſter, beſides a dwelling-houſe, has a ſalary of 30l. per annum; and the uſher the ſame ſalary without an apartment; for which they teach thirty boys, the ſons of the inhabitants of St. Martin's pariſh. The library conſiſts of upwards of 4000 volumes.

Norfolk,

Norfolk, Cambridgeſhire and Huntingdonſhire, and 50l. to Dr. Lilly Butler, miniſter of Aldermanbury, who had ſeveral children.[u]

As archbiſhop Teniſon lived in times of the ſevereſt trial, ſo his character has been variouſly repreſented; but he is by moſt allowed to have been a prelate, who in general, through the whole of his life, practiſed that integrity and reſolution he at firſt ſet out with; nor was he influenced by the changes of the times he lived in, to act contrary to the pure and peaceable ſpirit of the goſpel. He adorned his high ſtation with an exemplary piety and a munificent charity; and he was endowed with ſuch a happineſs of temper, as enabled him to ſteer the church with ſteadineſs through thoſe violent ſtorms of party, the rage of which too much affected the too mild and tender ſpirit of his predeceſſor. His character as a writer, is ſeen in his performances of that kind, which ſet his abilities far enough above contempt; yet his ſtile is undoubtedly both heavy and inelegant.[w]

In 1670, the archbiſhop gave a public ſpecimen of his learning and abilities, by publiſhing, in octavo, the creed of Mr. Hobbs, examined in a feigned conference between him and a ſtudent in divinity; in 1678 he publiſhed a diſcourſe on idolatry, and in king James II.'s reign, when the controverſy with the Papiſts was profeſſedly agitated, he publiſhed eight

[u] On archbiſhop Teniſon's death, his ſucceſſor made great demands for dilapidations, both at Lambeth and Croydon; and on a ſurvey they were valued at 3500l. on which great diſputes enſued, which were carried to a great length by archdeacon Teniſon, on the part of the deceaſed archbiſhop's executors, and he printed ſeveral very ſcurrilous letters to archbiſhop Wake and others, on this buſineſs; at laſt, it was decided in November, 1716, by the chief juſtice and the dean of the arches, that the late archbiſhop's executors ſhould pay 2800l. for dilapidations.

[w] Among the Harleian MSS. are ſome notes of archbiſhop Teniſon's, touching the lord Verulam, No. 6867—25.

or

or nine pamphlets; in 1679 he put out in octavo, *Baconiana*, or certain genuine remains of Sir Francis Bacon, &c. in 1681, being the year after he became vicar of St. Martin's, he publiſhed a ſermon upon the diſcretion of giving alms, which was attacked by Poulton the jeſuit; and in 1688 being one of the eccleſiaſtical commiſſioners appointed to prepare matters to be laid before the convocation, he publiſhed a diſcourſe concerning the eccleſiaſtical commiſſion.[x] He bore for his arms, *Gules, a bend, azure, engrailed and voided, argent, between three lions heads, pierced by fleurs de lis.*

The archbiſhop married the daughter of Dr. Love, maſter of Benet college, in Cambridge, who died about a year before him.

83. WILLIAM WAKE, S. T. P. biſhop of Lincoln, was the next archbiſhop, being promoted to it in 1715, on the death of archbiſhop Teniſon.[y] He was deſcended of a genteel family, being the ſon of William Wake, eſq. a gentleman of conſiderable fortune at Blandford, in Dorſetſhire; at the age of fifteen he was admitted a ſtudent of Chriſt-church, in Oxford, and in 1682, went chaplain to the lord viſcount Preſton to the court of France, and after his return home, was choſen preacher to the ſociety of Gray's Inn. After the revolution, he was appointed deputy clerk of the cloſet, and one of the king's chaplains. In 1689 he was created S. T. P. made canon and afterwards dean of Chriſt-church, in Oxford, and in 1693 was inducted to the rectory of St. James's, Weſtminſter; his preferments were afterwards as rapid, for he was in 1701 promoted to the deanry of Exeter, in 1705 conſecrated biſhop of Lincoln, from whence, on the deceaſe of archbiſhop Teniſon, he was tranſlated by that prelate's recommendation, to this archbiſhopric, in which he continued upwards of ten

[x] Biog. Brit. vol. xiv. [y] Ibid. vol. vii. p. 4083.

years. He died, æt. 79, at his palace at Lambeth, on Jan. 24, 1737, on which as well as at Croydon, in which latter he built the great gallery, he laid out much money and was interred in a private manner in a vault in Croydon church, his tomb being in the chancel of it.

As a writer, archbiſhop Wake's publications beſt ſpeak his character; his letters written by him to ſeveral divines of the Sorbonne, on effecting an union between the two churches of England and France, were ſo full of energy and argument as to excite the admiration even of pope Clement XI. who declared, that it was a pity that the writer of ſuch profound letters, was not a member of their church.[z] As a man, he was of extenſive liberality and charity, which was reached out to the unfortunate and diſtreſſed object, as well as the induſtrious and neceſſitous poor. He expended near 11,000l. in repairing the two palaces of Lambeth and Croydon, and 700l. in repairing the vicarage-houſe of the latter. By his laſt will he gave his library of printed books and manuſcripts, together with a curious collection of coins, to Chriſt-church college, in Oxford, valued at 10,000l. beſides which he died very rich, leaving his youngeſt ſurviving daughter, married to Dr. Lynch, dean of Canterbury, his reſiduary legatee.

He bore for his arms, *Or, a trefoil ſlipt, ſable, between two bars, gules, in chief three torteauxes.*

The archbiſhop married Etheldred, daughter and coheir of Sir William Howell, who died in 1731, and

[z] See a ſhort account of archbiſhop Wake, and a liſt of ſome of his early writings, in Wood's Athenæ, vol. ii. col. 1059.—In the 13th of George I. anno 1727, an act paſſed, for veſting ſeveral ſums of money in the archbiſhop of Canterbury and the biſhop of Ely, given for the augmentation of the maintenance of poor vicars, within the dioceſes of Canterbury and Ely; and to empower them to lay out the ſame in the purchaſe of lands, to be veſted in other truſtees for the ſame purpoſes.

was

was buried at Lambeth, but on the archbiſhop's death was taken up and carried to Croydon, and interred in the ſame vault there with him; by her he had iſſue eight daughters, viz. 1. Amye, married to Henry Seymer, eſq. 2. Etheldred, to Thomas Bennet, eſq. 3. Heſter, married firſt to Richard Broadrep, eſq. ſecondly to Thomas Strode, eſq. 4. Dorothy, to James Pennyman, eſq. 5. Magdalen, to William Churchill, eſq. 6. Elizabeth died unmarried; 7. Mary married to John Lynch, dean of Canterbury; and 8. Catherina, who died an infant.

84. JOHN POTTER, S. T. P. biſhop of Oxford, was ſucceſſor to archbiſhop Wake in this archiepiſcopal ſee, being nominated to it directly after his death.[a] He was the ſon of Mr. Thomas Potter, of Wakefield, in Yorkſhire, where he was born about the year 1674, and being put to ſchool at the ſame place, he made an uncommon progreſs in a ſhort time in the Greek and Latin languages; at the early age of fourteen he was ſent to Univerſity college, Oxford, where he took the degree of A. B. in 1694 he was choſen a fellow of Lincoln college, and commenced A. M. in 1704 B. D. and was appointed chaplain to archbiſhop Teniſon, and went and reſided at Lambeth. In 1706 he proceeded S. T. P. and ſoon after was appointed one of the queen's chaplains; the year after which he was promoted to the chair of the regius profeſſor of divinity, and to a canonry of Chriſt-church, in Oxford. In 1715 he was conſecrated biſhop of Oxford, and in January, 1737, on

[a] See Biog. Brit. vol. v. p. 3417. Wood's Ath vol. ii. col. 941. The archbiſhop had iſſue two ſons; John, dean of Canterbury; and Thomas Potter, eſq. whom he made his heir; and four daughters, who married, the eldeſt to the Rev. Dr. Sayer. archdeacon of Durham, &c. the ſecond to Dr. Tanner, prebendary of Canterbury, rector of Hadleigh, in Suffolk, &c. the third to Dr. Milles, dean of Exeter; and the fourth to Dr. Teniſon, prebendary of Canterbury.

the death of archbiſhop Wake, was tranſlated to this archbiſhopric, which he continued to fill during the ſpace of ten years with great reputation, wholly attentive to the duties of his eccleſiaſtical function, without engaging too buſily in the ſecular affairs incident to his high office. Thus employed, he fell into a lingering diſorder which put an end to his life, and he died on October 10, in the year 1747, æt. 74, and was buried in the vault in Croydon church, in the chancel over which his tomb remains.

He left behind him the character of a prelate of diſtinguiſhed piety and learning, ſtrictly orthodox in reſpect to the eſtabliſhed doctrines of the church of England, and a zealous and ſteady guardian of it againſt all the attempts that were made to ſubvert and undermine it, during his preſiding over this ſee. He was remarkably ſtudious of regularity, order, and œconomy; at the ſame time he was not unmindful of ſupporting the metropolitical dignity by a ſuitable carriage and deportment, which gave room to ſome to cenſure it, as proceeding from a ſpirit of pride and haughtineſs, tinctured with too great ſeverity of manners.[b]

Archbiſhop Potter was a learned and voluminous writer; in 1693, at the age of nineteen, he publiſhed *Variantes Lectiones & novæ ad Plutarchi Librum de audiendis Poetis & ad Baſilii magni orationem ad Juvenes, quomodo cum fructu legere poſſunt Græcorum Libros*, 8vo. In 1697 he printed his edition of Lycophron, folio, reprinted in 1702; in the ſame year 1697, he publiſhed likewiſe the firſt volume of his Antiquities of Greece, which was followed by the ſecond volume in the year after; ſeveral additions being made by him in the ſubſequent editions of this uſeful and learned book,

[b] See more of him and the family above, among the deans of the church of Canterbury, in the account of his ſon, Dr. John Potter, dean of it; and his life, in Biog. Brit. vol. x.

of

of which the ſeventh edition was publiſhed in 1751. Theſe works eſtabliſhed his fame in the republic of letters, both at home and abroad, and engaged him in a correſpondence with Grævius and other learned foreigners. In 1707 he publiſhed a Diſcourſe on Church Government; in 1715, being the ſame year in which he became biſhop of Oxford, he publiſhed an edition of the works of Clemens Alexandrinus, in two folio volumes. His theological works, containing his Sermons, Charges, Diſcourſe on Church Government, and Divinity Lectures, were publiſhed at Oxford in 1753, in 3 vol. 8vo.

The archbiſhop bore for his arms, *Sable, a feſs, between three cinquefoils, argent.*

85. THOMAS HERRING, S. T. P. biſhop of Bangor, was next promoted to this ſee in 1747.[c] He was the ſon of the Rev. John Herring, rector of Walſoken, in Norfolk, where he was born in 1693; he was firſt educated at the ſchool of Wiſbech, in the Iſle of Ely, and in 1710 was admitted at Jeſus college, in Cambridge, where he took the degree of A. B. in 1716; the year after which he was choſen fellow of Bennet college, and commenced A. M. and was ſucceſſively miniſter of Great Shelford, Stow cum Qui, and Trinity, in Cambridge. In 1722 he was made chaplain to Dr. Fleetwood, biſhop of Ely, rector of Rettington, in Eſſex, and of Barley, in Hertfordſhire. In 1724 he took the degree of B. D. in 1726 was made preacher of Lincoln's inn, and one of the king's chaplains. In 1728 he commenced S. T. P. at Cambridge, and in 1731 was inducted to the rectory of Blechingley, in Surry, and was promoted to the deanry of Rocheſter. In 1737 he was conſecrated biſhop of Bangor, with which preferment he kept his deanry *in commendam*. In 1743 he was made archbiſhop of York, and in 1747 was tranſlated to the archbiſhopric

[c] See Biog. Brit. vol. vii. appendix, p. 89.

of Canterbury; in theſe high ſtations he treated his friends with the ſame eaſe and courteſy as before; for he knew how to condeſcend without detracting from the reverence due to his character; to which may be added, that his love for his country in the time of real danger, was equal to his reverence for religion, it was great and undiſſembled, and that he had great candour and moderation to thoſe who differed from him either in political or religious ſentiments. He died at Croydon, where he generally reſided, which palace he had compleatly fitted up and repaired, on March 13, 1757, æt. 64, and was buried in the vault of Croydon church, the poor of that pariſh only attending his funeral, having abſolutely forbid any monument to be erected for him, though there is a tomb for him in the chancel above the vault.

Dr. Jortin, in his Life of Eraſmus, having quoted the excellent character which that author gives of archbiſhop Warham, takes occaſion from thence to give the following juſt one of archbiſhop Herring, ſaying, that beſides the good qualities in which he reſembled Warham; he had piety without ſuperſtition, and moderation without meanneſs; an open and liberal way of thinking, a conſtant attachment to the cauſe of ſober and rational liberty, both civil and religious. Thus he lived and died, and few great men paſſed through this malevolent world better beloved and leſs cenſured than he.

By his will he gave 1000l. to the ſociety for the relief of the widows and ſons of poor clergymen, and 1000l. to the maſter and fellows, for the rebuilding of Corpus Chriſti college, in Cambridge: He improved the palace of Biſhopſthorpe, and being exceedingly partial to Croydon palace, which he found in a ruinous ſtate, he laid out much coſt in the repairs of it, and rendering it commodious, making it afterwards his conſtant ſummer's reſidence; and being exceedingly fond of botany, formed a garden there, which

which became the chief and conſtant object of his vacant amuſement; here and at the palace and gardens at Lambeth, he expended upwards of 6000l.

His ſermons, which are printed, contain that true religion which he felt and practiſed himſelf.

The archbiſhop bore for his arms, *Azure, ſemee of croſs croſlets, ſix herrings, three, two and one.*

86. MATTHEW HUTTON, S. T. P. archbiſhop of York, was next advanced to this archbiſhopric in 1757. He was a direct deſcendant lineally from Dr. Matthew Hutton, archbiſhop of York in queen Elizabeth's reign. He was born at Marſke, in Yorkſhire, on Jan. 5, 1693, and was educated at Rippon free ſchool, in that county, and in 1710 was admitted of Jeſus college, in Cambridge; he took the degree of A. B. in January, 1713, and of A. M. in 1716, and was elected fellow of Chriſt's college, in that univerſity, in 1717; being chaplain to the duke of Somerſet, he was preſented by him, in 1726, to the rectory of Trowbridge, in Wiltſhire, which vacated his fellowſhip; in 1728 he was created S. T. P. at the royal commencement, and in 1729 was preſented by the duke to the valuable rectory of Spofforth, in Yorkſhire; in 1730 he was appointed one of the king's chaplains, and in 1735 prebendary of Langtoft, in the church of York; he attended king George II. to Hanover in 1736, the year after which he was appointed canon of Windſor, which he reſigned about two years afterwards for a prebend of Weſtminſter; upon the promotion of Dr. Herring to the archbiſhopric of York, he was nominated to the ſee of Bangor, and was conſecrated on Nov 13, 1743; and on that prelate's promotion to the archbiſhopric of Canterbury, he ſucceeded him in that of York, being confirmed on Dec. 10, 1747, and the next year was appointed lord high almoner; on the death of archbiſhop Herring in 1757, he ſucceeded him in the archbiſhopric, and was confirmed on April 29, that year.

He died at his houſe in Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, not having ever reſided at his palace of Lambeth, on March 19, 1758, æt. 65, from an inflammation in his bowels, cauſed by too long an abſtinence from food during a tedious attendance in the houſe of lords. He was buried in a vault in the chancel of Lambeth church, on March 27, and there is a monument erected for him on the ſouth ſide of the chancel there, the inſcription on it being written by Dr. Lort; Mary, the archbiſhop's wife, died in 1779, æt. 86, leaving two ſons, who put up the monument in 1781.

The archbiſhop bore for his arms, *Gules, on a feſs, or, a fleur de lis, between three cuſhions, ermine, taſſelled of the ſecond.*

87. THOMAS SECKER, LL. D. ſucceeded on the death of archbiſhop Hutton to this ſee in the ſame year. He was a native of Sibthorp, a ſmall village in Nottinghamſhire, in which he was born in the year 1693; his father, who was a Proteſtant diſſenter, reſiding there on a ſmall paternal fortune; he received his education at ſeveral private ſchools, at which, before the age of nineteen, he had made a conſiderable progreſs in different learned languages, and being deſtined by his father for the miniſterial office among the diſſenters, his ſtudies during the laſt years of his education, were chiefly turned towards divinity, in which, by the time he was twenty-three, he had made quick advances, but yet doubts aroſe in his mind, as he purſued his ſtudies, inſomuch that he could not bring himſelf to a determination what communion he ſhould embrace; he reſolved to purſue ſome profeſſion, in which he ſhould not be obliged to declare publicly, opinions which he had not yet thoroughly ſettled in his own mind.

About the end of the year 1716, therefore, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic in London, dur-

ing

ing that and the following winter; after which he went to Paris, where he attended different lectures, eſpecially a courſe of them in midwifery, and during his continuance in that city, became acquainted with Albinius, afterwards profeſſor at Leyden, father Montfaucon, and ſeveral other perſons of note; here likewiſe was his firſt acquaintance with Mr. Martin Benſon, afterwards biſhop of Glouceſter.

From the time of his leaving England, he had kept up a conſtant correſpondence with Mr. Butler, afterwards biſhop of Durham, who recommended him to Mr. Talbot, who promiſed to engage his father then biſhop of that ſee, to provide for him in caſe he choſe to take orders in the church of England; which propoſal Mr. Butler communicated to him on or about the beginning of May, 1720.

Mr. Secker had not at this time any thoughts of quitting the profeſſion of phyſic, but having ſeriouſly deliberated in his own mind on Mr. Butler's unexpected propoſal, and his former doubts having leſſened, he reſolved to embrace the offer, and for this purpoſe he quitted France about the beginning of Auguſt, 1720. Upon his arrival in England, he was introduced to Mr. Talbot, with whom his acquaintance was, however, but of ſhort duration, for he died in the December following, at the early age of twenty-nine. This event ſeemed to put an end at once to all his hopes, but as he had taken his reſolution, he was determined to perſevere, eſpecially as he found, that Mr. Talbot had, on his death bed, recommended him to his father's notice.

It was now judged neceſſary by him, that he ſhould have a degree at Oxford, and he found that if he previouſly took the degree of doctor of phyſic at Leyden,[d]

[d] Whilſt at Leyden, he publiſhed his Theſis *De Medicina Statica*, the only medical book he ever printed.

it

it would facilitate his taking the other; upon which he went to that univerſity, and there took his degrees in March, 1721, and on the 1ſt of April following, having returned to England, he entered himſelf a gentleman commoner of Exeter college, in Oxford; about a year after which he obtained the degree of A. B. in that univerſity, in conſequence of the chancellor's recommendatory letter to the convocation, and in Dec. 1722, he was ordained deacon, and ſoon afterwards prieſt, by biſhop Talbot in St. James's church, where he preached his firſt ſermon on March 28, 1723; the biſhop then appointed him one of his domeſtic chaplains, and before the end of the year, promoted him to the valuable rectory of Houghton le Spring.

In the courſe of thoſe frequent viſits of gratitude which Mr. Secker paid to Mrs. Talbot, the widow of his deceaſed friend, by whom ſhe had a daughter, born five months after his death; he became acquainted with the ſiſter of his friend Mr. Benſon, who had been for ſome time Mrs. Talbot's inſeparable companion, and his preferment now putting it in his power to ſettle in the world, he made her propoſals of marriage, which being accepted, they were married by biſhop Talbot, on October 28, 1725; and at the earneſt deſire of both, Mrs. Talbot conſented to live with them, and the two families from that time became one.

The reſidence at Houghton being exceedingly damp, he exchanged it for the more healthy one of Ryton, to the rectory of which, and a prebend of the church of Durham, he was inſtituted in 1727; in conſequence of which exchange, he divided his reſidence between thoſe two preferments. In 1732 he was appointed one of the king's chaplains, and not long afterwards, upon a propoſal made by biſhop Gibſon, that his ſon-in-law, Dr. Tyrwhit, ſhould reſign the rectory of St. James's, and ſhould be made reſidentiary

dentiary of St. Paul's, and that Mr. Secker ſhould ſucceed him in that rectory, the arrangement was ſo acceptable to thoſe in power, that he was inſtituted rector in 1733, and in the beginning of July he went to Oxford, and took his degree of LL. D. not being of ſufficient ſtanding for that of divinity; on this occaſion it was, that he preached his celebrated act ſermon, on the advantages and duties of an academical education; it was printed at the deſire of the heads of houſes, and quickly paſſed through ſeveral editions.

In December, 1734, he received notice by letter, from biſhop Gibſon, that the king had fixed on him to be biſhop of Briſtol, and in the following month he was conſecrated in Lambeth chapel, and held with the biſhopric, the prebend of Durham and the rectory of St. James's, *in commendam*, for the uſe of the pariſhioners of which, he drew up thoſe lectures on the Church Catechiſm, which have been ſince publiſhed, and not only read there once every week on the uſual days, but every Sunday evening, either at the church, or one of the chapels belonging to it, where they were received with univerſal approbation, and the ſermons which he at that time compoſed, rendered him one of the moſt popular preachers of his time.

In 1737, the biſhopric of Oxford being vacant, was offered to Dr. Secker, who at firſt declined it, but he was at length prevailed on to accept of it, and was confirmed biſhop of that ſee in May that year. In 1750 the deanry of St. Paul's becoming vacant, the lord chancellor Hardwick immediately wrote to Hanover, where the king then was, recommending the biſhop of Oxford for that preferment, which he was to take in exchange for the rectory of St. James's and the prebend of Durham; to which the king conſenting, he was inſtalled in December, 1750. About two years before this exchange took place, the biſhop's wife died, and he had not been long in poſſeſſion of his

his dignity, before he experienced the loſs of three friends, the biſhops Butler, Benſon and Berkeley, with each of whom he had been moſt intimate, and who were all cut off within the ſpace of one year.

During the whole time of his being dean of St. Paul's, he attended his duty and reſided there at the deanry conſtantly in winter, and in the ſummer months at his epiſcopal houſe at Cuddeſden, in Oxfordſhire, where he regularly preached in his pariſh church every Sunday morning, and read a lecture on the catechiſm in the evening. In this ſee of Oxford he continued upwards of twenty years; at length, however, he was removed from this ſtation, being promoted in 1758, on the death of archbiſhop Hutton, to the metropolitical ſee of Canterbury.

Whilſt in this patriarchal chair, he patronized with zeal and generoſity, every deſign and inſtitution that tended to advance morality and religion; he contributed largely to the maintenance of ſchools for the poor, and to the repairing of parſonage houſes and places of worſhip. To the ſociety for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, he was a liberal benefactor, and to the ſociety for propagating the Goſpel in foreign parts, of which he was preſident, he paid much attention; and when a pamphlet was publiſhed by Dr. Mayhew, of Boſton, in New England, which charged the ſociety with a miſapplication of the money they had collected, the archbiſhop thought himſelf called upon to refute it, and accordingly publiſhed an anſwer to it.

The conduct which the archbiſhop obſerved towards the ſeveral denominations of religious ſects in this kingdom, was ſuch as plainly diſcovered his way of thinking towards all Proteſtant perſuaſions, to whom he demeaned himſelf with great mildneſs and moderation, and he appeared to be at all times ſincerely deſirous of cultivating a good underſtanding with the diſſenters, whom he looked upon as a conſcientious

ſcientious and valuable ſet of men, with the moſt eminent of whom, he maintained an intercourſe of friendſhip, and was highly reverenced and eſteemed by them, and to ſuch as needed help, he ſhewed equal kindneſs and liberality, as to thoſe of the eſtabliſhed church.

He reſided uſually at Lambeth, where he was ſeized on July 30, 1768, with his laſt illneſs, and next evening in the raiſing of him from his couch, his thigh bone broke, (which appeared to have been carious and the internal part deſtroyed for ſome time before); this put him in great agonies of pain, inſomuch, that a fever ſoon enſued, and he became lethargic, and continued ſo till the next evening, when he expired with much calmneſs, in the 75th year of his age, and except in ſome very ſlight defects of memory, he retained his faculties in their full vigour till within a few days of his death.

Archbiſhop Secker was buried, according to his own directions, in a covered paſſage leading from a private door of the palace, to the north door of Lambeth church, and he forbade any monument or epitaph to be placed over him, notwithſtanding which there is a memorial for him there. He gave in his life-time 500l. towards building a chapel at Stockwell. By his will he appointed the Rev. Dr. Burton, canon of Chriſt-church, and Mrs. Catherine Talbot, above-mentioned, his executors, and left 13,000l. in the three per cent. annuities, to Dr. Porteus and Dr. Stinton, his chaplains, in truſt, to pay the intereſt of it to Mrs. Talbot and her daughter, during their joint lives, or the life of the ſurvivor, and after both their deaths, 11,000l. and upwards, of the above ſum, to be transferred to the following charitable uſes, viz. To the ſociety for the propagation of the Goſpel, 1000l. for the general uſes of it; to the ſame ſociety for the eſtabliſhment of biſhops in America, 1000l.—to the ſociety for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, 500l.—to the Iriſh Proteſtant

Proteſtant working ſchools, 500l.—to the corporation of the ſons of the clergy, 500l.—to Bromley college, 500l.—to the archbiſhop's hoſpitals at Croydon, St. John's, in Canterbury, and St. Nicholas, Harbledown, 500l. each; to the ſociety of the ſtewards of the corporation of the ſons of the clergy, 200l. to St. George's and the London hoſpital, and the Lying-in hoſpital in Brownlow-ſtreet, 500l. each; to the Aſylum, in the pariſh of Lambeth, 400l. to the Magdalen hoſpital, the Lock hoſpital, the Small Pox hoſpital, and the Inoculation hoſpital, 300l. each; to the incurables of Luke's hoſpital, 500l. and towards repairing or rebuilding the houſes belonging to poor livings in the dioceſe of Canterbury, 2000l.[c]

Beſides theſe benefactions, he left 1000l. to be diſtributed among his ſervants; 200l. to ſuch indigent perſons, as he had aſſiſted in his life time; 5000l. to the two daughters of his nephew Mr. Froſt; 500l. to the widow of his nephew the Rev. Dr. George Secker; after the payment of theſe and ſome other ſmaller legacies, he left his real and the reſidue of his perſonal eſtate to his nephew Mr. Thomas Froſt, of Nottingham.

He had expended in his life time upwards of 3000l. in arranging and improving the archbiſhop's library at Lambeth, then under the care of Dr. Ducarel, the librarian of it; and having obſerved with concern, that the printed books in the library had received no addition ſince the time of archbiſhop Teniſon, he made it his care to collect books in all languages, from moſt parts of Europe, at a very great expence, with a view of ſupplying that chaſm, which he accordingly did, by leaving to it at his death, out of his private library, all ſuch books as were not in the archiepiſcopal one be-

[c] Miſs Talbot, the daughter, died in 1779; and Mrs. Talbot, her mother, in 1784; upon which the ſeveral beneſactions above-mentioned, were paid to the reſpective charities.

fore,

fore, which comprehended much the largeſt and moſt valuable part of his own collection. He bequeathed likewiſe to the manuſcript part of the library, a variety of learned and curious pieces, written by himſelf, to be preſerved there under the ſole care of the archbiſhop for the time being, and to be inſpected by no one without the archbiſhop's expreſs permiſſion.

Archbiſhop Secker was in his perſon, tall and comely, in the early part of his life ſlender and rather conſumptive, but as he advanced in years, his conſtitution gained ſtrength, and his ſize increaſed, yet never to that over degree of corpulency that was diſproportionate or troubleſome; his countenance was florid and manly, nor was it eaſily varied, ſo as to betray the ſentiments of his mind; although he might be ſaid to receive his company with politeneſs, yet there was a ſhyneſs in his behaviour, which he had caught from the diſſenters in his early part of life, nor was he in general affable and courteous; there was ſuch a reſerve and coldneſs in his manner, and ſuch an affected quaintneſs in the tone of his voice that threw a damp on converſation, and prevented ſtrangers from being at eaſe before him, and made them doubt his ſincerity towards them. It was remarkable, that he always choſe rather to talk of things, than perſons, that he was very ſparing of giving characters, and very candid when he did.

The archbiſhop bore for his arms, *Gules, a bend engrailed, between two bulls heads eraſed, or.*

Not long after the archbiſhop's deceaſe, his executors, in purſuance of an order left under his own hand, publiſhed a letter to the Hon. Horace Walpole, written in 1750, concerning Biſhops in America, in which his own ſentiments on that ſubject are fully explained, and an anſwer given to the principal objections againſt ſuch a propoſal.

The archbiſhop left his lectures on the catechiſm, and his manuſcript ſermons, to be reviſed and publiſhed

liſhed by his two chaplains Dr. Stinton and Dr. Porteus, which they accordingly were, the former in two volumes, the latter in ſeven, with ſome account of his life before them; they publiſhed likewiſe in one volume, the archbiſhop's eight charges delivered to the clergy of the dioceſes of Oxford and Canterbury, to which are added inſtructions to candidates for orders, and a Latin ſpeech intended to have been ſpoken at the opening of the convocation in 1761.

The nine ſermons on the War and Rebellion, publiſhed in 1758, by the author himſelf, when biſhop of Oxford, which were out of print and much ſought after, have been alſo reprinted with the addition of the anſwer to Dr. Mayhew, and the letter to Mr. Walpole; which volume, together with the fourteen occaſional ſermons printed by the archbiſhop in 1766, and the publications enumerated above, complete his works in twelve volumes octavo.

88. FREDERICK CORNWALLIS, S. T. P. was next promoted to this ſee in 1768. He was the ſeventh ſon of Charles, the fourth lord Cornwallis, and was born on Feb. 22, 1713, being a twin brother with the late Lieut. General Edward Cornwallis. He was educated at Chriſt college, in Cambridge, where he took the degrees of A. M. and S. T. P. *tanquam nobilis*, and was choſen a fellow of that ſociety; in 1740 he was preſented by his brother to the rectory of Chelmondeſton, in Suffolk, with which he held that of Titteſhall St. Mary, in Norfolk; after which he was made one of the king's chaplains in ordinary, and promoted to a canonry of Windſor; on Feb. 8, 1750, he was conſecrated biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry; and on Nov. 28, 1766, made dean of St. Paul's.

On the death of archbiſhop Secker on Auguſt 13, 1768, he was promoted to the archbiſhopric of Canterbury, in the chair of which he ſat not quite fifteen years, when dying on March 19, 1783, æt. 70, at his palace at Lambeth, after a few days illneſs; he was buried

buried in St. Mary's church, adjoining to it, in biſhop Thirlbye's grave, whoſe body was found entire, his funeral being attended by Dr. Beilby Porteus, biſhop of Cheſter, as chief mourner, and Dr. Vyſe, rector of Lambeth, and Dr. Lort, his chaplains; and there has been a monument erected to his memory on the ſouth ſide of the chancel there, the inſcription on the ſlab being much the ſame as that for his predeceſſor Hutton, juſt by it.

Although archbiſhop Cornwallis was not deeply learned, yet he had a competent ſhare of learning, and, what is better, a purity and benevolence of heart, which, joined to his affability and courteſy of manners, gained him the reſpect and love of every one.

At his firſt reſidence at Lambeth, he aboliſhed that diſagreeable diſtinction of his chaplains dining at a ſeparate table, for however the parade and ſtate of the archbiſhop's houſhold, and as well as the manners of former times might have made it conſiſtent for them to ſit at table with his upper domeſtics, yet the change of manners and the alteration of the times, had long made it odious and complained of by every one; and it remained for an archbiſhop of Dr. Cornwallis's noble birth to declare, that they ſhould be ſeated at the ſame table with himſelf, where his hoſpitality, as well on his public days,[f] as at other times, was as noble, as his own moderation in the enjoyment of it was exemplary. In 1769 the archbiſhop improved the palace with two handſome additional rooms.

This palace in 1780 became once more expoſed to the fury of the mob. The infatuated rioters, amidſt their zeal againſt popery, had been prepoſſeſſed that the archbiſhop was a favourer of the Roman Catholics, and on June 6, a party of ſeveral hundred per-

[f] It is the cuſtom for the archbiſhop, when reſident at Lambeth palace, to keep a public table, one day in every week, during the ſittings of parliament.

ſons, who had been previouſly aſſembled in St. George's fields, came to it, crying *No Popery*. They knocked at the gate, which was ſecured, and receiving no anſwer they went away, ſaying they would return in the evening. Upon this alarm, the archbiſhop was prevailed on to leave Lambeth, with his family, and afterwards removed for greater ſafety from place to place, and at laſt to lord Hilſborough's, at Weſterham, where he remained till the diſturbances were over. In the mean time application was made for ſome ſoldiers to defend the palace, and a detachment of the guards was immediately ſent, and centinels were placed on the tower and at all the avenues, and afterwards a party of the militia were ordered here, who continued for ſome weeks, and kept ſtrict garriſon duty in the palace. The officers being entertained by the chaplains, and the ſoldiers having their meals in the great hall, where they remained till Auguſt 11, when they quitted the palace, all apprehenſions having ſubſided.

The archbiſhop married in 1759, Caroline, daughter of the Hon. William Townſhend, a ſon of the lord viſcount Townſhend, whom he left ſurviving, but left no iſſue by her.

He bore for his arms, *Sable, guttee d'eau; on a feſs, argent, three Corniſh choughs proper, a roſe for difference*; as for the ſeventh ſon.

89. JOHN MOORE, S. T. P. biſhop of Bangor, was next promoted to this archbiſhopric, being confirmed on April 26, 1783.

He was born in the city of Glouceſter, and was educated at Pembroke college, in Oxford; after being recommended to the late duke of Marlborough, he was intruſted by him with the education of his two younger ſons, lords Charles and Robert Spencer, with whom, as tutor, he travelled to Rome; in 1761 he had a prebend of Durham conferred on him, and in May 1763, a canonry of Chriſt-church, in Oxford; in

in Nov. 1769, he was inducted to the rectory of Ryton, and on Sept. 20, 1771, was inſtalled dean of Canterbury,[g] from which he was removed on the death of biſhop Ewer, in 1775, to the biſhopric of Bangor, and from thence tranſlated, as above-mentioned, to this metropolitical ſee of Canterbury, over which he ſtill preſides with that ſtrict and uninterrupted propriety of conduct, which adds a luſtre to his character, and renders it as reſpectable in public, as it is amiable in private life.

He bears for his arms, *Argent, on a chevron, ſable, two ſwords, their hilts, or, the blades argent, their points croſſing each other upwards; between three Moors heads couped at the neck, proper.*

The coat of arms borne by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, as belonging to the archiepiſcopal ſee, is—*Azure, an epiſcopal ſtaff in pale, or; enſigned with a croſs-pattee, argent, ſurmounted by a pall of the laſt, edged and fringed of the ſecond; charged with four croſſes formee fitchee, ſable.*

[g] The archbiſhop at his coming to the ſee greatly improved the palace itſelf, and laid out the gardens and paddock, containing thirteen acres, in the modern taſte, at no inconſiderable expence. See a further account of him and of his family in the Liſt of Deans of Canterbury, p. 48.

PROVINCIAL JURISDICTIONS AND PREROGATIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

THE PROVINCE *of Canterbury* at this time comprehends the ſees of twenty-one ſuffragan biſhops, which as they are univerſally known, need not be enumerated here; and there are ſeveral churches, about eighty-three in number, in the dioceſes of Rocheſter, Wincheſter, London, Norwich, Lincoln, Chicheſter, Oxford, and one in the dioceſe of Cheſter, within the province of York, exempt from the juriſdiction of their reſpective biſhops, and immediately ſubject to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and are called his peculiars; to which he collates as the patron of them.[h]

The archbiſhop is patron beſides, of a great number of benefices in his own dioceſe, of three prebends in the church of Canterbury, and of the archdeaconry, and has the nomination of the ſeveral officers belonging to the eccleſiaſtical courts within his juriſdiction.

He has the right of conferring all vacant eccleſiaſtical benefices in the province of Canterbury, which devolve to his collation by a lapſe of time, either by the negligence or fault of the patrons of ſuch clerks, or inability of the perſon preſented, or by any other means.

He has likewiſe a privilege, confirmed by long cuſtom, of collating to certain dignities and benefices in different dioceſes within his province, called his op-

[h] Wherever the archbiſhop has had any manors or advowſons in right of his ſee, that place, though in another dioceſe, is exempt from any juriſdiction of the ordinary, and is called a peculiar, from its being of the peculiar and immediate juriſdiction of the archbiſhop.

tions,

tions, which ariſe from this cuſtom, that whenever a biſhop is confirmed in any ſee within his province, the archbiſhop claims a right to make his choice or option of the next avoidance of any one dignity or benefice, in that biſhop's patronage, to be at his diſpoſal, if vacant, during the biſhop's continuance in that ſee; and the patronage or gift of this option does not ceaſe with the archbiſhop's demiſe, but is deviſed by him, by will or otherwiſe, as chattels, to whomever he pleaſes, and as ſuch ſeems alienable afterwards by the poſſeſſor of it.[i]

Beſides the ſees above-mentioned, in former times the archbiſhop of York, the biſhops of Ireland,[k] the clergy of the provinces of Normandy, Gaſcony, and Aquitaine, ſo long as they continued in ſubjection to the kings of England, were ſubject likewiſe to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, as their metropolitan.[l]

The archbiſhops of Canterbury have all thoſe rights, powers and juriſdictions, which, by the canons of the church, belong in common to all metropolitans; and there are beſides thoſe, ſome peculiar and proper rights and juriſdictions, privileges, liberties and immunities annexed to their ſee. The archbiſhop has two concurrent juriſdictions, the one as ordinary of the ſee of Canterbury, the other as ſuperintendant throughout all his whole province, of all eccleſiaſtical matters; both to correct and ſupply the defects of the ſeveral ordinaries; and therefore Panormitan calls

[i] See the archbiſhop's right to this cuſtom, in Battely, pt. ii. appendix, p. 12, No. iv[b]; and in Burn's Eccleſiaſtical Law, vol. i. p. 219.

[k] The biſhops of Ireland were conſecrated by, and made their ſubmiſſion to him, of which there are ſeveral forms given by Mr. Wharton, in his Ang. Sacra, vol. i.

[l] The city of Calais was made ſubject to his juriſdiction, for which purpoſe pope Urban VI. granted him licence, anno 1379, to exerciſe it there. See Wilkins's Councils, tom. iii. p. 144.

him, *ordinarius totius provinciæ*, for he has juriſdiction *nolente ordinario*, as in caſes of viſitation, which is a right veſted in him by cuſtom immemorial. Belonging to this his provincial juriſdiction are ſeveral courts, as thoſe of the arches, the prerogative, audience,[m] and conſiſtory, at Canterbury, all belonging to their provincial juriſdiction; a particular account of which, in this place, would only be prolix and tedious to the reader, and may the rather be excuſed, as they are particularly treated of by the learned compiler of the Antiquities of the Britiſh Church, towards the beginning of his work, where he treats of the privileges and prerogatives of the ſee of Canterbury.[n]

There is a manuſcript treatiſe, among the archives of this church, concerning the prerogatives of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, chiefly collected from the ſeveral regiſters of the archbiſhops; of theſe Mr. Battely has printed, in his appendix,[o] that of the wardſhip of the heirs of the earls of Glouceſter, and ſome others,[p] of the immunities and privileges granted to

[m] The archbiſhop had formerly his court of audience, which was held in his palace, and the juriſdiction of it exerciſed by the maſter official of the audience, who held his court in the conſiſtory at St. Paul's; but now the three great offices of official, principal of the archbiſhop, dean or judge of the peculiars, and official of the audience, have been for a long time paſt united in one perſon, under the general name of dean of the arches, who keeps his court in Doctors Commons Hall.

[n] Many of theſe privileges are, generally ſpeaking, grown out of uſe; and in relation to the privileges of this ſee, archbiſhop Parker ſays, *Autoritas ejus non certis & definitis. Arch. vel Maltr. Juriſdictiones cancellis concluditur ſed ordinaria, libera, peneq; arbitraria per ſuam provinciam excurrit & diffundetur.*

[o] Pt. ii. appendix, No. iv. et ſeq. where they are enumerated at large.

[p] The archbiſhop had this privilege, among others, that ſuch as held lands of him were liable for wardſhip to him, and compounded with him for its though they held other lands *in capite* of the king.

them,

them, their ſervants, tenants or vaſſals, by ſeveral different kings, the right of receiving appeals, called tuitory or defenſive, the viſitations of the dioceſes of their comprovincial biſhops, the probates of wills, the ſeveral courts belonging to them as archbiſhops, and the like; to theſe may be added, the rights due to the archbiſhops and the church of Canterbury, upon the death of every ſuffragan biſhop of the province, which is likewiſe in the ſame book, but which the reader may find printed in the Anglia Sacra, vol. i. p. 88.[q]

The archbiſhops of Canterbury had, in very antient time, the privilege of coining money; and there are ſtill extant among the cabinets of the curious, ſeveral of their coins minted at Canterbury, ſo early as the time of the Saxons. Theſe are ſome ſilver pennies coined by the archbiſhops Athelard, Wlfred, Ceolnoth and Plegmund; the former of whom came to the ſee in 793, and the latter in 889; but after this there are none extant, till the time of archbiſhop Bourchier, ſo late as king Henry VII.'s reign.[r]

In the reign of king Athelſtane, the coinage of the Saxon kingdom underwent a material regulation made by him in 928, by which he took the prerogative of coining money entirely into his own hands,

[q] See Wilkins's Councils, tom. iii. p. 8.

[r] The late learned and Rev. Samuel Pegge, in 1772, publiſhed a diſſertation on theſe coins, fabricated by authority of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, in which there is a plate engraved, of the above pennies, and likewiſe of the others mentioned below. Selden, in his notes upon Eadmer and Speed, in his hiſtory, makes mention of two ſilver pennies of the archbiſhops Plegmund and Ceolnoth, then extant, the latter being engraved by Speed, the former by Selden; one of Ceolnoth is likewiſe given by Camden, præf. cxxxv. tab. N. 4; and Sir Andrew Fountain two, in his tables of Saxon coins, at the end of Hickes's Theſaurus; and of Plegmund, one, in Camden, præf. cxxxv. tab. v. N. 3; and two in Hickes's Theſaurus, tab. ix.

and put an end to every innovation hurtful to the ſtate, and injurious to the dignity of his crown.[s] By the above regulation, the ſeveral places where mints were allowed are ſpecified; in Canterbury there were to be ſeven, of which two were to be the archbiſhop's.[t]

That part of the royal edict which reſpected the archbiſhop and other like ſubjects, ſeems to have continued in force but a ſhort time, not quite a century, and to have been repealed in king Ethelred II.'s reign, when the inferior mints were in general reſumed into the hands of the crown. At what time the archbiſhop reſumed this privilege, is not certainly known, however it is plain, he was not in the poſſeſſion of it at the time of king Richard I.'s acceſſion to the crown, as appears by a grant of king John in his firſt year, by which he grants and confirms to Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and his ſucceſſors for ever, three mints in the city of Canterbury, which king Richard, his brother, had reſtored to archbiſhop Baldwin and his ſucceſſors, and had confirmed by his charter.[u] If biſhop Wilkins's copy of king Athelſtane's edict is accurate, there muſt, as appears by the charter of king John, have been an additional one added afterwards. Bromton, col. 843, however, gives us a copy of the above-mentioned edict, in which the archbiſhop is allowed the privilege of three mints, making the total in Canterbury, eight; and this ſeems more probable to be the true number, as appears by the above and the ſucceeding grants, for king Edward I. in his 7th year, granted to the archbiſhop, of his ſpecial grace, his writ, that he ſhould have the profits of it, ſaving

[s] In confirmation of this, it is obſervable, that no metropolitical coin has ever been ſeen with an archbiſhop's name or effigies, poſterior to the reign of this king, in the Saxon times. Pegge, p. 51.

[t] In Wilkins's Councils, tom. i. p. 206, it is two; in Bromton, col. 843, three; of which ſee more hereafter.

[u] See Dugd. Orig. p. 9.

his

his own right—*Qd ad præſens liberat denarios ſuos proprios cuſtodibus Cambii Cantuariæ & percipiat emolumentum denariorum ſuorum propriorum per viſum unius de ſuis quem ad hoc deputaverit quantum ad emolumentum trium cuneorum quos clamat ad ſe pertinere ratione archiepiſcopatus ſui ſicut temporibus prædeceſſorum ſuorum et temporibus aliorum Cambiorum fieri conſuevit ſalvo jure regis.*[w]

King Edward II. in his 1ſt year, granted his letters teſtimonial to Everie de Friſcombald, keeper of his exchange in Canterbury, that the archbiſhop had a right, by certain grants which he had produced to him, to three mints and three coinages *(cuneos et monetarios)* in the city of Canterbury ;[x] and whereas the ſaid keeper of his exchange had obſtructed the archbiſhop in them, to his great detriment and the diſinheriting of his church, the king therefore commanded him by no means to interrupt the archbiſhop in his juſt right in the exerciſing of it, and that he ſhould reſtore to the archbiſhop all the profits accruing from it from the time of ſuch obſtruction ;[y] theſe mints were ſtill further confirmed to the archbiſhop by king Henry VI. in his 25th year, and by king Edward IV. in his 2d and 3d year, the title of the roll being *de tribus monetariis cum tribus cuneis ad monetam fabricandam in civitate Cantuar conceſſ. archiep Cantuar.*[z]

Archbiſhop Bourgchier, who filled the ſee at this time, appears to have exerciſed this privilege, for there is a half groat of his coining, during the next reign of king Richard III.[a] his ſucceſſors afterwards did the ſame,

[w] See Prynne, p. 237.

[x] Wilkins's Councils, tom. iii. p. 552. See Madox's Formulare, p. 177.

[y] Witneſs, &c. at Weſtminſter, 22 Maij anno 1mo regni.—Rym. Fœd. vol. iii. p. 81.

[z] Rot. Cartarum de annis, 2 and 3 Edward IV.

[a] On one ſide is the king full faced, a B on his breaſt, the legend RICABDIWS DEI GRA. and in the inner circle of the reverſe,

ſame, and there are extant ſeveral half groats of archbiſhop Warham's mintage, and a halfpenny likewiſe,[b] and two half groats and an halfpenny of archbiſhop Cranmer's,[c] all during the reign of king Henry VIII. ſoon after which this privilege of coining in theſe, as well as all other private mints throughout the kingdom, ceaſed, the coinage of money being prohibited in any other mint, but ſuch as ſhould be appointed by royal authority for that purpoſe.

The archbiſhops of Canterbury have not for a long time paſt exerciſed their privilege of viſiting their province,[d] but they uſually hold a viſitation of their dioceſe every fourth year, oftener than which they are, by the patents granted to their officers, inhibited.[e] Theſe viſitations are holden by the archbiſhops

reverſe, CIVITAS CANTOB.—The blunders of the letters from the confuſion of the reign, may well be accounted for. See an engraving of it in Pegge, p. 113, addenda.

[b] On one ſide of theſe half groats, is the king, ſide faced, and his legend—*a clove or pomgranate* for the mint mark; the reverſe, the royal arms with W on one ſide, and A on the other, for Willielmus Archiepiſcopus; another has *a croſs-croſlet* for the mint mark; another has *a fleur de lis*; and in another, the letters W. A. are placed over the ſhield of arms, and the mint mark is *a martlet*. There are others of this archbiſhop's coins, with no difference but the mint mark; but it ſhould be obſerved, the halfpenny has the king's full face, the half groats all ſide faces, and are of the beſt money of that reign.

[c] This curious half groat has, like thoſe of archbiſhop Warham, king Henry VIII.'s ſide face, and legend on the reverſe; on each ſide the royal arms T. C. for Thomas Cranmer; the halfpenny has the king full faced, on each ſide T. C.

[d] When the archbiſhop viſits provincially, he has the power of cenſuring any biſhop in his province. If he viſits an inferior dioceſe, and inhibits the biſhop during ſuch his viſitation, and he ſhould happen at that time to have a title to preſent to a living by lapſe, the biſhop cannot do it, but muſt preſent his clerk to the archbiſhop, becauſe during the inhibition, the biſhop's power is ſuſpended.

[e] Archbiſhop Secker propoſed to viſit his dioceſe every third year, or as much oftener as he thought proper, which being oppoſed

ſhops with a pomp and ſplendor, equal to their high ſtation and dignity, and may be ſaid to be the only ceremony, which bears an appearance of the ſtate and grandeur which accompanied their high rank as metropolitans in former times.

The right of the archbiſhop to viſit the two univerſities as metropolitan, occaſioned many diſputes between them; the one attempting, and the other denying the archbiſhop's right to exerciſe this power. At length it was, by the king's command, ſolemnly argued in council in 1636,[f] and determined in the archbiſhop's favour, excluſive of all others; and the ſentence was drawn up by the king's council, and the broad ſeal was put to it to take away all differences that might hereafter ariſe; upon which the king directed his letters that year, to archbiſhop Laud, to viſit the univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge.[g]

oppoſed by his commiſſary, &c. as infringing upon their rights, he acquieſced at laſt, after much altercation; for he was ſome time before he could be brought to believe, that he was inhibited from viſiting as often as he thought proper.

[f] In relation to the univerſity of Oxford, it was alledged on behalf of the archbiſhop, that upon the full hearing of both parties, it had been adjuſted by king Richard II. for the archbiſhop; and afterwards, upon a like hearing and re-examination by king Henry IV. and both of their judgments eſtabliſhed by act of parliament, anno 13 Henry IV. and the archbiſhop produced an original deed from the univerſity of Cambridge, to the archbiſhop, under the hands of the heads of houſes, containing renunciation of all privileges from any pope, and wherein they bind themſelves under the penalty of 1000l. not to oppoſe the archbiſhop's juriſdiction; and this was, anno 27 Henry VIII. the year before thoſe bulls were aboliſhed by act of parliament. Burn's Eccl. Law, vol. i. p. 41.

[g] Harleian MSS. No. 787—32—91. Wilkins's Councils, vol. iv. p. 525, 528, in which, p. 529, may be ſeen, a letter of Gerard Voſſius to the archbiſhop, concerning his right to viſit the univerſities.

OF THE PALACES AND CASTLES BELONGING TO THE SEE OF CANTERBURY.

BESIDES the moſt antient palace of the archbiſhopric at Canterbury, given to it at the firſt erection of it by Ethelbert, king of Kent, of which a full account has already been given before, there were many other ſtately manſions and caſtles belonging to the ſee, ſituated on the principal manors and eſtates of it; theſe were, thoſe of Wrotham, Maidſtone, Otford, Knoll in Sevenoke, Charing, Aldington, Saltwood, Tenham, Gillingham, Wingham, Ford, and Beakſborne, all in this county; Lambeth and Croydon, in Surry; and Mayfield and Slindon, in Suſſex; moſt of which were large and ſtately palaces, fit for the reception of ſo eminent a perſonage and his numerous eſtabliſhment; and though the ſeveral archbiſhops made choice of ſome one of theſe houſes as a favourite place, in which they reſided as their homeſtall, for a longer time than they did at the others, and conſequently they laid out much coſt in the improving and adorning the buildings of it more than of the others, yet they generally viſited and ſojourned for ſome time at moſt or all of them in their progreſs, indiſcriminately, and this they were induced to do from the greateſt part of the rents of theſe manors being paid in kind, ſuch as corn, ſtraw, poultry, eggs and other proviſions, and which from the former ſcarcity of money, could not eaſily be turned into ſpecie, ſo that the whole was conſumed by the archbiſhops with their ſuite, which at times conſiſted of knights, eſquires and other attendants, to the number of two or three hundred on horſeback, whilſt they remained there, and by their families reſident in them during the reſt of the year. Of theſe palaces, with their adjoining royalties and manors, the archbiſhops continued

nued poſſeſſed till the reign of king Henry VIII. who, looking with a jealous eye on theſe ſtately poſſeſſions, at different times ſtripped this ſee of many of them, as did king Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth of all of the reſt, excepting the antient palace at Canterbury, thoſe of Ford and Bekeſborne, which were not ſo well worth their attention, and Croydon and Lambeth, of which only the laſt remains ſtanding at this time, and is now the only archiepiſcopal palace belonging to this ſee. Here the archbiſhop reſides in general, keeping a ſtately houſehold of officers and domeſtics attendant on him, ſuitable to his high rank and dignity; here his conſtant houſekeeping, as well as his hoſpitality, is great and noble; as a part of which, during the time of the ſitting of parliament, he keeps weekly a public day, on which he entertains at dinner ſuch of the nobility, biſhops, clergy and gentry, as come to pay their reſpects to him, who are in general very numerous, and are entertained by him with a coſtly plenty, and with a welcome decorum and courteſy, which ſo univerſally characterize his grace's behaviour.

OF THE ELECTION OF AN ARCHBISHOP, AND TO WHOM THE RIGHT OF IT BELONGED.

THE right of electing an archbiſhop was, according to eccleſiaſtical canons, antiently in the prior and chapter, confirmed by the royal conceſſions of our kings, by bulls of the ſeveral popes, and by conſtant practice, though in it they were continually oppoſed, and their elections as frequently declared null and void.

King John, in the 16th year of his reign, granted and declared by his royal charter, a free election of prelates in all cathedral and conventual churches for ever, throughout all England; which was confirmed by

by the bulls of ſeveral popes,[h] and theſe, together with the king's charter, are ſtill preſerved among the archives of this church. This freedom of election was, in particular, moſt ſtrictly obſerved by king Henry VI. who, when this ſee was vacant by the death of archbiſhop Kempe, granted to the monks on their uſual petition in this caſe, a licence to elect a new archbiſhop, without recommending any one in any ſhape to their choice, leſt he ſhould ſeem to infringe on the liberty of their free election, at which time Thomas Bourghchier was choſen, but this was a rare inſtance of it.

Upon the petition of the prior and convent for leave to fill up the vacant ſee, from time to time, a licence of electing an archbiſhop was generally granted to them eaſily, and without any ſolicitation; but this was not ſo entirely free, as in the above-mentioned inſtance, for it was uſually accompanied, as it is at preſent, with a recommendation of ſome particular perſon, under the king's ſign manual; and although the prior and convent, aware of this intruſion on their free liberty of election, haſtened as much as poſſible, by making a prior election, to fruſtrate this recommendation, as well as the frequent one of the pope by his bull of proviſion; yet they were generally forced to make a ſecond election, in conformity to one or the other of them, of the perſon named in them; indeed the convent rarely had a quiet, undiſturbed and free election, and for the moſt part the archbiſhop elect was forced upon them, either by the king or the pope.

[h] Viz. of the popes Innocent III. and Gregory IX. the following bulls, corroborating this privilege and right of electing an archbiſhop, are ſtill extant, in the regiſters of this church, viz. of Adrian IV. anno 1158; of Alexander III. anno 1170; of Urban II. anno 1187; of Celeſtine III. anno 1191; of Innocent III. anno 1206; and of Honorius III. anno 1219. See Battely, pt. ii. p. 46.

Another

Another ſtrong oppoſition which the convent had to encounter, was from the ſuffragan biſhops of the province, who conteſted, that they had the true right to elect their metropolitan, either by themſelves alone, or at leaſt by themſelves in conjunction with the prior and convent of the church of Canterbury; but upon the latter making their appeals to the court of Rome, they procured the ſeveral bulls from the pope, as before-mentioned; and though they at length overthrew the pretences of the biſhops, which had continued juſt one hundred years,[1] during which time there had been nine archbiſhops elected, at the ſame time, as perhaps was intended by the court of Rome, they made way for thoſe papal bulls of proviſion, which proved a much greater grievance to them, and in great meaſure took the free election entirely from them; for afterwards, till the time of the reformation, though ſome few were duly elected by the convent, yet the archbiſhops in general received their admiſſion to the metropolitical dignity by power of the papal authority, under the title of the pope's bulls of proviſion, as may be ſeen at large before in the account of the ſeveral archbiſhops, where the means by which each of them became promoted to this ſee, are fully related.

But ſince the reformation and the abolition of the papal power in this kingdom, the method of election has been thus: the vacancy of the ſee having been notified, a *conge de lire*, or licence to elect, is iſſued in the uſual garb of pageantry, under the great ſeal, and directed for that purpoſe to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, incloſed in which, is an unadorned ſmall ſheet of paper, containing a recommendation of the perſon to be elected, under the king's ſign ma-

[1] Pope Innocent the IIId. anno 1206, pronounced a definitive ſentence, in relation to this controverſy. See Spelman's Councils, tom. ii. p. 130.

nual.

nual. Accordingly, the chapter being met, and the licence and letter of recommendation being read, another perſon, either one of the prebendaries or a minor canon of this church, is nominated as a candidate likewiſe with him who is recommended, but the remembrance of *a premunire*, with other cogent reaſons, always renders the royal candidate ſucceſsful, and that by a unanimous ſuffrage of the chapter; nor has his opponent ever been known ſince the reign of king Henry VIII. to have gained a ſingle voice in his favour. After the return of this election, the royal confirmation ſucceeds of courſe, without any difficulty, and the new archbiſhop is afterwards conſecrated by two biſhops, uſually at his own chapel at Lambeth palace.

Let us now take a view of the difficulties which the archbiſhop elect met with in obtaining his confirmation from the court of Rome, before the reformation. After the election of an archbiſhop by the prior and convent of Canterbury, the royal aſſent and approbation was obtained with far more eaſe than the papal confirmation at Rome; for by the canon law it was provided, that the archbiſhop elect ſhould perſonally appear at Rome, and obtain there a confirmation of his election. This was an undertaking of both great trouble and expence; the journey was long, tireſome and perilous, and the attendance on the dilatory proceſs of a tedious ſuit, and the ſubmiſſion to all the humiliating vexations brought forward by the pride and avarice of thoſe who had dealings in it, could not but be ſeverely felt by a good and generous mind; for, notwithſtanding the archbiſhop elect carried with him authentic inſtruments of his being duly and canonically elected, he in general met with many pretended difficulties during the proceſs; freſh objections were made, and new doubts and ſcruples raiſed from time to time, merely to prolong the ſuit, and inhance the expence; till at laſt a large ſum of money given, either

ther for expedition, or waſted in the fees of the court, reconciled every ſcruple, and thus the end being anſwered, the buſineſs was finiſhed. A notorious inſtance upon record, of the intolerable exactions of the court of Rome, which this nation once laboured under.

Two inſtances among ſeveral others in the regiſters of the church of Canterbury, may be produced, of the trouble and charges attending this confirmation of the archbiſhop elect at Rome. One is of archbiſhop Winchelſea, who, by reaſon of the vacancy of the papal chair, was neceſſitated to ſpend a year and nine months in his journey, to obtain his confirmation; during which time, as appears by the regiſter of the church, the archbiſhop ſpent in England 142l. 19s. and in the court of Rome, two thouſand five hundred marks ſterling; and the expences of the proctors of the chapter amounted to one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-four marks ſterling more; all which enormous expences were laid out upon no other account than the procuring of the confirmation of the archbiſhop's election.

Other archbiſhops in ſuing for their confirmations, met with full as long and tedious a buſineſs; for whatever difficulty there was in paſſing the Alps, and that frequently in the moſt inclement ſeaſon of the year, there was ſtill more in bringing it to a ſpeedy concluſion in that venal court, where it found ſo many wilful ſtops and hinderances.

The long attendance of archbiſhop Winchelſea might indeed, in ſome meaſure have been occaſioned by the vacancy of the papal chair; but moſt of the other archbiſhops met with their delays from the pope himſelf and the cardinals, who were excellently verſed in all the arts of ſtripping thoſe of their money, who had any dealings with them, and never ceaſed, whilſt they had any thing left for them; and there are ſome inſtances, when, after taking this long journey, and

much money expended, the pope choſe to declare the archbiſhop's election null and void, under the power of providing for this ſee with one of his own choice.

I ſhall here produce only one inſtance more, and that for the ſake of ſhewing what ſtrong and powerful efforts were made by the king, as well as the whole nation, againſt the papal proviſions and other uſurpations of the ſee of Rome, at that time; this was in the caſe of Simon Mepham, who was elected archbiſhop on Dec. 11, 1327, and within a month afterwards began his journey to Rome, carrying with him the uſual teſtimonials, as well from the prior and chapter, as from the king. Upon the dilatory proceedings in his cauſe, the king ſent a ſecond letter to the pope and to the ſeveral cardinals, and ſoon after a third, in both which, he recommends the archbiſhop's cauſe in a ſpecial manner, preſſing the pope with much vehemency for a ſpeedy diſpatch of it; and this was accompanied with one from Iſabella, the queen mother, and another from the nobles then aſſembled in parliament at Northampton. In theſe letters, they all repeat how much the ſpeedy return of the archbiſhop would promote the peace and tranquility of the nation, and that through his abſence ſeveral weighty affairs were interrupted, which could not be tranſacted without the immediate preſence of the archbiſhop; and they all concluded with a plea againſt caſſating the election, and putting another into the chair by papal proviſion.—The king's former letter urgeth this from the great danger of ſedition and ſchiſm from the people which might follow thereupon; but in his third letter, he beſeeched the pope, that if he ſhould find juſt cauſe to make null the preſent election, he would acquieſce in his former requeſt of providing for the ſee of Canterbury, by the promotion of Henry, biſhop of Lincoln, to it. The queen mother gave the pope more roundly to underſtand, that this was a concern, not only of the people of the province of Canterbury, but of the whole nation,

nation, which ſhe and all the nobility had eſpouſed as their common intereſt, and had agreed to acquaint him therewith in that ſame ſtile, being well aſſured that the promotion of any other to this dignity would give great offence to the people, and raiſe a laſting ſchiſm in this church. The nobles wrote in the ſame manner, and in the ſame ſtrain, concluding, that they trembled at the event, which a contrary deciſion would produce among the people. By theſe vehement importunities, the pope condeſcended to celebrate the confirmation of the archbiſhop, at a public conſiſtory on May 27, and returning, he arrived at Dover on the 5th of September following.[k]

OF THE ARCHBISHOP'S CONSECRATION AND INTHRONIZATION.

The archbiſhop was uſually conſecrated, unleſs he was a biſhop already, on the next Sunday immediately after the declaration of his confirmation. The ſolem-

[k] Battely, pt. ii. p. 56. There was an antient cuſtom which the earl of Boleyne claimed, which was, that the firſt time any archbiſhop of Canterbury croſſed the ſea from Dover to Whitſand, in his journey to Rome, there was due to the earl as his fee, as lord of that place, the beſt ſumptuary horſe which the archbiſhop had with him, together with all his lading and harneſs; and that the archbiſhop ſhould lay before the bailiff of Whitſand, a heap of ſterling money, of which the bailiff ſhould have as much as he could take up at twice, in both hands together; upon which, the archbiſhop, with his family, his ſervants and meſſengers were to paſs, free from all toll and cuſtom, throughout the earl's territories during the archbiſhop's life. Archbiſhop Winchelſea in 1306, compounded with the earl for forty marcs ſterling, and afterwards paſſed with his family, as well as his ſervants and meſſengers, free of all toll and cuſtoms; for which purpoſe, he had the earl's acquittance, under the ſeal of his principal ſeneſchal, and of the community of Wythſand, dated the 14th kal. June, that year. Batt. pt. ii. appendix, p. 19, No. viii.

nity was performed by a cardinal, whom the pope appointed for that purpoſe, in ſome church where the court of Rome was at that time.

After this, there ſtill remained in former times, another ceremony, without which the archbiſhop could not exerciſe the power and office, or ſo much as take upon him the name and title of archbiſhop; which was, that according to canonical ſanctions, he was to receive the pall, the badge and enſign of the fulneſs of his authority; which was uſually, though not without earneſt petition, given ſoon after the conſecration.[l] The uſe of it was allowed only upon ſolemn times and occaſions, called apoſtolical privileges, and in this they were inferior to the pope, who reſerved to himſelf the honour of wearing the pall at all times and in every place. There was this proviſion too, wiſely made, that no archbiſhop ſhould lend his pall to another, or tranſmit it to his ſucceſſor, but he carried it with him to the grave, and was buried in it.[m]

The

[l] At what price this honourable badge of authority was rated in the bills of fees to an archbiſhop, I don't find; but it was certainly at no very eaſy rate; for the archbiſhop of Mentz, as Fox tells us, in his Acts and Monuments, was forced to pay 27,000 florins for it.

[m] The form of petitioning for the pall, and of delivering it, and the oath which the archbiſhop took when he received it, are added, in Battely's Appendix, pt. ii. No. ix. a, b, c; and ſome of them are printed in Fox's Acts and Monuments, vol. i. The pall was a pontifical ornament, much of the figure as it is now borne in the coat of arms of the archbiſhopric of Canterbury, and of Dublin in Ireland; it was made of lamb's wool only, and was purfled with croſſes of black; in breadth about three fingers, and having two labels, which parting like a Y on the upper part of the breaſt, were pinned on the ſhoulders; the other, or perpendicular part of it, hung down on the body before, and it was worn over all other veſtments. Theſe palls were made with great ceremony, and at Rome only, on the particular feaſt day of St. Agnes the virgin, at the time of chaunting the *Agnes Dei* in the maſs, when two white lambs were laid on the altar, and after remaining there during that part of

The bulls declaring the confirmation of the archbiſhop being arrived in England, and that to the king being preſented to him, the archbiſhop appeared perſonally before him, for ſuch was the cuſtom of the realm, and laying his hand upon his breaſt, took the oath of fidelity; upon which the king ordered the writ to reſtore the temporalities of the ſee to him.

The archbiſhop, after this, being received at his firſt coming to his church with the uſual ceremonies, the greateſt of all ſolemnities followed next, which was his inthronization, which was celebrated with a pomp and ſtate, almoſt equal to royalty itſelf. The entertainment was great and magnificent; the variety of coſtly and dainty proviſions in moſt profuſe quantities, prepared with the rareſt ſkill of cookery, ſeems almoſt incredible. In the archives of this church, there is an old printed roll, containing the inthronization feaſt of Geo. Nevill, archbiſhop of York, made in the 6th year of king Edward IV. and of William Warham, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the 20th year of Henry VII. which are ſtrong inſtances of it. Battely has given in his appendix, the bill of fare of the former, with the names of the great officers who waited at that feaſt.—The deſcription of archbiſhop Warham's feaſt he has

of it, were afterwards delivered to the ſub-deacon of St. Peter's church, who put them out to graze till ſheering time, and then of their wool mingled with other, there was made fine thread, of which the palls were woven. At each end of the pall were thin pieces of lead of the ſame breadth with them; when they were thus finiſhed, they were carried to the bodies of St. Peter and St. Paul, and after certain prayers were ſaid over them they were left there all night, and the next day the ſub-deacon received them again, and kept them till ſome archbiſhop wanted one, and either went himſelf to fetch it, or ſent his proxy to ſue for it, when it was delivered with many ceremonies, and at a moſt extravagant price; as one inſtance, when Walter Grey was tranſlated from Worceſter to York in 1215, his pall coſt him 10,000l. equal perhaps to 30,000l. of our money as at preſent.

given, whole and entire, in the ſame appendix;[n] in it there is an account of the manner in which the ſervices were performed, of the number of diſhes, the diſtinct meſſes or companies of the gueſts, the bills of the proviſions and prices of the ſame. The compiler of the Antiquities of the Britiſh Church refers us to this very printed roll, and ſays, that he was afraid to relate the number of gueſts and diſhes, leſt he ſhould report what could not be believed. He mentions too, the devices of the ſubtilties and the verſes that were made on them; whence it is plain, that in thoſe days the ſkill in cookery and confectionary flouriſhed far beyond the art of poetry. Theſe devices, as they were then termed, conſiſted of the moſt groſs and fulſome flattery, ſuch as archbiſhop Warham himſelf, who was a good and learned man, could not have ſubmitted to, had not his feelings of a man been loſt in the greatneſs and hurry of that day's ſolemnity.

The royal and honourable gueſts who were invited to theſe ſolemnities, ſhew the honour and eſteem they were held in. At the great feaſt of archbiſhop Winchelſea in 1294, there were preſent, king Edward, prince Edward the king's ſon, Edmund the king's brother, the biſhops of London, Lincoln, Ely, Hereford, Norwich, Rocheſter, and Durham; the earls of Glouceſter, Pembroke, Marſhal, Hereford and Warwick, and a great number of other prelates, nobles, and inferior perſons.[o] At the feaſt of archbiſhop Walter Reynolds, there were preſent, king Edward, the biſhops of Wincheſter, Bath and Wells, Chicheſter, Coventry and Lichfield, Ely, and Worceſter; the earls of Hereford, Pembroke, &c. At the feaſt of archbi-

[n] Appendix, No. x^b—x^e.

[o] See Somner's Appendix, No. xlvii. See the proviſions and expences of this feaſt, which amounted to 513l. 3s. in the whole, in Drake's edition of Parker's Antiq. Brit. Eccleſ. p. lxiii.

ſhop

ſhop Warham, there were entertained, the duke of Buckingham,[p] earl of Eſſex, lords Cobham, Bergavenny, Brook, and Clynton; the biſhop of Mayo, ſuffragan, the prior of Chriſt-church, the abbot of St. Auguſtine's, Sir Edward Poynings, Sir John Fineux, chief juſtice; Sir William and Sir Thomas Scot, Maſter Boteler, ſergeant at law, the maſter of the rolls, the ſeveral archdeacons and doctors, the mayor and citizens of Canterbury, the barons of the five ports, beſides a number of others of quality, private gentlemen and a multitude of inferior perſons.

In imitation of the inthroning and coronation of royal perſonages, the archbiſhop was attended at theſe feaſts by his great officers, who performed their ſervices by a kind of grand ſergeantry, and were perſons of diſtinguiſhed rank and title; for which purpoſe, the day before this ſolemnity, the high court of ſtewardſhip was held in the archbiſhop's palace, to judge and admit the ſeveral claims to theſe tenures. Theſe are particularly deſcribed in a printed roll in the archives of this church, ſo early as the 42d year of king Henry III.'s reign, anno 1264, by which it appears, that the offices of high ſteward and butler were then executed by the earl of Glouceſter, as holding the manor and caſtle of Tunbridge and other manors of the archbiſhop, by the performance of ſuch ſervice at his inthronization.[q]

The

[p] The order and form of the coming of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, to Canterbury, on the day before the inthronization of the archbiſhop, is in the Harleian MSS. No. 532—8.

[q] By a compoſition made in the 42d year of king Hen. III. anno 1264, between archbiſhop Boniface and Richard de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, it appears, that the archbiſhop claimed homage, and the ſervice of four knights fees, and ſuit to the court of the archbiſhop, for the manors of Tunbridge, Vielſton, Horſemonden, Meliton and Pettis, and that he ſhould be high ſteward and high butler of the archbi-

The office of chief panterer on that day was executed by the lord Conyars and Mr. Strangwiſh, as holding the manors of Whyvelton and others.[r] The office of chamberlain for that day was claimed and allowed to Bartholomew, lord Badleſmere, as holding

ſhop and his ſucceſſors, whenever the archbiſhop ſhould be inthroned, with divers other ſervices for thoſe manors; and the earl claimed and was allowed for him and his heirs for the office of ſtewardſhip, ſeven robes of ſcarlet, thirty gallons of wine, fifty pounds of wax for his lights during the whole feaſt; the liveryof hay and oats for eighty horſes, for two nights only, the diſhes and ſalts which ſhould ſtand before the archbiſhop at his high table, and after the feaſt the ſojourning for three days with fifty horſes, at the ſole expence of the archbiſhop, at the neareſt manors of the archbiſhop, at the choice of the earl, *ad ſanguinem minuendum*, ſays the record; and for his office of butler, ſeven robes of ſcarlet, fifty pounds of wax, twenty gallons of wine, the livery of hay and oats for ſixty horſes, for two nights only; the cup which he ſerved before the archbiſhop on the day of the feaſt, and all the empty caſks.

Memorandum, that on the inthronization of Robert Kilewardbye, archbiſhop, the earl had in the firſt place, the abovementioned fees, and then he had one mantle with a cloak; and afterwards, on the inthronization of J. de Peckham, archbiſhop, he had two mantles; the earl held theſe manors for performing his office of ſteward, viz. Tonebregg with the caſtle, and Handlo with its appurtenances, and the whole lowy. The earl held theſe manors for the office of butler, viz. Bradeſtede, Vieleſton, Horſmandenne, Melton and Pettes. See Somner, appendix, No. xiv. Battely, pt. ii. appendix, No. xa. Harleian MSS. No. 357, 12. After that, Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, received in 1295, his whole fee of Robert Winchelſea, archbiſhop, as by compoſition, for his ſtewardſhip and butlerſhip; and he likewiſe received of archbiſhop Walter, for his fee, 200 marcs; and Hugh de Awdley, earl of Glouceſter, received of archbiſhop Stratford, 100 marcs, and the earl of Stafford, lord of Tunbridge caſtle, received at the inthronization of archbiſhop Sudbury, for his fee, 40 marcs, and a cup of ſilver, gilt. Battely, pt. ii. appendix, p. 20.

[r] Theſe manors ſeem to have been in the county of York; the fee due for the performance of this ſervice is not mentioned.

the

the manor of Hothfield, near Charing.[s] The office of carver, by the ſon and heir of Roger de Mereworth, as holding the manor of Ceriſton,[t] and the office of cupbearer, by Roger de Kirkbye, as holding the manor of Horton,[u] each by the performance of thoſe reſpective ſervices.

There is an account of the inthronization of archbiſhop Morton, in a manuſcript in the Cotton library, in which we learn, that after Chriſtmas in the year 1487, anno 2 Henry VII. the archbiſhop was, on a Sunday, in the month of January, inthronized at Canterbury, greatly accompanied with lords, both ſpiritual and temporal. In his journey towards this place from Lambeth, after the king's licence, he rode greatly accompanied, firſt to Croydon, and from thence to Knowle; from thence to Maidſtone, to Charing, and to Chartham, where he lay on the Saturday at night, and on the Sunday, when he entered Canterbury, all the bells in the city were rang, and he alighted and went on foot. At the great gate (ſouth within) met him, the proceſſion of Chriſt-church, and cenſed him, and when he was entered a little within the weſt door, there

[s] His fee for the performance of this ſervice was, the bed and whole of the furniture of the archbiſhop's chamber; but it ſeems his right to this was rather in doubt, for though he received this fee, he engaged to return it immediately after the ſolemnity to the archbiſhop again, till he had made his claim to it appear more plainly and authentic. It appears by the eſcheat rolls of the 2d year of king Edward III. anno 1330. that the relict of Bartholomew de Badleſmere held the manor of Hathfield, of the archbiſhop of Canterbury by ſergeantry, viz. by the ſervice of ſerving the ſaid archbiſhop with water, for the waſhing of his hands, on the day of his inthronization.

[t] His fee was the knives after dinner, with which he had performed his office, not being a knight, another was appointed to execute the ſervice.

[u] His fee was the cup in which the archbiſhop ſhould drink; not being a knight, he was not qualified to perform the office, and the lord high ſteward appointed another for that purpoſe in his room.

was

was placed a ſtool with a rich cloth of ſilk and cuſhions, where he kneeled ſome time and wept much, and after proceeded to the high altar. The *Te Deum* was ſung, and he and all the prelates had on them rich copes and with proceſſion went and met the pall, ſent from the pope, which was borne by the biſhop of Rocheſter; then they returned before the high altar, where the biſhop of Worceſter read and declared the pope's bulls, and made a great propoſition of them, ſhewing the virtue and meaning of the pall, which being ſo delivered to the archbiſhop, who ſat in a chair, all the prelates who were there kiſſed the relic or pall, and after the cheek of the archbiſhop, and in the ſame manner after them all the religious people of that houſe; this done, the archbiſhop and all other prelates, went into the veſtry, the biſhop of Ely was deacon, and read the goſpel, the biſhop of Rocheſter bore the croſs and read the epiſtle; the biſhop of Saliſbury was chaunter, and began the office of the maſs. As for all the ſolemnity of that maſs and the feaſt, it was written, ſays the author, in a large book made for that purpoſe, but it was the beſt ordered and ſerved, that he ever ſaw, or that could be compared to, and the king's ſervants and officers of arms, that were there on the morning, when they took their leave, were well and worſhipfully rewarded; there was likewiſe the marquis of Dorſet with eight or nine other barons, beſides knights and eſquires which were in marvellous great number, and all in his livery of Muſtredeveles.[w]

At the feaſt of the inthronization of archbiſhop Warham, above-mentioned, the ſolemnity was equally grand and ſplendid, to any which had been before, when the archbiſhop ſat in the middle of the high table or board, as it was then termed, alone; for the archbiſhop's ſtate on that day was too great to admit of any to be of his meſs, or at the table at which he ſat. The

[w] See Leland's Collections, vol. iv. p. 207.

duke

duke of Buckingham, lord high ſteward, came in on horſeback, bareheaded, habited in his ſcarlet robe, having the white ſtaff, the badge of his office, in his hand, being followed by two heralds at arms; then came the chief ſewer, and after him the diſhes of the firſt courſe were brought up; whilſt theſe were placing on the table, the high ſteward lighting from off his horſe, ſtood on foot before the archbiſhop, till the firſt courſe being ſerved, he retired to his own dining-room, where the duke's and the meſſes or ſervices at the ends of the archbiſhop's board were ſerved up.[x] At the firſt meſs of the duke's table ſat the duke himſelf, lord Clinton, Sir Edward Poynings, and the lord chief juſtice Fineux; at his ſecond board ſat Sir William Scot, Sir Thomas Kemp and Mr. Butler, ſergeant at law; at the archbiſhop's board's end ſat, on the right hand, the earl of Eſſex, the biſhop of Mayo, ſuffragan, and the prior of Chriſt-church; on the left hand, the lords Bergavenny and Brook, and the abbot of St. Auguſtine's; the reſt of the meſſes and ſervices for the ſeveral degrees of the numerous gueſts being ſerved and conducted in the ſeveral rooms, with equal ſolemnity and decorum, according to their ſeveral degrees.[y]

After

[x] The duke's board was ſerved in each courſe, with one diſh leſs than the archbiſhop's; and the meſſes at the end of the archbiſhop's board, were ſerved each with two diſhes in each courſe leſs than the duke's had.

[y] See the roll deſcribing the ſeveral particulars of this feaſt, the bill of fare, and the ſeveral expences of it, printed in Battely, pt. ii. appendix, No. x[b]; and a much larger and more particular one, printed from the archives in the Bodleian library, and inſerted in Leland's Collectanea, vol. vi. p. 16.—In which latter it appears, that the duke of Buckingham ſent his ſecretary and harbingers before him to give notice of his coming, and to have proviſion for his ſervants, and ſeven ſcore horſes, according to the compoſition; after which the duke came into Canterbury, attended by an honorable company with two hundred horſes, and was honorably received by the arch-

After the ſolemnity of the day was over, and theſe great officers attendant on it were diſmiſſed, the number of the archbiſhop's houſehold, his officers and ſervants that attended upon him, were ſometimes more, ſometimes fewer, according as he was diſpoſed to appear in a greater or leſſer ſtate; but for the moſt part, his retinue was like his rank, and his revenue great and princelike; and the officers of his palace were ſo conſtituted, as in ſome meaſure to bear the reſemblance to thoſe of a prince's palace. Of late, the archbiſhops have uſually been inthronized by proxy, aud that with a very ſcanty ceremony; for now, on the day ap-

archbiſhop's officers in the court within the prior's gate, againſt the ſouth door of the church. The archbiſhop came into Canterbury on the Sunday morning, March 9, 1504, and was met by the duke with great reverence, and all due apparatus at St. Andrew's church, and there received him honorably; and then he preceded the archbiſhop with a great multitude of his ſervants to the great church of the priory of St. Thomas, the archbiſhop proceeding on foot, with his feet bare as far as the church, where he was honorably received by the prior and convent, and after prayers offered up to St. Thomas, he entered the veſtry with his clerks to prepare himſelf for maſs.

Among the names of the officers who gave attendance at this ceremony, all of whom are inſerted in the above roll, are the following:—High ſteward, Edward, duke of Buckingham; chamberlain, Sir Edw. Poynings; chief butler, Edward, duke of Buckingham, by his deputy, Sir Thomas Burgher, who was ſteward of the archbiſhop's liberties by patent; cup-bearer, maſter Robert Fitzwater; carver, maſter Thomas Cobham, *hæres*; ſewer, maſter Richard Carew, *miles*; almner, M. Mumpeſſon, *D. Jur. Can.* under almner, M. Myles *Bacchal, in utroq; jure*; panterer, Syndham, gent. marſhalls, Rich. Minors and William Bulſtrode, gent; ewer, John Borne Sergeant, gent. uſhers of the chamber, Brookes, William Pariſe, gent. ſewers for the upper end of the board, Edw. Gulforde, gent. ſewers for the lower, Geo. Gulforde.—Then follow the names of above hundred others, with their offices of under butlers, ſewers, panterers, ewerers, clerks of the kitchens, marſhals, ſurveyors, conveyers, almners, door keepers, officers of the halls, &c. &c. belonging to the different places and parts of the feaſt.

pointed

pointed for the inthronization, the archbiſhop, or his proxy, the members of the church attending in proceſſion, is placed in his patriarchal chair, at the eaſt end of the church, when the proper inſtruments are read and obeizance made by the members of it; and by this ceremony the archbiſhop is put into the formal poſſeſſion of his metropolitical dignity, with the authority and profits belonging to it; and this finiſhed the ceremonies of the day.

OF THE PRE-EMINENCES AND PRIVILEGES BELONGING TO THE ARCHBISHOPRIC.

AMONG other pre-eminences and privileges belonging to this archbiſhopric, there was formerly a perpetual legantine power annexed to it, whence the archbiſhop had the title of *apoſtolicæ ſedis legatus natus*, being, the pope's perpetual legate. He was ſenſible of the great power which the archbiſhop had in the adminiſtration of all eccleſiaſtical concerns in this nation, and leſt he ſhould ſeem to exerciſe that authority in his own right, he was conſtituted by the pope perpetual or hereditary legate, which was meant to denote that he implicitly derived all his authority from the papal ſee, and acted in every part of it by virtue of his legantine power only; and although this was then eſteemed as a mark of ſpecial honour and dignity, yet it was really a diminution of that authority, and a leſſening of that prerogative, which of right belonged to the ſee of Canterbury. But though at the reformation and the abolition of all papal authority within this realm, the title of legate was ſuppreſſed, yet by the ſtatute, the archbiſhop was continued in poſſeſſion of every power and prerogative, which he before enjoyed by virtue of it, not being contrary to the laws of the kingdom.

In

In conſequence of which, the archbiſhop has continued to this time to confer degrees in the ſeveral faculties of law, phyſic and divinity, the ſame as conferred by the two univerſities; which have been eſteemed of equal force and validity, as thoſe conferred there, excepting that they have not been allowed by thoſe learned bodies to take effect within their reſpective univerſities.[z] Of ſuch high rank and dignity was the archbiſhop of Canterbury held to be, that all England was in a manner reputed his dioceſe; the biſhop of London was eſteemed as his dean in the college of biſhops, his office being to ſummon councils; the biſhop of Winton his chancellor; the biſhop of Lincoln his vice-chancellor; the biſhop of Sarum was his precentor, to begin the ſervice when he was preſent; the biſhop of Worceſter was his chaplain, and Rocheſter was his croſs-bearer; and he contended ſtrenuouſly for the ſame obedience from the archbiſhop of York, as he himſelf paid to the ſee of Rome [a]

His title is, primate and metropolitan of all England, and he ſtiles himſelf *Providentia Divina Cantuar. Archiepiſcopus*; whereas other biſhops write *permiſſione divina*. As in general councils, the archbiſhop was placed before all other archbiſhops, a favour conferred on him by pope Leo X.[b] ſo in the parliament and all other

[z] In the 25th year of king Henry VIII. ſtat. cap. 21, it was enacted, that all licences and diſpenſations not repugnant to the law of God, which before were ſued for in the court of Rome, ſhould be hereafter granted by the archbiſhop of Canterbury and his ſucceſſors; and in the 1ſt year of queen Elizabeth ſtat. cap. 2, it was likewiſe enacted, that by the advice of the metropolitan the queen, or the eccleſiaſtical commiſſioners, might publiſh ſuch rights and ceremonies as would be moſt for the advantage of God's glory.

[a] See Selden's Titles of Honor, p. 224. Parker's Antiq. of Britiſh Church, p. 20.

[b] Lambarde, p. 80, ſays, that before archbiſhop Anſelm's time, the archbiſhop's place in general councils, was next to the biſhop of St. Ruſine. See Chronol. Aug. Cant. col. 2245, anno

other aſſemblies and conferences of council, he has now the precedence next the royal family, as firſt peer of the realm,[c] and he has the privilege of qualifying eight chaplains, whereas a duke can qualify but ſix.—He is always of the king's privy council, and it being neceſſary to conſult him on moſt great and important occaſions, eſpecially in which the church is concerned; he is frequently ſummoned to be preſent among the king's confidential miniſters who compoſe the cabinet of ſtate, and as archbiſhop, he is conſtantly choſen a preſident of the corporation of the ſons of the clergy, a governor of the Charter-houſe, a truſtee of the Britiſh muſeum, &c.

Among the rights and privileges formerly belonging to this ſee, was that of the right of patronage of the biſhopric of Rocheſter, and whenever that ſee was vacant, the adminiſtration and cuſtody of the temporalities, as well as ſpiritualities devolved on the archbiſhop, and the nomination of another biſhop belonged to him. The temporalities likewiſe were reſtored to the biſhop elect, and confirmed to him, he doing the ſame homage to the archbiſhop as other biſhops did to the king on the like occaſions, and this right they derived by cuſtom from the time of archbiſhop Lanfranc, and which was allowed to them by the charters of ſeveral kings, and confirmed by the bulls of pope Alex-

anno 1056; but that archbiſhop Anſelm in 1099, in recompence for his ſervices to the holy ſee, was by pope Urban preferred to the honour of ſitting, he and his ſucceſſors, in thoſe councils at the pope's right foot, who at the ſame time added, *Includemus hunc in orbe noſtro tanquam alterius orbis Patam.*

[c] This was decreed and confirmed, by a ſtatute made anno 31 Henry VIII. cap. 10, intitled, How lords in parliament ſhall be placed. By this ſtatute, the king's vice-gerent in eccleſiaſtical matters, is ſeated in the firſt place, and then follows. It is alſo enacted, that next to the ſaid vice-gerent ſhall ſit, the archbiſhop of Canterbury; and then next to him on that form and ſide ſhall ſit, the archbiſhop of York; and next to him on the ſame form and ſide, the biſhop of London, &c.

ander

ander III. and Honorius III. ſtill extant among the archives of this church.[d]

Another right claimed by the metropolitans of the ſee of Canterbury, was that of performing the ſacred and honourable office of anointing the kings and queens of this realm; of putting the royal crowns on their heads, and of adminiſtering to them the coronation oath. Eadmer reports[e] a ſingular inſtance of the archbiſhops claim to this right; he ſays, when Henry I. came with his royal bride to be married, wearing the crown upon his head, archbiſhop Ralph, or Rodulph, refuſed to celebrate the nuptial ſolemnities, until he had expoſtulated with the king (who was then in the 21ſt year of his reign) for having had the crown placed upon his head by any other than the archbiſhop of Canterbury, to whom alone that office belonged; for the king, archbiſhop Anſelm, being then baniſhed, had been crowned by the biſhop of London, upon his acceſſion to the throne. Having thus expoſtulated, he took the crown from off the king's head, and after ſome pauſe, as if he kept it awhile in his own poſſeſſion, at the earneſt requeſt and petition of the people preſent, he with uplifted hands placed it on again; and ſo this act paſſed for the new crowning of the king, by the hands of the archbiſhop, to continue the antient right and cuſtom to the ſee of Canterbury.

The right to this office was confirmed to the archbiſhop by a bull of pope Alexander III.[f] When king Edward II. began his reign, archbiſhop Winchelſea was then ſuſpended by the papal authority at the requeſt of king Edward I. and the pope directed a commiſſion to the archbiſhop of York, to anoint and crown the new king; but the king wrote to the pope that he

[d] Antiq. Brit. Eccl. Gervas, in Dec. Script. col. 1362.—Ang. Sacra, vol. i. p. 358, 343, 386.

[e] Hiſt. Nov. p 137; and Gervas, in Dec. Script. col. 1661, repeats the ſame from Eadmer, word for word.

[f] Regiſt. Eccl. Chriſti Cant.

was

was then reconciled to the archbiſhop, and deſired that the ſuſpenſion might be taken off, and that he might be reſtored to the execution of his archiepiſcopal offices, one of which was to crown the kings of England, and therein he purpoſed to make uſe of him in a ſhort time; upon which it was taken off, the commiſſion to the archbiſhop of York was revoked, and the archbiſhop of Canterbury ſent one in his own right to the biſhop of Wincheſter, to celebrate that office, in caſe he himſelf could not return ſoon enough into England to perform it.

In the annals of our Engliſh hiſtories, it appears, that at the marriage of the kings of England, the archbiſhops of Canterbury, for the moſt part ſolemnized the marriage rights and ceremonies, and exerciſed the ſacerdotal function of bleſſing the nuptials, and this office they laid claim to, as of right belonging to their ſee; for when king Henry I. was to be married at Windſor, the biſhop of Sarum, within whoſe dioceſe the caſtle ſtands, aſſerted that right, of his own and proper juriſdiction within that place, and offered to interpoſe at the ſolemnity; but all the nobility cried out that the office belonged to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, whoſe peculiar and ſpecial pariſhioners the king and queen were, and whoſe primacy was extended over the whole iſland, and accordingly archbiſhop Ralph or Rodulph, ſolemnized the marriage himſelf.[g]

Mr. Somner has mentioned the record of king Edward I.'s marriage, ſolemnized by archbiſhop Winchelſea in this church, after which there were ſeveral pretences of claim made for the cloth of eſtate, which was uſed at that ſolemnity; the archbiſhop demanded

[g] Eadmer writes as if the archbiſhop did it by proxy, becauſe he framed a commiſſion, that in caſe he ſhould be unable, through bodily infirmity to execute the office of himſelf, the biſhop of Wincheſter ſhould be deputed to it in his ſtead, deſignedly to cut off all the pretenſions of the biſhop of Sarum.

it as his fee, in right of his executing that office; the prior of the church laid claim to it in right of the mother church, in which no one received any ſuch fee but the church itſelf, which was the mother of all the churches and chapels that were within the province of Canterbury;[h] the archbiſhop's croſs-bearer and the king's chaplains likewiſe put in their claim; upon which the king ordered the cloth to be delivered to the earl of Lincoln, as an indifferent perſon, to be kept by him, till the matter ſhould be aſcertained to whom it of right belonged.[i] This privilege of crowning, marrying, and chriſtening the kings and royal family of England, is ſtill exerciſed by the archbiſhops of Canterbury.[k]

The monks of Chriſt-church have recorded, that the king and queen are the *ſpeciales domeſtici parochiani*, the peculiar pariſhioners of the archbiſhop,[l] who was ordinary of the court of the king's houſhold, wherever it was kept, and it may be added, he had antiently the holy offerings made at the altar by the king and queen, wherever the court ſhould happen to be, if the archbiſhop was there preſent.

The confirmation of all the comprovincial biſhops of the province of Canterbury, abbots likewiſe, and priors, and the conſecration of thoſe biſhops, the ab-

[h] Eadmer Hiſt. Nov. p. 136, 137. See Gervas, in Decem. Script. col. 1661.

[i] See Regiſt. Eccl. Chriſti.

[k] Eadmer and Gervas, Antiq. Brit.

[l] As one inſtance out of the many that might be mentioned, it appears, that at the chriſtening of the new born princeſs, in the 5th year of king Henry VII. on the morn of St. Andrew's day, the rich font of Canterbury and the Weſtminſter church gear were prepared, as of old time had been accuſtomed for king's children in the church of Weſtminſter, where ſhe was chriſtened by John Alcock, biſhop of Ely; John Morton, archbiſhop of Canterbury and chancellor of England, being god-father; the princeſs being named Margaret, after the king's mother. See Varia Opuſcula, inſerted in Lel. Coll. vol. iv. p. 253.

ſolution

ſolution of the obedientiaries of the monaſtery of Chriſt-church, and the nomination of new obedientiaries, and many other ſuch like privileges belonged likewiſe to the archbiſhop; and laſtly

The archbiſhop had the right of ſummoning the biſhops and clergy of his province to appear before him in convocation; in which aſſembly he preſided perſonally, or by his commiſſary.

OF THE REVENUES OF THE ARCHBISHOPRIC.

THE revenues of the archbiſhopric ought not to be paſſed by in ſilence. They were antiently very large, ſufficient to maintain the honourable ſtate in which the archbiſhop always appeared ſuitable to his high dignity and ſtation in the church; the ſeveral manors which formerly belonged to the ſee, are recorded in Domeſday, and are mentioned in the deſcription of the ſeveral pariſhes in which they lay, throughout the courſe of the hiſtory of Kent.[m] There is an antient taxation of the temporalities and ſpiritualities of it, in the black book of the archdeacon of Canterbury, in which it appears, the ſum total of the taxation of theſe manors within this county, was 1499l. 15s. 8d.[n] and in the dioceſes of Chicheſter, Wincheſter, and in London and Middleſex, 549l. 15s. 11d. of his ſpirituals 200l.

[m] In king Henry II.'s reign, the archbiſhop of Canterbury was charged with threeſcore knights fees, which he owned, and nineteen more which he diſowned. Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer, p. 439.

[n] Theſe manors were thoſe of Weſtgate with its members, Weſthalimot, Biſhopeſborn, Dale, Saltwood, Tenham, Aldington, Maidſtone, Bexley, Wrotham, Reculver, Wingham, Petham and Waltham, Liming, Boſton, Northfleet, Cherring, Otford and Gillingham.

making in all the ſum of 2249l. 11s. 8d.[o] a great income in thoſe days, and increaſing in value yearly.—The preſent taxation of the revenues of the archbiſhopric is, 2682l. 12s. 2d. according to Ecton, notwithſtanding the many poſſeſſions taken from it.[p]—The rich and noble manors, together with many ſtately caſtles and palaces appurtenant to them belonging to the archbiſhopric, which compoſed the above revenue could not but raiſe the envy of the hungry courtiers in thoſe reigns of eccleſiaſtical plunder under Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Elizabeth; when, under the colour of reformation, this archbiſhopric was ſtripped of its moſt valuable poſſeſſions, which were ſeized on, exchanged and alienated as were thought proper, eſpecially ſuch as appeared to continue to the metropolitan that ſtate of power and grandeur, which it was determined he ſhould be deprived of.

Theſe grants and exchanges are mentioned throughout the courſe of the above Hiſtory, and therefore need not be repeated here; it is ſufficient to ſay, they were very many and made at different times. In this critical juncture, archbiſhop Cranmer, in the two former reigns, is ſaid to have done all in his power, and that appears to have been very little indeed, to preſerve the revenues of his ſee, and that he procured the beſt exchanges and bargains that he could at that time; but whatever efforts he made, they were in vain, all the exchanges were to his diſadvantage, as much as if he had

[o] Battely, appendix, No. xi[a]. Thorn, col. 2163, ſays, the archbiſhop's temporalities were—in Kent, 1355l. 8s. 1d.—In the dioceſe of Chicheſter, 354l. 0s. 12 ob.—In the dioceſe of Wincheſter, 65l.—In the dioceſe of London, and in Middleſex, 130l. 15s. The total of the whole taxation of his ſpirituals and temporals, 2005l. 4s. 1d. ob. The taxation of the archbiſhopric to the ſee of Rome, was 10,000 florins of gold. Harleian MSS. No. 1850-13.

[p] Tanner, p. 195, ſays, the old value of the archbiſhopric, is ſaid to have been, 3233l. 18s. 8d.

given

given gold and received braſs for it in return. Strype, in his life of archbiſhop Cranmer, has given a full account of theſe proceedings, and in the Augmentation-office, the deeds of them are numerous; I ſhall only obſerve in general, that thoſe revenues which were ſettled upon the archbiſhopric, in lieu of what it was deprived, chiefly conſiſted of lands or of tithes and appropriations, taken from the late diſſolved religious houſes, and even theſe lands when they were ſuſpected to turn out more valuable than was intended, were often taken away again, and others of inferior value were ſettled in lieu of them, at the king's pleaſure; and this arbitrary traffic was continued in the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth, whilſt archbiſhop Parker remained in this ſee,[q] and had not an act paſſed on king James's acceſſion to the crown, which diſabled the archbiſhops and biſhops of this realm from alienating any of the revenues and poſſeſſions of their biſhoprics in future, long before this time, in all probability, they would have been ſtripped of every valuable poſſeſſion belonging to them; but although the ſee of Canterbury was by the above-mentioned means, bereaved of almoſt all its moſt deſirable eſtates, yet it has now, by the increaſe in the value of lands, and other things from which the income of it ariſes, become a large and handſome revenue, being eſtimated at the yearly value, *coibs annis*, of 10,000l. beſides other ca-

[q] Queen Elizabeth, in her 3d year in particular took away many manors and lands from archbiſhop Parker; in recompence for which, ſhe, directing the whole of the exchange at her pleaſure, granted to him ſeveral rectories, or impropritate parſonages, tithes, tenths, and annual rents of money, moſt of which had belonged to the late diſſolved monaſteries, amounting in the whole, to the ſum of 1284l. 17s. 1¾d. nor was this the laſt bad bargain ſhe forced on the archbiſhop. See ſeveral of the exchanges, among Harleian MSS. No. 6839-62-63. It appears that in archbiſhop Parker's time, the revenue of this ſee was, in rents 3128l. fines, &c. 300l. Total, 3420l. yearly income.

ſual advantages and emoluments ariſing from the ſeveral patent and other offices in the archbiſhop's gift and nomination.

OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF CANTERBURY.

THAT there were archdeacons of this church long before the Norman conqueſt, contrary to the opinion of Somner and others,[r] Mr. Battely has plainly ſhewed in oppoſition to the manuſcript, commonly called the Black Book of the Archdeacon, which had been before in general received as an incontrovertible evidence of the original of this archdeaconry,[s] but this record loſes great part of its infallibility, when it is conſidered that it ſeems to have been framed by the monks deſignedly for their own purpoſes, and that it was evidently compiled after the year 1313, that is, after the death of archbiſhop Winchelſea [t]

Concerning the firſt inſtitution of archdeacons in the church of Canterbury, I find no mention in any hiſtory or record. This ſeems to be a proof of its greater antiquity, and of its having been the general practice and cuſtom of the Chriſtian church, before even the archiepiſcopal ſee was erected in Canterbury, and it had been the univerſal practice in both the eaſtern and weſtern churches, where Chriſtianity was embraced, to appoint archdeacons in great or cathedral churches; but how or when they were inſtituted, does not appear. In the church of Canterbury, the firſt archdeacon that we read of, is Wlfrid, whom we find ſubſcribing to the acts of a council, and after him others are named in the records of this church and by hiſtorians, where

[r] See Battely's Somner, p. 150. Parkeri Antiq. Britan. in vita Lanfranci.

[s] See Battely, pt. ii. p. 129; Appendix, No. xxv. Anglia Sacra, pt. i. p. 150.

[t] See Battely, pt. ii. p. 130.

they

they found occaſion to mention them in the matters they treated of.

Upon the replanting of the Chriſtian faith in Kent, the clergy ſeem not long afterwards to have become numerous, in conſequence of which, the archbiſhop of Canterbury, after the example of other biſhops in the Chriſtian church, ſeems to have appointed his archdeacon alſo.[u]

The manuſcript above-mentioned, called the Black Book, in the poſſeſſion of the archdeacon, records the ſeveral privileges and rights relating particularly to the juriſdiction of the archdeaconry, all of which, excepting the laſt, are ſuch as belong to archdeacons in general; ſome of thoſe however have not eſcaped without exceptions and controverſy, one of them is taken away and another is loſt.[w]

Theſe privileges were, a right to hear and determine cauſes belonging to their courts, &c. the correction of delinquents, the creating and appointing officials, deans of Chriſtianity, as they were called, apparitors, &c. a right concerning the proving of wills within the archdeaconry, granting letters of adminiſtration, &c. and concerning the diſpoſing of the goods and chattels of perſons dying inteſtate.[x] A right of viſiting parochial churches, clergy, &c. of receiving procurations

[u] See Battely, p. 133. [w] Ibid. p. 141.

[x] A ſharp controverſy continued a long time, between the archbiſhops and archdeacons of Canterbury, concerning ſome matters contained in the laſt-mentioned privileges; but a final agreement was concluded between archbiſhop Thomas Arundel and Thomas Clifford, archdeacon; and a tripartite compoſition was drawn up in form, ſealed by the archbiſhop in his palace, by the prior and convent, and by the archdeacon in the chapter-houſe, on March 26, 1397; which was afterwards confirmed by pope Eugenius, at the inſtance and ſuit of Thomas Chichely. See this compoſition, in Battely, pt. ii. appendix, No. xxvi.

and proceeding canonically againſt the diſobedient;[x] a right to viſit and take a view of all churches, veſtments, ornaments and utenſils belonging to any churches within his archdeaconry, and to ſee they are kept clean and in repair, &c. a right to provide for all eccleſiaſtical benefices during their vacancy, and to collect, receive and diſpoſe at pleaſure of all the profits belonging to ſuch, within his archdeaconry, for ſo long time as they remained vacant.[z] This was a profitable privilege to archdeacons, and the biſhops in many places laid hold of it, inſomuch as to give occaſion for ſtrife and afforded opportunities of ſeveral abuſes, for the redreſs of which ſome eccleſiaſtical canons were framed both at home and abroad, and ſeveral decrees concerning it were made, in ſubſequent ſynods held at different places.[a] At laſt, by an act of parliament, anno 28 king Henry VIII. c. 12, in the preamble of which, the abuſes which were occaſioned by this privilege are re-

[x] The abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine contended with the archdeacons for an exemption of certain churches belonging to that monaſtery from their juriſdiction; and this is not ſtrange, ſince the former had procured of the popes bulls of privileges, by which they became exempt from the juriſdiction of the archbiſhop, and from all ſubjection and obedience to him. and had put themſelves under immediate ſubjection to the pope himſelf. The archbiſhop and archdeacon concluded this controverſy with that convent, by a compoſition, dated anno 1237, which is printed at large, in Thorn, col. 1882.

[z] The abbot and convent of St Auguſtine compounded likewiſe with the archdeacon, for an exemption from this privilege.

[a] The archdeacons of Canterbury appear to have a moſt undoubted right to this privilege from antient cuſtom, and this right continued to them, after the conſtitution of Othobon, made anno 1240; for upon founding the college of Wye, to which the parochial church of it, within this archdeaconry was annexed, the firſt provoſt of that college compounded with the archdeacon, among other things, for the profits which ſhould ariſe in the time of the vacancy of that church. The compoſition for which makes mention of ſeveral rights belonging to the archdeacon, and is inſerted in Battely, pt. ii. appendix, No. xxvii.

cited,

cited, the profits of all eccleſiaſtical benefices during ſuch time as they had no incumbent, were ſettled for ever on the next incumbent, any uſage or cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

The right of the induction of rectors and vicars into their benefices; a right of proceeding againſt excommunicated perſons, &c. the examination of ſuch as were to be preſented to the archbiſhop, to be admitted into holy orders; and laſtly a right to receive every year, two great trees from the archbiſhop's wood, called Eriet, near Dodington, and to convert, and diſpoſe of them to his own uſe.[b]

There muſt be added to theſe privileges of the archdeacon of Canterbury, the ſuper-eminent one, peculiar to him alone, namely, of inſtalling all the ſuffragan biſhops of the province; a right which has never but once been called in queſtion, which was by the dean and chapter of Lincoln, and that was ſoon yielded up. This ſolemnity was antiently celebrated perſonally by the archdeacon, and not by his letters of deputation, and in his Black Book there is deſcribed, after what manner and with what ceremonies it was performed, and the fees which appertained to it.[c]

The

[b] See Battely, pt. ii. p. 142.

[c] See Battely, pt ii. No. xxviii[a]. Theſe fees were antiently, the biſhop's palfry and ſaddle, with the appurtenances; his riding coat, hat, and boots; hay and provender for fifteen horſes, ſo long as he tarried upon account of performing the inthronization; meat, drink and wine; two large tapers of wax, for the whole time of his ſtay; two ſmall tapers every night, and 24 wax candles; the biſhop's ſilver cup with which he was ſerved at the table on the day of his inthronization; the bed likewiſe of the biſhop was demanded, and ten marcs ſterling. On that day a table on the right ſide of the hall was furniſhed, for the archdeacon, at which, none were to ſit, but ſuch as were invited by himſelf, to dine with him; to which may be added, that at the inſtallation of the abbot of Faverſham, the archdeacon's fees were, the abbot's palfry, meat and drink for two nights and one day for himſelf, and ten others, who ſhould come along with him,

The convent of this church would not allow him, being a ſecular, a ſtall in their chapter-houſe, owing to the rules of their order, which forbid all ſeculars to intermeddle in the chapters of the religious; as ſuch, he could not be admitted there, except upon extraordinary occaſions, ſuch as being called on by the convent for his advice, or when he attended upon the archbiſhop, or upon ſome ſpecial duty, and leaſt theſe occaſions ſhould create a pretence of right of having a ſtall among the religious, archbiſhop Theobald, moſt probably, at the inſtance of the convent, framed a conſtitution, by which the archdeacon and all other ſeculars were prohibited from intermeddling with the concerns of the chapter, that is, as of his own right, and he was to have his place at the foot of the archbiſhop's chair, and this was afterwards confirmed by pope Innocent's bull, dated anno 1200.[d]

Mention has been made above of the archdeacon's coming to church upon ſpecial duties, one of thoſe times was upon Thurſday in the Great or Holy Week, as it was antiently called, for upon that day it was the old cuſtom to reconcile penitents, which was done with great ſolemnities, and the archdeacon bore a conſiderable part therein. Mr. Battely has given an account of the proceſs of this branch of eccleſiaſtical diſcipline;[e] this is not taken notice of as an office peculiar to the archdeacon of Canterbury, for the ſame ſolemnities were obſerved in other cathedrals when this eccleſiaſtical diſcipline was obſerved. At this time, to keep up ſome kind of remembrance of the archdeacon's duty to attend on that day, uſually called

him, at the expence of the abbot. At the inſtalments of the priors of Leeds, Cumbwell, Bilſington, and Folkeſtone, the archdeacon received nothing, but an entertainment in meat and drink for two nights and one day. Battely, append. No. xxviii[o]. Biog. Brit. vol. vii; Supplement, p. 207 [D].

[d] Batt. Somn. pt. i, append. No. lviii. pt. ii. p. 144.

[e] Battely's Somner, pt. ii. p. 144, appendix, No. xxx.

Holy

Holy Thurſday, or Aſcenſion Day, in this church; he ſits during the morning ſervice in his own ſeat in it, adjoining the archbiſhop's throne eaſtward, and afterwards preaches a ſermon, the only time he appears at ſervice in this church as archdeacon, during the whole year.

There are ſome cauſes however, which are reſerved to be heard and determined in the archbiſhop's court, in which the archdeacon or his official are not to intermeddle, and there are within this archdeaconry, twenty-ſix churches, immediately ſubject to the archbiſhop, and viſited by him or his commiſſary, which being exempted from the juriſdiction of the archdeacon, are commonly called the exempts.[f]

The whole dioceſe of Canterbury has but one archdeacon, whoſe juriſdiction, except as to the abovementioned exempt churches, extends over the whole of it.[g] It is valued in the king's books at 163l. and 21d.[h]

The ceremony of his induction into the archdeaconry, was celebrated antiently by a mandate directed to the vicars of Tenham, Lymne, &c. that is, to any vicars of the churches belonging to his archdeaconry, and his induction was into one of thoſe churches, for he had no ſtall then in the cathedral, nor till after the diſſolution of the priory. Bernard de Ecii was inducted into the archdeaconry by authority of a papal

[f] Theſe excepted cauſes, and a liſt of the excepted churches, (which latter may be found likewiſe in the Hiſtory of Kent, under their proper heads) is inſerted from the archdeacon's Black Book, in Battely, pt. ii. appendix, No. xxix.

[g] There was once a deſign of dividing this one into three archdeaconries, by archbiſhop Richard, who in the year 1176, conſtituted three archdeacons, which was cenſured as a novelty contrary to the practice of former archbiſhops; but this project ſoon vaniſhed, and we hear no more after this, of more than one archdeacon at a time, in this dioceſe. Matthew Paris. Rad. de Diceto. Ang. Sacra, pt. ii. p. 692.

[h] See Weever, p. 186.

bull

bull directed to the biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, and the abbots of St. Auguſtine and Waltham. At this time the ſolemnity is performed by one of the prebendaries or canons of this church, by placing him in his ſtall above-mentioned, being the proper place aſſigned to him.

The archdeacon is appropriator and patron of the vicarages or curacies of the ſeveral churches and chapels of St. Stephen's, *alias* Hackington, Tenham, Linſted, Dodington, Iwade, Stone, Limne, Weſthythe, St. Mary's and St. Clement's, in Sandwich, Stodmarſh, and St. Margaret's, in Canterbury. The antient taxation of the archdeaconry was, of the churches belonging to it 180l. uncertain profits of it 20l. the total ſum 200l.[i] It is computed to be of nearly the value of 400l. per annum income.

ARCHDEACONS OF CANTERBURY.

1. WLFRID, is the firſt archdeacon of Canterbury, whoſe name is found in any chronicle or record, the names of all his predeceſſors, as well as ſome of his ſucceſſors, are loſt. He ſeems to have been once a monk of this church; and in the record of a council convened by archbiſhop Athelard, at Baccanceld, now perhaps Bapchild, among the ſubſcriptions, as they are printed in the *Decem. Scriptores*, among the Evidences of Chriſt-church.[k] Wlfrid, archdeacon, ſubſcribed among the biſhops, anno 798, and afterwards in a ſynod at Cloveſhoe, anno 803, Wlfrid, archdeacon, ſubſcribed with the reſt; the record of which council in Saxon characters, remains among the archives of this church; and to ſhew that Wlfrid was archdeacon of Canterbury, which is not ſpecified in either of theſe ſubſcriptions, among the old writings of this church,

[i] Thorn, col. 2165. [k] Col. 2212.

there

there is in the like characters, a charter of archbiſhop Athelard, concerning the manor of Burne, dated anno 805, indict 13, to which Wlfrid, archdeacon of Canterbury, is a ſubſcribing witneſs. The archbiſhop died the ſame year, and Wlfrid ſeems to have ſucceeded him in the archiepiſcopal chair.[l]

2. BEORNOTH, anno 804, whoſe name in the ſubſcriptions to a charter of king Ethelred, is ſet before divers dukes.[m]

3. ATHELWEALD, anno 853.

4. EALSTAN, anno 864.

5. SIGEFRETH, anno 866.

6. LIÆVING, anno 866; all theſe five archdeacons were, during the time in which Ceolnoth filled the archiepiſcopal chair, which was a ſpace of much trouble and confuſion, on account of the Daniſh pirates, who then infeſted theſe coaſts, aſſaulting the ſuburbs, and knocking at the very gates of the city of Canterbury, until they had a large ſum of money given them to be gone, and at the ſame time there was a peſtilence within the walls of the monaſtery.[n]

7. WERBEALD, anno 890.

8. BRINSTAN, about 1006; here is a long ſpace of time unnoticed between this archdeacon and the former one, named before him, moſt probably upwards of 100 years, and there has been nothing met with to fill it up.

9. ALMERIC, or ALMER, who is ſuppoſed to have been the man, who infamouſly betrayed this city when it was beſieged by the Danes in the year 1011,[o] as the

[l] Batt. Somn. pt. ii. p. 146. [m] Ibid. pt. i. p. 152.

[n] Gervas, col. 1643. Batt. Somn. p. 152, pt. ii. p. 146.

[o] Leland calls him, the archdeacon of Elphage, whoſe burial place is ſaid to have been in the north porch of the church of the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, in Canterbury. It ſhould ſeem more probable from the place of his burial, that though perhaps Elphage might have conſtituted him archdeacon, whilſt biſhop of Wincheſter, yet that he retained him in that office, whilſt he was archbiſhop.

ſtory

ſtory is told at large in the Saxon Chronicle, and afterwards by H. Huntingdon, R. Hoveden, W. Thorn, and others, whilſt others have been inclined to impute this treachery to Elmar, at that time abbot of St. Auguſtine's, who was ſuffered to eſcape ſafe out of the hands of the Danes, and his monaſtery to remain untouched as the reward of it.[p]

10. HAIMO is the next archdeacon, mentioned as ſuch; he lived in 1054, as we are informed from Boſton, monk of St. Edmundſbury, and he may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to have been cotemporary with Godwin, the laſt biſhop of St. Martin's, who died ſeven years after this time, and had been probably conſtituted biſhop, anno 1052. It is certain, that at the death of archbiſhop Elphage, there was no archdeacon of Canterbury; there were continual confuſions in theſe parts, through the continual ravages made by the inſulting Danes, the metropolitical church lay deſolate, and in ruins. Archbiſhop Livinge, who ſucceeded Elphage, after ſeven years impriſonment, went beyond ſea into a voluntary exile, there to bewail in ſecret the deſolations of the church, which he could not repair; during which calamities, we cannot expect to hear of an archdeacon.

Haimo, above-mentioned, ſtands upon record as eminent for his learning and goodneſs, as Almar was infamous for his treachery and ingratitude; we are beholden to Bale and Pitſeus for what we know of him; they tell us, that he was born in England of good parentage, brought up to ſtudy from his childhood, but this nation being at this time filled with tumults and diſturbances, he retired into France, and became a monk at St. Denis, and reader of divinity at Paris; as ſoon as the affairs of England were ſettled in quietneſs, he returned and was conſtituted archdeacon of

[p] Battely, pt. ii. p. 146. See above, in the life of archbiſhop Elphage.

Canterbury,

Canterbury, and grew into high eſteem for his excellent preaching. He wrote ſeveral books, of which his Commentary on Geneſis, was in the library of Lincoln college, in Oxford; he died at Canterbury on Oct. 9, but in what year, is no where recorded. With this archdeacon ended the anti-Norman ones.[q]

11. VALERIUS, of whom there is mention in a record concerning the right of provincial and dioceſan juriſdiction in the vacancy of the ſee; it tells us, that archbiſhop Lanfranc conſtituted him archdeacon, and gave him and his ſucceſſors a ſmall tenement near the priory of St. Gregory, without the north gate of the city.[r]

12. ANSCHITILLUS probably ſucceeded him. He is mentioned in the ſurvey of Domeſday, taken anno 1070, by the name of Anſchitil Archidiac, as holding lands in Deal, which had before been held by archbiſhop Stigand, and other land there, and at St. Margaret's, given to him by the biſhop of Baieux. He ſubſcribed, as ſuch, to the decrees of a provincial council in 1075, immediately after the biſhops and before the abbots.

13. WILLIAM was archdeacon in 1101, in which year he was ſent by archbiſhop Anſelm, to make en-

[q] Edſin ſtands next in Mr. Somner's liſt of archdeacons, but it is upon a ſuppoſition, that every biſhop of St. Martin's was likewiſe archdeacon, a notion which Mr. Battely has controverted with ſtrong probability. Battely, pt. ii. p. 148.

[r] It is ſaid that Lanfranc repented his conſtituting an archdeacon, inſtead of a biſhop of St. Martin's, which is not a thing to be credited, for the archbiſhop was a man of great ſpirit, and not apt to be troubled upon ſlight occaſions. He was prudent, and therefore, not likely to do any thing he ſhould afterwards repent of. If he was diſpleaſed with the archdeacon or archdeaconry, he could as eaſily alter the conſtitution, or remove the perſon at his pleaſure, as he is ſaid to have appointed either of them; and inſtead of repenting, we ſoon find an archdeacon of Canterbury, in his days, acting in the ſame ſtation as his ſucceſſor. Battely, pt. ii. p. 148.

quiries

quiries whether Maud, daughter of Malcolm, king of Scots, who was intended to be given in marriage to king Henry I. was a profeſſed nun; and afterwards, in 1108, he was ſent by that archbiſhop, on his behalf, to inveſt Ralph, the next ſucceſſor to Gundulph, and put him in poſſeſſion of the biſhopric of Rocheſter.[s] Anſelm having beſtowed it on him; there are three letters of the archbiſhop's to him, as archdeacon, one of which is concerning prieſts marriages, mentioned in the acts and monuments. This William was one of the witneſſes to Anſelm's charter, when he gave the manor of Stiſted to this church.[t]

14. JOHN, nephew (ſiſter's ſon) to archbiſhop Ralph, was conſtituted archdeacon in June, 1115, on his return from Rome, whither he had been ſent with others to bring back the pall to the archbiſhop, which he delivered to him at Canterbury, on June 27, 1115, many biſhops, abbots, noblemen and others being preſent at the ſolemnity of receiving and putting it on, at which time the biſhops made it their requeſt, and the monks declared their approbation, that this John ſhould be conſtituted archdeacon; upon which he was nominated and admitted by the archbiſhop in the chapter-houſe, and took the oath of obedience there, to the metropolitical church of Canterbury.[u] In 1119, he was ſent by the archbiſhop to the council at Rhemes, to withſtand the conſecration of Thurſtan, archbiſhop of York, at the pope's hands, archbiſhop Ralph having rejected him, on account of his having refuſed to make profeſſion of obedience to the church of Canterbury.[w]

[s] Eadmer Hiſt. Nov. lib. iii. p. 57, 98. Somner, p. 153.

[t] Among the archives of Chriſt-church.

[u] Eadmer Hiſt. Nov. lib. v. p. 114. Anglia Sacra, pt. i. p. 109, 800. Gervas, col. 1662.

[w] Eadmer Hiſt. Nov. lib. v. p. 114. Batt. Somn. p. 153. M. Paris. Malmſbury. Ang. Sacra, pt. i. p. 70; and Saxon Chron. anno MCXXIII.

On

On the archbiſhop's death, William Corboil being elected archbiſhop, went to Rome for his pall, attended by this archdeacon and others; upon the death of Ernulph, biſhop of Rocheſter, the archdeacon was promoted to that ſee, and conſecrated by the archbiſhop on May 24, anno 1125.[x]

Eadmer ſays, he was a man of a good converſation, and courteous towards all.

15. ASKETIN; whoſe name, as archdeacon, is in an antient charter of this church.[y]

16. WILLIAM, the ſecond, archdeacon of that name; is mentioned as ſuch in a charter of archbiſhop Theobald, relating to the archdeaconry of this church, in which the ſucceſſion of archdeacons before his time is thus given, viz. Aſketin, William, Helwiſe.[z]

17. HELWISE was a regular canon, and promoted to this archdeaconry by archbiſhop William Corboil, who had a particular regard to thoſe canons, of which he himſelf had been one, in 1134. He was ſent by the archbiſhop, together with the biſhops of St. David's and Rocheſter, to put the monks of Dover in poſſeſſion of their new monaſtery, built for them by that archbiſhop; but thoſe of Chriſt-church appealing to the ſee of Rome, they returned without effecting their purpoſe. In the year 1138, this archdeacon was ſummoned to a legantine ſynod, convened at Weſtminſter by Alberic the pope's legate.[a]

18. WALTER, the next archdeacon, was brother to archbiſhop Theobald, and was witneſs to his charter for the induction of canons into St. Mary's church, in Dover, which was confirmed by pope Innocent in 1138. Upon the death of Aſcelin, biſhop of Rocheſter, Walter was elected by the monks of Rocheſter,

[x] Hoveden; Rad. de Diceto, &c. Bromton, col. 1015. Ang. Sacra, pt. i. p. 343. Battely, pt. ii. p. 149.

[y] Battely, pt. ii. p. 149.

[z] See Battely, pt. 1, appendix, No. lviii.

[a] Textus Roffenſis. Gervas, col. 1341, 1346.

in the chapter-houſe at Canterbury, in the preſence and at the nomination of the archbiſhop, to ſucceed in that ſee; which election was made in January, in the beginning of the year 1148.[b]

19. ROGER DE BISHOPSBRIDGE, or *de Ponte Epiſcopi*, ſucceeded him as archdeacon, and within a few years after, being advanced to the archbiſhopric of York, he was conſecrated at Weſtminſter by archbiſhop Theobald, in October, 1154.[c] Whilſt he was archdeacon, as he was one who did not favour the monks of his time, he proved himſelf very offenſive and troubleſome to thoſe of Chriſt-church, by intruding himſelf among them into their chapter and aſſemblies, as one of their ſociety; being a ſecular, the monks could by no means ſubmit to this, but addreſſed themſelves to the archbiſhop for remedy, from whom they procured letters of inhibition to this purpoſe in future.[d]

20. THOMAS BECKET, ſo noted in the hiſtories of this time, was next preferred to this archdeaconry, by archbiſhop Theobald, who had ſent him into Italy, to ſtudy the civil law, and at his return, having conceived a good opinion of his excellent parts, heaped many rich preferments on him, and among them this archdeaconry. At the archbiſhop's inſtance, the king made him chancellor of England, and on the archbiſhop's death, he was advanced to the metropolitical chair of Canterbury,[e] and not long afterwards reſigned this archdeaconry.

21. GEOFFRY RIDDELL ſucceeded next to it, on the reſignation of Becket, who would not, however, lay it down for ſome time after he was made archbi-

[b] Gervas, col. 1362. Antiq. Brit. vita Theobald. Godwin. Catal in Walter.

[c] Stephen Birchington. Rad. de Diceto, 510, 529. Imag. Hiſtor. col. 529. Gervas, col. 1376. Battely, pt. ii. p. 150.

[d] Batt. Somn. pt. i. p. 154, appendix, No. lviii.

[e] Battely, pt. ii. p. 150.

ſhop,

ſhop, though the king importunately deſired him to give it up, which he at laſt did, and at the king's moſt earneſt requeſt conferred it on Geoffry Riddell,[f] who afterwards became a chief favorite with the king, (being conſtituted by him one of the barons of the exchequer,[g] whoſe part he conſtantly took againſt the archbiſhop, and in 1169 was ſent by him into France, to ſolicit, that the archbiſhop ſhould not be permitted to remain in that kingdom, to which he had then withdrawn himſelf from hence.

He was ſoon afterwards excommunicated by the archbiſhop, who in a letter to the biſhop of Hereford, advertized him of it, and calls this archdeacon in it, both arch-devil and a limb of Anti-Chriſt. In 1173, king Henry, at the inſtance of the cardinals Albert and Theodin, having granted that there ſhould be free elections in the church of England, there were five archdeacons promoted to five biſhoprics then vacant, one of which was this Geoffry, archdeacon of Canterbury, who was elected by the convent of Ely to that ſee; but being accuſed as acceſſary to the death of Thomas Becket, he made his proteſtation in the chapel of St. Catherine, in Weſtminſter, that he was innonocent of that murder, and was no ways acceſſary thereto, by word, deed, or writing, wittingly or knowingly.[h]

22. HERBERT, or *Herebert*, was archdeacon at the time when archbiſhop Richard conſtituted three archdeacons in his dioceſe, which uſually had but one before; their names were Savaricus, Nicolaus and Herebertus; but this innovation held but a ſhort time, the three being in the ſame archbiſhop's time reduced to one again,[i] namely, this Herbert, to whom the

[f] R. de Diceto, col. 511, 534.
[g] See Madox's Exchequer, p. 741, 743.
[h] M. Paris. Hoveden. Epiſt. Thomæ de Vitandis Excommunicatis. Battely, pt. ii. p. 150.
[i] R. de Diceto, col. 588.

archbiſhop made a perſonal grant of juriſdiction, much like that concerning which the archbiſhop of York and the archdeacon of Richmond differed, about the ſame time.[k]

Herbert continued in this archdeaconry till he was elected biſhop of Saliſbury in 1193,[l] and was ſucceeded by

23. ROBERT, whom Mr. Somner mentions next in his catalogue of archdeacons; but I know no more of him than his bare name.[m]

24. HENRY DE CASTILION was archdeacon in 1199, in which year he inſtalled Savaricus, biſhop of Bath. abbot of Glaſtonbury, his name as archdeacon is ſubſcribed to ſeveral charters and other evidences belonging to St. Radigund's abbey, near Dover, made by archbiſhop Hubert and others. During his time, in 1202, there happened a great controverſy between king John and the monks of St. Auguſtine's, concerning the right to the patronage of the church of Faverſham; during which, great violence was uſed by both parties, to ouſt the other from the poſſeſſion of the church, by which the profanation of it enſued; upon which this archdeacon challenging right to the cuſtody of the church during the vacancy of it, and interpoſing, excommunicated the monks for holding

[k] See this grant to the archdeacon of Canterbury, in Batt. Somn. appendix, No. lix. This charter is tranſcribed from the archdeacon's black book, where this, and another charter were inſerted, by archbiſhop Parker; and theſe words in the margin, viz. *Conceſſio Perſonalis circa annum Domini* 1230—were written by that archbiſhop's own hand, plainly relating to the latter. Battely, pt. ii. p. 151; and ſome annotations relating to it, made in the archdeacon's book, by a later hand, in Battely, append. No. xxxii.

[l] R. de Diceto, col. 522, 673. Gervas, col. 1588.

[m] Battely's Somner, pt. i. p. 155. Battely, pt. ii. p. 151; during his time, I find a charter of *inſpeximus* of archbiſhop Hubert, of land given to St. Radigund's abbey, to which is a witneſs, *Magro Radulf. vice archidiacono.*

the

the church by force, overthrew the altars as profaned by them, and then interdicted the church; after which, the monks, by preſents made to the king, compromiſed their ſuit with him; but as to their diſpute with the archdeacon, concerning the cuſtody and fruits of their vacant churches, eſpecially thoſe of Faverſham and Milton, they immediately made their appeal to the pope, but what was the final iſſue of the controverſy, I do not find, though it is probable, by a like courſe afterwards taken with a ſucceeding archdeacon, upon the renewal of the diſpute, he had a compoſition given him by the monks; by which means he, in ſome degree ſhared with them a part of the profits of their vacant churches, which was yielded to him to make peace. The matter which they contended for was, in thoſe days, of moment, and very conſiderable; but the caſe has been long ſince altered by the act paſſed for this purpoſe, which gives the ſucceſſor the fruits in the vacancy, which put an end to all theſe broils.[n]

25. HENRY DE SANDFORD was the next archdeacon, who is reported to have been a great philoſopher, that is, a learned and ſkilful man. In his time the conteſt above-mentioned, between the archdeacon and the monks of St. Auguſtine, concerning their vacant churches, was compounded; he was preſent at the tranſlation of the body of St. Auguſtine, and was co-executor, with the prior of Chriſt church, of the lady Agnes de Clifford; in the year 1227 he was, on St. Mark's day, conſecrated biſhop of Rocheſter, to which ſee he had been elected on December 26.[o]

26. SIMON

[n] Battely's Somner, pt. i. p. 155.

[o] Thorn, col. 1857. Regiſt. St. Aug. Chron. Annal, Wigorn, p. 487. Among the archives of the dean and chapter, in their treaſury, is a ſeal of this archdeacon; oval, the archdeacon ſtanding robed, in his right hand a church, in his left a book,

26. SIMON LANGTON, the only brother of Stephen Langton, archbiſhop of Canterbury, was the next archdeacon. He had been elected to the archbiſhopric of York, by that chapter, but taking part with his brother againſt the king, the pope, at the king's inſtance, made void the election; in recompence of which diſappointment, Lewis, the French Dauphin, for whoſe eſtabliſhment he was very active, conſtituted him his chancellor of Dauphiny,[p] and his brother the archbiſhop, the year before he died, conferred this archdeaconry on him, and in favour to him, much amended it, for with the conſent and confirmation of the chapter, he annexed and united to it, not only the churches or parſonages of Tenham and Hackington, but the whole juriſdiction over the dioceſe, with an exception and reſervation only of ſome cauſes and churches.[q]

For as the archbiſhops Baldwin and Hubert, upon a controverſy between them and the monks concerning the chapels of Hackington and Lamhith, and upon a diſpleaſure taken againſt the archdeacon, probably for oppoſing them in that project in behalf of the monks, had exempted certain churches from the archdeacon's juriſdiction; ſo archbiſhop Langton, with the monks conſent, by a ſpecial charter, reverſed and revoked that exemption and ſubjected again thoſe churches to the archidiaconal juriſdiction, whoſe predeceſſors never had other than a perſonal grant, ſuch as was that above-mentioned, made to Herbert or the like. Theſe things happening in December, anno 1227; in the month of February next following, the ſame archdeacon made a double charter to the monks;

a book, a tower in the lower part, on each ſide; legend—SIGILLUM HENRICI CANTUARIENSIS ARCHIDIACONI, D. 166.

[p] Matthew Paris.

[q] See this inſtrument, in Battely's Somner, appendix, No. lx[a].

for

for what reaſons however, appears not; by one of which he conveys to them, with the conſent of his brother the archbiſhop, all the tithes whatſoever of the manor of Eylwarton, lying within the chapelry of Stone, in Tenham pariſh, which at this day paſs by the name of dominical, or demeſne tithes; by the other he became engaged for himſelf and his ſucceſſors, that nothing ſhould be done in the church or chapel of Hackington, to the prejudice of the church of Canterbury;[r] a matter, which the late ſtir between archbiſhop Baldwin and the monks, made them fearful of, and therefore careful and cautious to prevent, and the more ſo, as the archdeacon had now ſeated himſelf there. From the time of archbiſhop Lanfranc, the archdeacon's dwelling had been before this, near St. Gregories priory, cloſe by the court there, without the north gate of the city; this being now given and made over to the monks of Chriſt-church, the archdeacon removing thence, ſeated himſelf as above-mentioned, at Hackington, where his uſual reſidence continued till Henry VIII.'s reign, when his manſion there was alienated; ſince which the archdeacon has been left without a houſe to reſide in. This archdeacon, in the vacancy of the ſee by archbiſhop Edmund's death, withſtood the monks' official for that time of the vacancy, challenging to himſelf, in right of his archdeaconry, all the juriſdiction, both provincial and dioceſan; but at length, after ſome altercations on both parts, all contentions between him and the chapter, on this account, were ended amicably by a perſonal compoſition.[s]

[r] See both theſe inſtruments in Batt. Somn. appendix, No. lx. and the following ones.

[s] See this inſtrument, in Battely's Somner, pt. i. appendix, No. lxii.

It is ſaid of this archdeacon, that, when upon the death of archbiſhop Richard, the chapter of Chriſt-church had elected to the ſee of Canterbury, Ralph Nevil, a prudent man, and one in high favour with the king, and petitioned the pope to confirm his election; his holineſs aſked the archdeacon what manner of man the archbiſhop elect was? who immediately replied, that he was a ſmart cunning man, an old courtier, powerful in the king's favour, and ſo ſtout and ſturdy, that there was danger, if he was confirmed archbiſhop, of his creating a miſunderſtanding between his holineſs and the king. Upon which the election was ſet aſide.[t] He founded the hoſpital of the poor prieſts, in Canterbury; having been archdeacon twenty-one years, he died about the year 1248;[u] Bale ſays, he ſpent much time in ſtudy, and wrote a treatiſe concerning the Penitence of St. Mary Magdalen. There are collected ſeveral of his letters into one volume, &c.[w]

There is a ſeal of this archdeacon, anno 1227, among the archives of the dean and chapter in their treaſury, oval, a buſt profile, a hand reaching down from above; legend, SIGILL: DNI SIMONIS DE LANGETON ARCHIDIAC CANTUAR. E. 136.

27. STEPHEN DE VICENNA ſeems to have ſucceeded to this dignity on his death in 1248.[x] He appears to have been archdeacon but four years, and then, either by death or ceſſion, to have given place to his ſucceſſor.[y]

28. OTHOBON, a Genoeſe by birth, deſcended of a noble family, the ſon of Thediſius, brother of pope Innocent IV. was created cardinal deacon, by the title

[t] See Godwin. [u] Battely's Somner, pt. i. p. 157.

[w] Battely's Somner, pt. ii. p. 152.

[x] Anno 1250, he appointed Roger de Elham his official; and afterwards, one Mr. Omer in the ſame place.

[y] Battely, pt. ii. p. 153.

of

of St. Adrian, anno 1252; he was then in poſſeſſion of this archdeaconry, ſays Onuphrius, but it is not known how long he continued in it; he was afterwards exalted to the papal throne, which he enjoyed but a very ſhort time.[z]

29. STEPHEN DE MONTE LUCILI appears to have been archdeacon in 1257, by his ſubſcription to a charter of St. Radigund's abbey, near Dover; William de la Gare was his official, anno 1259.[a]

30. HUGH MORTIMER, a native of the province of Poictou, and official to the archbiſhop,[b] and his chancellor and vicar-general likewiſe, in the former of which offices he continued in 1270, as appears by a deciſion of his made as ſuch, that year,[c] not long afterwards became archdeacon; for he was ſo at the death of archbiſhop Boniface, which happened in 1270; after which, during the vacancy of the ſee, he exerciſed the power of ordinary, by ratifying as far as the power or faculty of the ordinary is required, different appropriations,[d] the challenging of which, and the like power in the time of the vacancy, occaſioned a quarrel between him and the convent of Chriſt-church, in like manner as there had been before between them and his predeceſſor, Simon Langton; and this ended too in a compoſition made between them.[e] The year of his death I do not find, only that he died on October 4, but he could not continue in this office more than four or five years, being ſucceeded in it by

31. WILLIAM MIDDLETON, who was a man commended for his honourable birth, good converſa-

[z] Battely, pt. ii. p. 153. [a] Ibid.
[b] See Matthew Paris, anno 1245.
[c] See Battely's Somner, pt. i. p. 158.
[d] Viz. the pariſh church of St. Margaret's, Canterbury, to the poor prieſts hoſpital there; and the church of Preſton to the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine.
[e] Batt. Somn. p. 158, appendix, No. lxii.

tion

tion and excellent learning, particularly in both civil and canon laws.[f] In the year 1273 he appears to have been both official and vicar to the archbiſhop, at that time beyond ſea, and confirmed the election of John de Chiſull to the biſhopric of London; he was ſoon afterwards made archdeacon of Canterbury, and on February 14, 1278, was elected biſhop of Norwich, upon which he reſigned this dignity, having been in the poſſeſſion of it for two years and upwards.[g]

32. ROBERT DE YARMOUTH ſucceeded him as archdeacon, and continued ſo upwards of two years. In his time he renewed the diſpute of juriſdiction in the vacancy of the ſee, which then happened by the removal of archbiſhop Kilwardbye; a matter twice ſet on foot before, as has been already mentioned; but during the appeal of the convent to the court of Rome, the archdeacon, who had gone thither to manage his ſuit, died there.[h]

33. RICHARD DE FERRINGES was his ſucceſſor, who is ſaid to have been well experienced in the rights and cuſtoms of the church of Canterbury; the archbiſhop on January 1, 1281, ſent his mandate to Gregory de Rokeſlye, citizen of London, requiring him to pay to his archdeacon Richard, in recompence for the dilapidations of the houſes belonging to the archdeaconry, the ſum of 33l. 18s. of the goods of Robert de Yarmouth, ſometime archdeacon, which remained in his hands.[i] In 1290 he ſummoned the clergy, as he was commanded, to a convocation at Ely; his mandate for which is dated at Hackington, on Auguſt 4, that year, whilſt he proſecuted with much warmth at Rome, the ſuit concerning juriſdiction during the vacancy of the ſee of Canterbury, which had lain dormant on account of his predeceſ-

[f] Chron. T. Wilkes. Matthew Weſtminſter.
[g] Battely's Somn. p. 158, pt. ii. p. 151.
[h] Batt. Somn. ibid. [i] Ibid.

for's

ſor's death; he was by papal proviſion conſtituted archbiſhop of Dublin in 1298; upon which

34. JOHN LANGTON ſucceeded to this archdeaconry in 1299, it being given to him by the pope, in recompence of his trouble and expence at the court of Rome, in his appeal againſt the archbiſhop, who had annulled the election, which the convent of Ely had made of him to be their biſhop, at which time he was treaſurer to king Edward, chancellor of England,[k] and rector of Burwell in that dioceſe; but pope Boniface VIII rejected his appeal, and appointed another to that biſhopric;[l] he was afterwards, viz. in 1305, made biſhop of Chicheſter, being conſecrated by archbiſhop Winchelſea, on the 10th cal. October, that year.[m]

35. SIMON DE FAVERSHAM has the character of a learned man. He became eminent in philoſophy and divinity, which he ſtudied at Oxford, as Bale informs us, from Leland. He was rightfully conſtituted archdeacon by archbiſhop Winchelſea on the ſame day on which his predeceſſor was conſecrated biſhop of Chicheſter, but was ſoon forced to quit this dignity, and to give place to another, on whom the pope conferred it by his bull of proviſion, on,

36. BERNARD DE EYCI, who is written likewiſe Ecy de Labredo, or *de la Breto*,[n] but perhaps more probably *De la Barton*, being the ſon of Aumery de la Barton, of noble rank.[o] The pope's bull of proviſion for this purpoſe is dated Nov. 20, 1305; in

[k] He was firſt ſo conſtituted in 1293, and a ſecond time in 1307. Annol. Wigorn. Hiſtor. Elien.

[l] Godwin, in the catalogue of the biſhops of Ely, Anglia Sacra, pt. i. p. 639. Matthew Paris.

[m] Batt. Somn. pt. i. p. 158. In 1332, he ſent a precious cup to the ſhrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury, by Thomas Searles, his clerk. Batt. Somn. pt. i. p. 158.

[n] Prynne, p. 1097, calls him Lebreto.

[o] See the archdeacon's black book.

which

which bull it is mentioned, that this Bernard had been advanced by papal proviſion to a prebend in the church of Bordeaux, and to the tithery of Anderanes, in the dioceſe of Agen; he was not of age to be canonically admitted into deacons orders, but the ſame power which heaped theſe rich benefices on him, diſpenſed with his infancy, and gave him licence to hold this archdeaconry likewiſe, without the neceſſity of being made a deacon, till he came to ſuch years as the canons of the church required. The above-mentioned bull was accompanied with another mandatory one for his induction, which was directed to the biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, and to the abbots of St. Auguſtine's and Waltham;[p] he ſeems to have been deprived of this dignity for being married about 1318.[q]

[p] It will, ſays Mr. Battely, p. 154, give ſome light into the following account of ſome of the archdeacons, if we here obſerve, that Raymond Goth, born at Mihandrall, within the dioceſe of Bordeaux, was firſt, biſhop of Cominges, then archbiſhop of Bordeaux, and then elected pope. Anno 1305 he ſent for the cardinals to come to him at Lyons, where he was inaugurated by the name of pope Clement V. and from this beginning the Roman court was tranſlated from Rome to France, where it continued about ſeventy years, by this he was guided in his ſearch, after ſeveral of the following archdeacons of Canterbury, to look for them in their native ſoil in ſome province of France, in particular Britany, Aquitaine, Lemoiſin, and Gaſcony, the country of pope Clement V.

[q] In Rym. Fœd. vol. iii. p. 767, there is a letter from the king to the pope, in which he ſays, that underſtanding the archdeaconry of Canterbury, which the ſon of his faithful and well beloved Amanenus, lord of Labreto, lately held; and which, on his being married as was reported, had been declared vacant in the court of Rome; he recommended to the pope Maſter Henry de Burgherſh, whom he had appointed archdeacon in his room, dated at York, May 10, anno 12 Edward II. 1319; and by another letter to the pope, dated Nov. 2, in his 13th year, the king recommended Henry de Burgherſh to the biſhopric of Wincheſter; which Henry was nephew to Bartholomew de Badleſmere, ſteward of his houſehold. Rym. Fœd. ibid.

37. GUTTERDUS

37. GUTTERDUS LABREDUS, moſt probably, *Le Brito*, and therefore of the ſame province with his predeceſſor.

38. SIMON CONVENIUS, or DE COMINGES, was archdeacon of Canterbury; he is ſtiled in the papal bull, chaplain of the apoſtolic ſee; he died in 1323.

39. JOHN DE BRICTON, treaſurer of the church of Wells, rector of Saltwood, in this county, the king's chaplain, and the archbiſhop's chancellor, was, upon the above archdeacon's death, preſented to this archdeaconry on April 19, 1323, and admitted to it on Auguſt 2, following; but he was ſoon turned out by a power, which at that time was ſuperior to that of the archbiſhop, or of the king himſelf, who both of them ſubmitted to the pope's bull of proviſion, though yet not without ſome ſtruggling; for when the pope, (John XXII.) ſent his bull of revocation, namely, to recal the collation of John de Bricton to this archdeaconry, and to confer it upon Raymond, a cardinal of the church of Rome;[r] the meſſengers who brought it were roughly handled, for the archbiſhop, (Walter Reynolds) cauſed one of them to be ſeized, and his letters and writings to be taken from him by force; the other fearing the like uſage, hid himſelf; notwithſtanding which, the pope at laſt prevailed, and his proviſion filled the archdeaconry at this time, which he had made vacant by ouſting his predeceſſor from it violently, by the plenitude of his power.[s]

40. RAYMUND *de Sta Maria in Coſmedin*, deacon cardinal, was the perſon named in the above-mentioned bull of revocation to ſucceed to this archdea-

[r] In Rym. Fœd vol. iv. p. 48, is the pope's bull, dated anno 1324, in favor of Raimund, cardinal deacon of St. Mary in Coſmedin, whom the pope had made archdeacon of Canterbury, requeſting the king, as he had often done by his letters before, to admit the ſaid cardinal into the full and peaceable poſſeſſion of this dignity.

[s] Regiſt. Eccl. Cantuar. G. Regiſt. Reynolds.

conry.

conry. He was nephew to pope Clement V. When he quitted, I have not ſeen, but the next poſſeſſor of this dignity that appears, was

41. HUGH DE ENGOLISME, ſo called from Angouleme, in the province of Aquitaine, ſacriſt of the metropolitical church of Narbonne, in Languedoc.—He was ſent into England in 1324, as envoy from the pope and the apoſtolic ſee; he was archdeacon in 1327, at which time he received the Peter pence, collected in the dioceſe of Wells.[t] There is a letter extant to him as archdeacon, dated Aug. 16, 1328, from John, biſhop of Exeter, who in it denied to pay the fees of his inthronization, to which the archdeacon replied, that he would aſſert and defend his rights; on December 20, that year, he requeſted leave to return to the court of Rome, which was at that time in his own country, France, pretending bodily infirmities and ſickneſs.[u] His ſucceſſor was

42. ROBERT STRATFORD, born at Stratford upon Avon, to which place he became a benefactor, by obtaining of king Edward III. in his 5th year, anno 1332, a charter of liberties for that town. He was canon of the church of Lincoln, and had procuratorial letters from the prior of Chriſt-church, to appear in his ſtead in parliament at York; in theſe letters he is called the archbiſhop's brother, John Stratford being then archbiſhop of Canterbury elect, and confirmed; and on Oct. 9, 1334, being then archdeacon, he was preſent at his inthronization.[w]

Among the archives of the conſiſtory court of Canterbury, there is a plea of his, conſiſting of many articles, and containing in the firſt place a particular of all the rights and pleas of his archdeaconry; after

[t] Regiſt. Epiſc. Wellens Eccl.

[u] Regiſt. Grandiſon; Epiſc. Exon. Regiſt. Eccleſ. Chriſti Cantuar. Battely, pt. ii. p. 155. To him Nicholas Trivet dedicated his hiſtory.

[w] Dugd. Warw. p. 515. Regiſt. Eccl. Chriſti Cant. 6.

which

which follows a ſuggeſtion of certain grievances offered to him and it, by the commiſſary of Canterbury, put up againſt him to his brother the archbiſhop, but with what ſucceſs I know not. He was elected biſhop of Chicheſter in 1337, and was conſecrated on St. Andrew's day that year, ſucceeding in it John Langton, one of his predeceſſors in the archdeaconry; after which he executed the great offices of chancellor of the exchequer, chancellor of England, to which he had two appointments, viz. in the 11th and 14th years of king Edward III. keeper of the great ſeal,[x] and chancellor of Oxford; in 1338,[y] he was conſtituted commiſſary to the archbiſhop, who was then beyond ſea; not long after which he ſeems to have reſigned this archdeaconry, having kept it near two years after he had been made biſhop, and was ſucceeded in it by

43. BERNARD SISTRE, who appears to have been archdeacon in 1339, at which time he lent the prior and chapter of this church 120l. and in Feb. 1340, he collected the procurations for the cardinals.[z]

44. PETRUS ROGERIUS ſeems to have ſucceeded him as archdeacon. He was of the province of Thouloufe, of the county of Limoſin, of the noble family of Monſtria, born in the town of Malmont, earl of Beaufort, and nephew to pope Clement VI. who created him cardinal deacon, when he was but ſeventeen years old, by the title of S. Maria Nova; he never came into England, ſupplying his abſence by conſtituting Hugo Pelegrinus, treaſurer of Lichfield, and Raymundus Pelegrinus, canon of St. Paul's, to

[x] Robert de Stratford, archdeacon of Canterbury, and elect of Chicheſter, was made chancellor and keeper of the ſeal, Oct. 23, 11 Edward III. anno 1338. Dugd Orig.

[y] Dugd. Orig. Wood Antiq. Oxon. Battely, p. ii. p. 155.

[z] Regiſt. Eccl. Chriſti Cant.

be

be his proctors in his abſence ;[a] as ſuch, they preſented clerks to the void churches of St. Clement's and St. Mary's, in Sandwich, and thoſe of Linſted and Tenham, in the years 1346 and 1349; in the former of which years, being notary to the pope, he requeſted, that being reſident in the court of Rome, he might have licence to receive his archidiaconal procurations.

As he never came into England, and continued ſo many years in this archdeaconry, neither the king nor the archbiſhop knew who was archdeacon, ſo that the former wrote to the latter to certify who was archdeacon of Canterbury, in the 20th year of his reign, and who was archdeacon at that time, namely in the 39th year of it; to which the archbiſhop returned this anſwer, that he had ſearched the regiſters of John, late archbiſhop, and other regiſters and records, by which it appeared, that Petrus Rogerius, cardinal deacon, had been archdeacon in the 20th year of his reign, and that he did believe that the ſaid cardinal was yet alive and archdeacon of Canterbury, becauſe he had never heard any thing to the contrary, but on what day he had been inſtalled, he could not tell ;[b] this cardinal archdeacon was in the 44th year of king Edward III. anno 1371, elected pope, and took on him the name of Gregory XI. upon which he returned with the cardinals to Rome, after the court of Rome had continued about ſeventy years in France.

[a] The former thus wrote himſelf:—Hugh Pelegrin, treaſurer of Lichfield, nuncio of the apoſtolical ſee to England, vicar-general in ſpirituals to the Rev. Father in Chriſt Peter Rogerius, archdeacon of Canterbury, cardinal deacon of the holy church of Rome. Batt. Somn. p. 159.

[b] Mem. ex parte rem. Theſau. anno 39 Edw. III. rot. 19 Battely, pt. ii. p. 155.

45. WILLIAM JUDICIS, of Limoſin, ſeems on his vacating this archdeaconry, to have ſucceeded to it by the pope's nomination. He was nephew to pope Clement VI. and was created cardinal deacon with the title of St. Mary in Coſmedin, by his uncle; he was conſtituted archdeacon of the holy church of Rome by pope Innocent V. and was made cardinal preſbiter, with the title of St. Clement, by pope Gregory XI. and died at Avignon on April 27, 1374.— His executors were ſued by his ſucceſſors, archdeacons, for dilapidations in 1375;[c] the year before which there was enquiry made concerning all foreigners, who had eccleſiaſtical benefices in England, and were non-reſident; on which this archdeacon was returned as one of them, and that the true value of all the yearly fruits, rents and profits of the archdeaconry was worth 700 florins.[d]

46. HENRY WAKEFIELD was next admitted to this archdeaconry in June, 1375, being preſented by the king during the vacancy of the ſee of Canterbury, and the mandate for his induction was directed to the vicars of Hackyngton, Tenham and Lymne; at his admiſſion, the ſee continuing vacant, he took the oath of canonical obedience to the prior and chapter, being then treaſurer of the king's houſehold, before which he had been biſhop of Ely, in the room of John Barnet, deceaſed, but the election was diſannulled by the pope, anno 1373; however, in leſs than two months after his becoming archdeacon, the pope having diſannulled the election of Walter Leigh to the biſhopric of Worceſter, by his bull of papal proviſion, dated Sept. 12, 1375, conferred it on him.[e]

[c] Regiſt. Eccl. Chriſti Cant.
[d] Fox's Acts and Monuments. Batt. Somn. p. 160.
[e] Regiſt. Eccl. Chriſti Cant. Battely, pt. ii. p. 156.

47. ANDOMAR DE RUPY was in his room made archdeacon, by bull of papal proviſion,[f] to which archdeacon, as appears by the bundle of writs of anno 2 Richard II. pt. 1. there belonged to the church of Lymin, within the ſame dioceſe, worth by year, after taxation of the tenth, xxi l. the church of Tenham worth by year, after the ſaid taxation xxx l. vi s. viii d. the church of Hackington, near Canterbury, worth by year xx marks; the church of St. Clement, in Sandwich, worth by year, after the taxation aforeſaid, eight marks; the church of St. Mary, in Sandwich, worth by year, eight pounds, of the which the archdeacon received only ſix marks; the profits of all which premiſes Sir William Latimer had received, together with the profits ariſing out of the juriſdiction of the archdeaconry, worth by year xx l.[g]

48. WILLIAM DE PAKINTON, prebendary of York and Lincoln, was admitted to this archdeaconry on Nov. 7, 1381; this dignity having been conferred on him by the prior and convent, in the vacancy of the ſee, by archbiſhop Sudbury's death, his proctor making the accuſtomed oath of obedience to the prior and convent, that he would not attempt any thing to the prejudice of the church of Canterbury,

[f] He is called in the patent of 2 Richard II. p. 2, m. 8, Adomar de la Roche, archdeacon of Canterbury; in which patent the king reciting that the archdeacon had taken part with the French, the king's enemies, by the advice of his council, he had cauſed the revenues and profits of the archdeaconry to be ſeized and taken into his own hands; but on account of the ſpecial grace and affection which he bore to this church, and eſpecially on account of his father's lying buried there, he grants all the poſſeſſions, emoluments, &c. as far as he can, to Simon, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in aid of the great work which the archbiſhop at his great charges was carrying on, on the body of it, to hold them for ſo long time as they ſhould continue in the king's hands. See Rym. Fœd. vol. vii. p. 216.

[g] Fox's Acts and Monuments, pt. i. p. 562.

but

but would faithfully execute ſuch mandates as he ſhould receive from the prior and chapter.[h] He died in the year 1390, and his will was proved on the 7th of October.[i]

Pitſeus ſays much of this man, of his extraordinary worth and good parts.[k]

49. ADAM MOTTRUM, the archbiſhop's commiſſary,[l] was conſtituted archdeacon on July 28, 1390;[m] on March 6, 1395, he gave his aſſent, as ſuch, to the appropriation of the churches of Sutton, Lillington and Farleigh, to the college of Maidſtone; in 1396 he preſented a clerk to the church of Weſthithe,[n] at which time he was the archbiſhop's chancellor, and one of his legatees, as appears by his will; about which year he reſigned this archdeaconry, probably by exchange for ſome better preferment, as he had formerly done the archdeaconry of Ely, and a prebend of York, for the precentorſhip of Sarum;[o] he died in 1414.[p]

50. RICHARD CLIFFORD was conſtituted archdeacon about the middle of the month of March, 1397, and being archdeacon, was made keeper of the privy ſeal. There happened a controverſy between him and archbiſhop Arundel, concerning matters of juriſdiction, which was compounded between them;[q] he was in 1399 promoted by papal proviſion to the biſhopric of Worceſter, and had a licence to be conſe-

[h] Regiſt. Eccl. Chriſti Cant.
[i] Regiſt. Cur. Archid. Cant. [k] Batt. Somn. p. 160.
[l] He was the archbiſhop's commiſſary, in his proceedings againſt the Wiclivians, anno 1382. See Council. Brit. vol. ii. p. 631.
[m] Regiſt. Courtney. [n] Regiſt. Cant.
[o] Regiſt. Medford, Epiſc. Sarum.
[p] Regiſt. Bulwith, Epiſc. Sarum.
[q] It is extant, among the church records, and in the leiger of the conſiſtory. See a tranſcript of it, printed in Battely, pt. ii. appendix, No. xxxiii.

crated out of the church of Canterbury, dated Oct. 1, 1401, at which time he vacated this dignity;[r] he was afterwards tranſlated thence to London in 1407, in the account of the biſhops of which, Godwin ſpeaks very honourably of him; his name and figure were drawn and ſet up in the weſt window in the chapter-houſe of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, as a benefactor in all likelihood to the work, it being new built in his time, as the reader will find in the account of it.

In this manner religious men uſed to expreſs their thankfulneſs to their benefactors, by repreſenting their effigies, and ſetting up their names and coats of arms, if they had any, in ſome part of the building, which by their bounty they had helped to advance; ſometimes adding what their gift was to it; an inſtance of this, out of many may be obſerved cloſe by the door of the above chapter houſe, about the ſhield of a coat of arms, repreſenting the effigies of a monk in his habit, one, who about the ſame time with this archdeacon, was a benefactor to that work; the legend about it tells us, that *John Shepye, with the help of his friends, gave* 100*l.* *to the building of the cloyſter, &c.*[s]

51. ROBERT DE HALLUM was collated to this archdeaconry by archbiſhop Arundel, in 1401.[t] He was prebendary of York,[u] rector of Northfleet, in Kent,[w] and one of the executors of archbiſhop Courtney's will in 1396; the dean and chapter of Lincoln contended with him and his predeceſſor Clifford, about the right of inſtalling Henry Beaufort, biſhop of Lincoln, but at laſt they yielded and acknowledged the archdeacon's right, and confirmed this acknowledgment by an inſtrument under their ſeal, dated

[r] Battely, pt. ii. p. 156. [s] Ibid pt. i. p. 160.
[t] Regiſt. Cant. [u] Regiſt. Ebor.
[w] Regiſt. Cant.

April

April 20, 1404, which is recorded in the regiſters of this church.[x] In 1403 he was chancellor of Oxford, which office he voluntarily reſigned in the beginning of the year 1406;[y] he then went to Rome, and was there declared by the pope archbiſhop of York;[z] but the pope being ſenſible that he ſhould provoke the king's heavy diſpleaſure by it, revoked his papal proviſion, and ſoon after promoted him to the biſhopric of Saliſbury, and he made his profeſſion of obedience to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, at Glouceſter, on March 28, 1408, and this archdeaconry was vacated by him.[a]

52. JOHN WAKERING, chaplain to the king and keeper of the rolls in 1404,[b] was inſtituted archdeacon of Canterbury, on July 13, 1408,[c] probably by his proctor; for afterwards he is ſaid to be admitted, perhaps inducted, to this archdeaconry on March 31, 1409,[d] in all likelihood in his own perſon, otherwiſe there is no reconciling the two different days of his inſtitution or admiſſion into this archdeaconry, as

[x] Regiſt. Cant. A. [y] Antiq. Oxon.
[z] Thomas Walſingham, anno 1406.
[a] There is one remarkable thing to be noticed of him. In the ſame year that he was made biſhop of Sarum, he, together with Henry Chichely, biſhop of St. David's, and Tho. Chillenden, prior of Chriſt-church, were by the prelates who were convened in a ſynod at London, nominated and appointed to go as legates or deputies from the Engliſh biſhops, to an occumenical council to be held at Piſa, a city in Tuſcany. In their journey they paſſed through Paris, where John Gerſon, the famous theologiſt, entertained them with a notable ſermon.—They made a ſolemn entrance into Piſa, before the end of April. The biſhop of Sarum made an elegant ſpeech to the archbiſhops and biſhops, who were aſſembled, to the number of 140, beſides a multitude of abbots and other eccleſiaſtical perſons. In 1411, this Robert was created a cardinal preſbyter. See Battely, pt. ii. p. 156; who by the above, corrects the miſtake of biſhop Godwin, in his account of this legation, in his work, p. 495.
[b] Pat. 6 Henry IV. p. i. m. 12.
[c] Regiſt. Arundel I. [d] Regiſt. Arundel II.

they are entered in the regiſter of archbiſhop Arundel. He was made canon of Wells in 1409, and the ſame year he is ſaid to have been keeper of the great ſeal;[e] in 1415 he was elected biſhop of Norwich, and was conſecrated on May 29, next year.[f] He has the character of having been a perſon of extraordinary merit, and biſhop Godwin makes honourable mention of him.

53. HENRY RUMWORTH, *alias* Cirenceſter, was next collated to this dignity on June 5, 1416, and continued in poſſeſſion of it on Dec. 10, 1418;[g] whilſt he was archdeacon, he cited before him, John, biſhop of St. Aſaph, as not legally holding his biſhopric, not being ever inducted or put into poſſeſſion of it by his predeceſſor archdeacon Robert, as the manner was, and of right he ſhould have been, it being one of the rights of the archdeacon to induct all biſhops of the province into the poſſeſſion of their ſees. He was ſucceeded as archdeacon, by

54. WILLIAM CHICHELEY, of kindred to the archbiſhop of that name, prebendary of the church of Saliſbury,[h] who was collated to this archdeaconry on Oct. 3, 1420,[i] at the time he was with the king in the French expedition; he was notary to the apoſtolic ſee and died at Rome in 1424.[k] He was ſucceeded by

55. PROSPER DE COLUMNA, a youth, then under fourteen years of age, who was by birth an Italian, of the noble family of that name, and nephew to pope Martin V. Being apoſtolic prothonotary, he was created a cardinal by the title of *S. Georgii ad Vellus aureum*, which title was agreeable to the rich proviſion

[e] Sir H. Spelman ſays, he was keeper of the privy ſeal to king Henry IV.

[f] Ang. Sac. p. i. p. 417. Rym, Fœd. vol. ix. p. 321, 337, 338.

[g] Regiſt. Chicheley, Black Book.

[h] Regiſt. Sarum.

[i] Regiſt. Chicheley.

[k] Batt. Somn. pt. i. p. 161; pt. ii. p. 123.

that

that his uncle the pope had deſigned for him; for he not only advanced him by his bull of proviſion, dated June 10, 1424, to this archdeaconry, to which, however, the archbiſhop did not admit him till July 26, 1426,[l] but he alſo obtained a grant from the king, for his nephew to enjoy as many eccleſiaſtical benefices in England, as did not exceed the ſum of ſixty marcs a year,[m] and as he could not be capable of this dignity, by the laws of the realm, being an alien, the pope ſo far prevailed on the king, that he was, by royal indulgence, made denizen, and capable of the ſame, but ſo, that the pope ſhould by his bull in expreſs words, give way to the patron, freely to confer it afterwards, as it ſhould fall void, and that this indulgence ſhould not be drawn into example.[n]

But he ſeems to have fallen ſhort of the great expectations he had from his uncle, and of the benefit of this grant, which was occaſioned partly by the ſudden death of the pope, who died of an apoplexy in 1431, and partly from the misfortunes of the Columna family, in that faction which they had raiſed againſt pope Eugenius IV. at which time this Proſper, as he was adviſed, quitted the city of Rome, and though he ſaved his life by it, yet he ſuffered much by having his goods plundered, and his palace pulled down in the tumult; not long after which, he ſeems to have reſigned this archdeaconry, upon condition of an annual penſion of 500 florins, to be paid to him out of it during his life; for upon his death, pope Pius II. beſtowed the laſt year's penſion upon Jacobus Ananatus, a Florentine, of Luca, biſhop of Pavia, and cardinal preſbiter of St. Chryſogonus, and commanded his ſucceſſor to pay it.[o]

56. THOMAS

[l] Regiſt. Chicheley. [m] Duck's life of Chicheley.
[n] Batt. Somn. pt. i. p. 161; pt. ii. p. 123.
[o] He appears to have been preſent at the council of Baſil, in 1435; and at Ferrara, in 1438; and at Florence, to which

56. THOMAS CHICHELEY, a near relation of the archbiſhop's, was collated by him to this archdeaconry on December 14, 1433;[p] he appointed John Pentworth, to be regiſter of his court, and his apparitor-general, which was confirmed by the archbiſhop on October 17, 1463. He was doctor of the canon law, and had ſeveral eccleſiaſtical preferments, as prebendary of the church of Lincoln,[q] provoſt of Wingham college, and maſter of the hoſpital of St. Thomas, in Canterbury, and was beſides prothonotary of the apoſtolic ſee.[r] He obtained a bull from pope Eugenius, to confirm his archidiaconal right in proving wills; in the year 1449, he made a compoſition with Thomas Gage, the firſt provoſt of the collegiate church of Wye,[s] the year before which he preſented a clerk to the vicarage of Tenham;[t] he was one of thoſe to whom archbiſhop Chicheley committed the care and overſight of his ſplendid building of All Souls college, in Oxford;[u] he died in 1466, and was buried in the collegiate church of Wingham.[w]

57. THOMAS WYNTERBURN appears to have been archdeacon on September 1, 1448. He was preſent in the chapter-houſe, when John Oxney was elected prior of Chriſt-church, but he was obliged to declare, that he was preſent there, not as archdeacon, but as chancellor to the archbiſhop,[x] in 1478 he conſtituted John Sheffeld, a public notary, to be his apparitor-general; he was dean of Sts Paul's,[y] and had ſome other

the ſame council was transferred in 1439, and ſubſcribed to the acts. He was conſtituted archdeacon of the holy church of Rome in 1449. Battely, pt. ii. p. 157.

[p] Regiſt. Chicheley. [q] Regiſt. Grey Epiſc. Linc.

[r] Battely's Somner, pt. i. p. 161.

[s] See this inſtrument printed in Battely, pt. ii. appendix, No. xxvii.

[t] Regiſt. Cant. [u] Antiq. Oxon. lib, ii. p. 173.

[w] Battely, pt. ii. p. 158. [x] Regiſt. Cant.

[y] Wharton, p. 229.

pre-

preferments, as may be ſeen in the hiſtory of the deans of that church. He died in 1478, and was ſucceeded as archdeacon by

58. JOHN BOURGCHIER, LL. B. a near relation to archbiſhop Bourghchier, who was by him collated to this dignity in February, 1479;[z] two years after which he appears to have been ſtiled doctor in the laws, and was a prebendary of the church of Wells. He died on November 6, in the year 1495,[a] and was buried in the chapel of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, uſually called the Lady chapel, where his memorial ſtill remains.

59. HUGH PENTHWIN was collated to this archdeaconry on November 26, 1495.[b] He and Henry Edyal, archdeacon of Rocheſter, were two of archbiſhop Morton's executors, and were the only adminiſtrators who acted in the performance of his will, and he was afterwards one of the executors of archbiſhop Dean's will; he died on Auguſt 6, in 1504,[c] and was ſucceeded by

60. WILLIAM WARHAM, a kinſman of archbiſhop Warham, who had a papal diſpenſation when he was made archdeacon, of not proceeding to higher orders for ſeven years, which being almoſt expired, was in 1520, renewed for ſix years longer. He had ſeveral rich benefices conferred upon him, for he was admitted to the prebend of Brounſwood, in the church of St. Paul,[d] in 1515; he was collated to the rectory of Wrotham in 1517, to the provoſtſhip of Wingham in 1520;[e] and laſtly, to the rectory of Haies;[f] at his inſtance, archbiſhop Warham founded a perpetual vicarage in the church of Wrotham, and thereby converted the rectory into a rich ſinecure.[g] He attended

[z] See Regiſt. Bourghchier.
[a] Battely, pt. ii. p. 158. [b] Regiſt. Morton.
[c] See Stow's Survey of London.
[d] Regiſt Fitz James, Epiſc. London. [e] Regiſt. Cant.
[f] Regiſt. Eccleſ. Chriſti Cant. [g] Stow's Annals.

cardinal

cardinal Wolſey in his embaſſy to the French king in 1527; after the death of archbiſhop Warham, who died at his, the archdeacon's, houſe at Hackington, he reſigned his eccleſiaſtical preferments, and had with the privity and conſent of the then archbiſhop, Cranmer, a ſtipend or penſion of 60l. per annum, allowed him during his life, out of the archdeaconry, and 20l. per annum out of the provoſtſhip of Wingham; which continued to be paid by his two ſucceſſors in the archdeaconry.[h]

61. EDMUND CRANMER, brother to archbiſhop Cranmer, was by him, on March 9, 1534, collated to this archdeaconry, and the provoſtſhip of Wingham, and had ſeveral rich benefices beſides conferred on him by his brother ſoon after his being made archdeacon; he was promoted in 1549, to a prebend in Chriſt-church, and to the rectories of Clyve and Ickham, in this county;[i] about which time he is ſaid to have alienated the parſonage houſe, commonly called the archdeacon's place, at Hackington, to the lord Cromwell and others. All the above preferments he continued to poſſeſs till queen Mary's reign, when in 1554 he was deprived of them for being married, and compelled to fly into Germany to ſave his life. He plainly confeſſed his marriage, alledging, that he thought his marriage lawful, and could never forſake his wife with a good conſcience; upon which, ſentence was pronounced againſt him, namely, to be ſuſpended from executing the prieſtly functions, ſequeſtered from all profits due to him, deprived of all eccleſiaſtical dignities and benefices, and enjoined to abſtain from the marriage bed; to which ſentence he ſubmitted, without making any appeal or reply.[k]

[h] Regiſt. Cranmer. Battely, pt. ii. p. 158.

[i] Regiſt. Eccleſ. Chriſti Cant.

[k] The whole proceſs is entered in the regiſters of this church, and contains a ſpecimen of the manner of proceeding againſt the married clergy in thoſe times; it is printed in Battely, pt. ii. appendix, No. xxxiii.

62. NICHOLAS

62. NICHOLAS HARPSFIELD, LL. D. an eminent theologiſt, was, on his deprivation, preſented to this dignity,[l] and was admitted to it on April 21, 1554.— He was born in the city of London, and educated in Wykeham's ſchool at Wincheſter, and afterwards at New college, in Oxford, of which he became fellow, where he became very eminent both in the civil and canon law. In 1544 he was admitted principal of an antient hall, moſtly for civilians, called Whitehall, on the ſcite of which Jeſus college was afterwards partly built, and in 1546 he was appointed king's profeſſor of the Greek tongue in the univerſity. In 1553 he left his fellowſhip and took the degree of doctor of his faculty, and had then conſiderable practice in the court of arches.[m] Upon his inſtitution into this archdeaconry, he made a ſolemn proteſtation, as was injoined him, that he would pay to William Warham, formerly archdeacon, during his life, the penſion which had been ſettled on him out of the profits of the archdeaconry, as mentioned above, and decreed by Dr. John Cocks, vicar-general and principal official to the late archbiſhop Cranmer; in the ſame year, on April 27, he was admitted to the prebend of Harlſton, in St. Paul's church, and two days afterwards to the church of Langdon, both void by the deprivation of Dr. John Hodgeſkin.[n] In 1557 he viſited all churches, as well exempt, as not exempt, within the dioceſe of Canterbury, and all chapels and hoſpitals;[o] at which time it appears, that he was rector of Saltwood, in this county; but in the year 1559 he was deprived of all his dignities and benefices in the church, and was committed priſoner to the Fleet in the beginning of queen Eliza-

[l] He was preſented by queen Mary, in the vacancy of the ſee, on April 2, 1554, Rym. Fœd. vol. xv. p. 381.

[m] See Wood's Ath. vol. i. col. 214.

[n] See Regiſt. Bonner.

[o] The records of this viſitation are ſtill extant, in the office of the archdeacon's regiſter.

beth's

beth's reign, for not acknowledging the queen's ſupremacy, after which he continued about twenty-four years a priſoner, which was to the time of his death, which happened in 1583. His confinement was eaſy, without any hardſhip or want; here he found leiſure to compile ſeveral books, of which ſome remain in manuſcript, and others have been printed; the chief of which is, his eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, printed at Douay in 1622;[p] towards the writing of which, archbiſhop Parker gave him much encouragement in the free uſe of his regiſters.

The character of him and his writings, are given with ſuch different cenſures by thoſe who have mentioned him, ſo clearly contrary, and to every appearance ſo full of partiality, as the one or the other of them have been proteſtants or papiſts, or at leaſt inclined to the cauſe of either perſuaſion, that it is perhaps difficult to judge the real truth of it. On the one ſide Pitſeus, the compiler of the *Athenæ Oxonienſes*,[q] and ſome others, give him and his hiſtory great commendations; whilſt Fox the martyrologiſt, the author of the *Anglia Sacra*, and of the Engliſh Hiſtorical Library, and others of the ſame ſort, give their ſevere cenſures, as much to the contrary; however, the general unprejudiced opinion is become much in favour of him, and the commendations the former have beſtowed on him.

63. Edmund Geast, or *Gueſt*, as his name is ſometimes ſpelt, fellow of King's college, in Cambridge, was promoted by the queen to this archdeaconry in October, 1559.[r] He was ſon of Thomas

[p] The original, in his own hand writing, is in the Cotton library, marked Vitellius, C. ix. No. 12; and there is a treatiſe of his, concerning marriage, occaſioned by Henry VIII.'s divorce, in New college library, in Oxford.

[q] Vol. I. col. 214, where there is an account of his ſeveral writings.

[r] Wood's Ath. vol. i. col. 700.

Gheaſt,

Gheaſt, of the family of that name, of Rough Heath, in Worceſterſhire, being born at Afferton, in Yorkſhire,[s] and on Jan. 21, in that year, was conſecrated biſhop of Rocheſter, and about the ſame time made almoner to the queen; in 1571 he was tranſlated to Saliſbury, till when he held this archdeaconry in *commendam*; upon his vacating it,[t]

64. EDMUND FREAK, S. T. P. was next conſtituted archdeacon; he was born in Eſſex, and educated at Cambridge; in 1564 he was promoted to a canonry of Weſtminſter; in 1565 to a canonry of Windſor, and on April 10, 1570, was inſtalled dean of Rocheſter; in 1571 he was made dean of Saliſbury, but before he was well ſettled in that ſtall, he was elected biſhop of Rocheſter, and was conſecrated on March 9, 1571. He had a diſpenſation, by which he held this archdeaconry, and the rectory of Purleigh, together with his biſhopric in *commendam*; but this diſpenſation became void in 1576, on his being tranſlated to the ſee of Norwich; after this he was again tranſlated to the ſee of Worceſter, where he died in 1590, having left behind him the character of being a pious, learned and grave perſon.[u]

65. WILLIAM REDMAN, S. T. P. was inſtituted archdeacon on May 14, 1576.[w] He was ſon of John Redman, of Shelford, in Cambridgeſhire, and was educated in Trinity college, in Cambridge,[x] of which he became fellow, and taking orders, was in 1589, further promoted to a canonry in this church, made rector of Biſhopſborne, in this county, and in 1594, bi-

[s] Rym. Fœd. vol. xv. p. 1543.

[t] Battely's Somner, pt. i. p. 162; pt. ii. p. 159. He died in 1576, and was buried at Saliſbury.

[u] Battely, pt. ii. p. 160.

[w] Regiſt. Grindal. Rym. Fœd. vol. xv. p. 752.

[x] He gave 100 marcs to the improvement of the building of the college library.

ſhop

ſhop of Norwich,[y] when he vacated this dignity of the archdeaconry,[z] which was beſtowed on

66. CHARLES FOTHERBY, who was collated to it on January 28, 1596,[a] at which time he was a prebendary of this church; in 1615 he was made dean of it, but he ſtill kept this archdeaconry till his death, which happened on March 29, 1619. He was buried in the dean's chapel, near the martyrdom in this church.[b]

67. WILLIAM KINGSLEY, S. T. P. fellow of All Souls college, in Oxford, was collated by archbiſhop Abbot to the archdeaconry, in his room, being then a prebendary of this church.[c] He died on January 29, 1647, and was buried in the lower ſouth wing or iſle of this church, where his graveſtone ſtill remains with this inſcription: *Here lyeth interred the body of* WILLIAM KINGSLEY, *once archdeacon of* Canterbury, *and prebendary of* Chriſt church; *a perſon as exemplary in his life, as he was ſound in his doctrine. He took to wife,* Damaris, *daughter of* Mr. John Abbot, *of* Guildford, *and brother to* George, *lord archbiſhop of* Canterbury; *by whom he had ſixteen children: as he lived,*

[y] He died in 1602, and was buried in that cathedral, leaving his widow Iſabel ſurviving, and ſeveral children. Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 701.

[z] Battely, pr. ii. p. 160. He died in 1602, and was buried in Norwich cathedral.

[a] Regiſt. Whitgift, p. 11.

[b] See a further account of him, in the liſt of deans of this church.

[c] In a regiſter of theſe precincts is an entry, March 1, 1632; and the ſame for the years 1634, 1635, 1638, and 1639; received of Dr. Kingſley, archdeacon, 6s. 8d. to be diſtributed to the poor within the precincts, which he was to pay for a licence to eat fleſh, granted to him and others by the archbiſhop, his dioceſan, and confirmed under the broad ſeal by his Majeſty. Witneſs, Matthew Wariner, ſacriſt; which note is inſerted here, particularly to ſhew the cuſtom of that time, ſo different from that at preſent.

ſo

ſo he died piouſly, on the 29th of January, 1647; *in memory of whom his dear wife hath cauſed this memorial. Here lyeth alſo the body of* DAMARIS, *the wife of the above named* William Kingſley, obiit Oct. 30, 1678, ætat. 85. He was a conſiderable benefactor to the library of the cathedral.

68. GEORGE HALL, S. T. P. was, upon the reſtoration of king Charles II. in 1660, collated to this archdeaconry.[d] He was ſon of Dr. Joſeph Hall, biſhop of Exeter, and afterwards of Norwich, being born at Waltham abbey, in Eſſex, and educated at Exeter college, in Oxford, of which he became fellow; after which, taking orders, he became archdeacon of Cornwall, and vicar of Mayhenet, in that county. Some time before the reſtoration he had been firſt preacher of St. Bartholomew, near the Old Exchange, and afterwards vicar of St. Botolph's church, without Alderſgate; after the reſtoration he became one of the king's chaplains, canon of Windſor, and then archdeacon of this dioceſe; at length he was on May 11, 1662, conſecrated biſhop of Cheſter, and continued in this archdeaconry by a *commendam*, as he did in the rich rectory of Wigan, in Lancaſhire, conferred on him about that time.[e]

69. WILLIAM SANCROFT, S. T. P. ſucceeded to this dignity in 1668, and was afterwards promoted to the deanry of St. Paul's, upon which he reſigned this archdeaconry in 1670; he was afterwards promoted to the archbiſhopric of Canterbury, where a further account may be ſeen of him.

70. SAMUEL PARKER, S. T. P. was inſtalled archdeacon in his room, in June, 1670. He was the ſon of John Parker, a lawyer, and at length ſergeant at law; being ſent to Wadham college, in Oxford, he was there educated in rigid Preſbyterian principles,

[d] See Regiſt. Juxon.

[e] He died at Wigan in 1668, and was there buried. See Wood's Ath. vol. ii. col 416.

but

but upon the reſtoration he changed over to Trinity college, and became a convert to epiſcopacy and the church of England; after which he entered into orders, and in 1667 was made chaplain to archbiſhop Sheldon, being ſent for, for that purpoſe, to Lambeth; three years after which he was promoted to this archdeaconry, as above-mentioned; on Nov. 18, 1672, he was inſtalled prebendary of Canterbury, having been collated in 1667, to the rectory of Chartham, and in 1671 to that of Ickham, both in this county. In the beginning of 1685, he reſigned his prebend, and on October 17, next year, was conſecrated biſhop of Oxford, having licence to hold in *commendam* the rectory of Ickham, the maſterſhip of Eaſtbridge hoſpital, and this archdeaconry. He was in 1687, by the king's mandate, put by force in poſſeſſion of the preſidentſhip of Magdalen college, in Oxford, being then inclined much to temporize and change his communion. Wood calls him an eminent and celebrated writer, and gives a long account of his ſeveral writings.[f] He died at the preſident's lodgings in Magdalen college, on March 20, 1687, and was buried on the ſouth ſide of the chapel there.[g]

71. JOHN BATTELY, S. T. P. was collated to this archdeaconry on March 23, and was inſtalled on March 24, 1687; he was born at St. Edmundſbury, in Suffolk, was fellow of Trinity college, in Cambridge, and domeſtic chaplain to archbiſhop Sancroft, who collated him to the rectory of Adiſham, and in 1688 to a prebend in this cathedral church. He died on Oct. 10, 1708, æt. 61, and was buried in the lower ſouth wing or croſs iſle of this church, where there is a mural monument put up to his memory, with the following inſcription:

[f] Pt. ii. col. 297.

[g] Battely, pt. ii. p. 160. Wood's Ath. vol. ii. col. 814.—See his life in Biog. Brit. vol. v. p. 3300.

H. S. E.

H. S. E.

JOHANNES BATTELY, S. T. P.

Buriæ Sti Edmundi in Suffolciâ natus, collegii Scæ Trinitatis Cantabrigi ſocius, a ſacris Domeſticis Reverendiſſimo Willielmo Sancroft, archiepiſco Cantuarienſi, a quo meritiſſima accepit præmia, rectoriam de Adiſham prope hanc urbem, hujus eccleſiæ metropoliticæ canonicatum, hujusq; diœceſeos archidiaconatum, quæ omnia ſummâ cum fide, & prudentia adminiſtravit munia, vir integerrima in Deum pietate, honeſtiſſimis, et ſuaviſſimis Moribus.

Excellenti divinarum et humanarum
Literarum ſcientia, ſingulari in egenos
Beneficentia, in ſuos charitate,
Candore et benignitate in omnes.
His tot præclaris dotibus hanc
Baſilicam, totamq; eccleſiam
Anglicanam inſigniter ornavit.
Obiit Octob. x. anno domini
MDCCVIII. Ætatis ſuæ LXI.

72. THOMAS GREEN, S. T. P. was in his room collated to this archdeaconry in 1708, being then a prebendary of this church; he was in 1721 conſecrated biſhop of Norwich, and in 1723 was tranſlated to Ely; but on his becoming biſhop of Norwich,[h] he vacated this preferment and was ſucceeded by

73. THOMAS BOWERS, S. T. P. who was collated to it by archbiſhop Wake in 1721; he was next year promoted to the biſhopric of Chicheſter, and ſeems to have held this archdeaconry in *commendam*, till it was given to

74. SAMUEL LISLE, S. T. P. who was inſtalled archdeacon in 1724, and was afterwards a prebendary

[h] Biog. Brit. vol. vii. appendix, p. 112 [G]; and among the prebendaries of this church. He died in 1738, æt. 80.

of this church; he was in 1744 conſecrated biſhop of St. Aſaph, but he held this dignity of the archdeaconry in *commendam* with his biſhopric, till he was, in 1748, conſecrated biſhop of Norwich; when

75. JOHN HEAD, S. T. P. was collated to this preferment by archbiſhop Herring in 1748, and inſtalled on April 15. He was the youngeſt ſon of Sir Francis Head, bart. and was educated a ſtudent of Chriſt-church, in Oxford. When he was promoted to this dignity, he was prebendary of this church of Canterbury; he was firſt rector of Pluckley, and of St. George's and St. Mary's, Burgate, in this city, both which he reſigned on being inducted to the rectory of Ickham, which he held at his death, as well as the prebend of Barton Colwall, in the church of Hereford. Beſides which, he was maſter of the hoſpitals of St. John, in Canterbury, and of St. Nicholas, in Harbledown. By the death of his elder brother Sir Francis Head, he ſucceeded to the title of baronet in 1768, which he enjoyed but a ſmall time, for he died at his prebendal houſe in Canterbury, on Dec. 4, 1769, without ſurviving iſſue, univerſally regretted for his urbanity of manners, his unaffected piety, and univerſal benevolence, and was buried in a vault in the chancel of Ickham church.[1]

76. WILLIAM BACKHOUSE, S. T. P. was next promoted to this archdeaconry, and was inſtalled on Dec. 18, 1769, and in 1771 was collated to the rectory of Ickham, as he was to that of Deal in 1776, in which year he had a diſpenſation to hold them together; in October, 1777, he was inducted to the maſterſhip of Eaſtbridge hoſpital, in Canterbury, which

[1] He married firſt Jane, daughter of the Rev. Peter Leigh, by whom he had ſeveral children, who all died before him; and ſecondly, in 1751, Jane, ſiſter of Wm. Geekie, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury, who ſurvived him, but by whom he had no iſſue; they all lie buried in the vault above-mentioned.

preferments

preferments he held till his death, which happened at his parſonage-houſe at Deal, to which he had been a good benefactor, by rebuilding it in a very handſome manner, on Sept. 28, 1788. He died unmarried, and was buried in the chancel of Deal church.

77. JOHN LYNCH, LL. D. was next promoted to this dignity on Nov. 7, 1788. He was the ſecond ſon of Dr. John Lynch, dean of this church, and was educated at Chriſt-church, in Oxford, of which he was a ſtudent; he was firſt rector of St. Matthew, Friday-ſtreet, London; in 1771 he was collated to the rectory of Adiſham, which he in 1781 exchanged, by conſent of the patrons of both, with Dr. John Palmer, for the fifth ſtall in the church of Canterbury; and in 1782 was preſented to the rectory of St. Dionis Backchurch, in London, both which preferments he holds at this time, and is the preſent archdeacon of this dioceſe; a gentleman, whoſe affability and courteſy of behaviour, benevolence of heart, and diffuſive charity, have deſervedly gained him univerſal eſteem and commendation.[k]

[k] See more of archdeacon Lynch in the account of the family of Lynch, under Staple, vol. ix. of the Hiſt. of Kent, p. 187.

ADDITIONS

TO THE

HISTORY OF CANTERBURY.

VOLUME XI.

PAGE 78.—IT APPEARS that a tallage was aſſeſſed on the City and ſuburbs in the 32d year of king Edward I. on the oaths of the ſix aldermen.—Theſe were,

Simon Bertelot, alderman of Northgate.
John Holt, ditto, of Newingate.
John de Terne, ditto, of Worgate.
John Andreu, ditto, of Redingate.
Thomas Chiche, ditto, of Burgate, and
Reginald Hurel, ditto, of Weſtgate.[a]

PAGE 85. In a manuſcript of Matthew Paris's Hiſtory, written, as ſuppoſed by himſelf, about the middle of the 13th century, in the Royal Library, marked 14, c. vii. is a rude, though nevertheleſs curious, Map of Stations for a Pilgrimage from England to the Holy Land, conſiſting of rude drawings of all the towns from London to Jeruſalem. That of Canterbury is with this inſcription :—*Canterbire chef de igliſes de Engletetre*, and exhibits the cathedral with three towers, and without the walls of the city, a church, ſuperſcribed *l'abbie Seie Auguſtin*, under this is written *Kent*. Between each place is written *Jurnee*, that is a day's journey, and between Canterbury and Dover *Pees de Jurnee*, i. e. nearly a day's journey.[b]

[a] Regiſter A. in the Treaſury of Chriſt-church, among the archives of the dean and chapter, f. 572, 573.

[b] See the annexed Plate, Fig. 1.

In

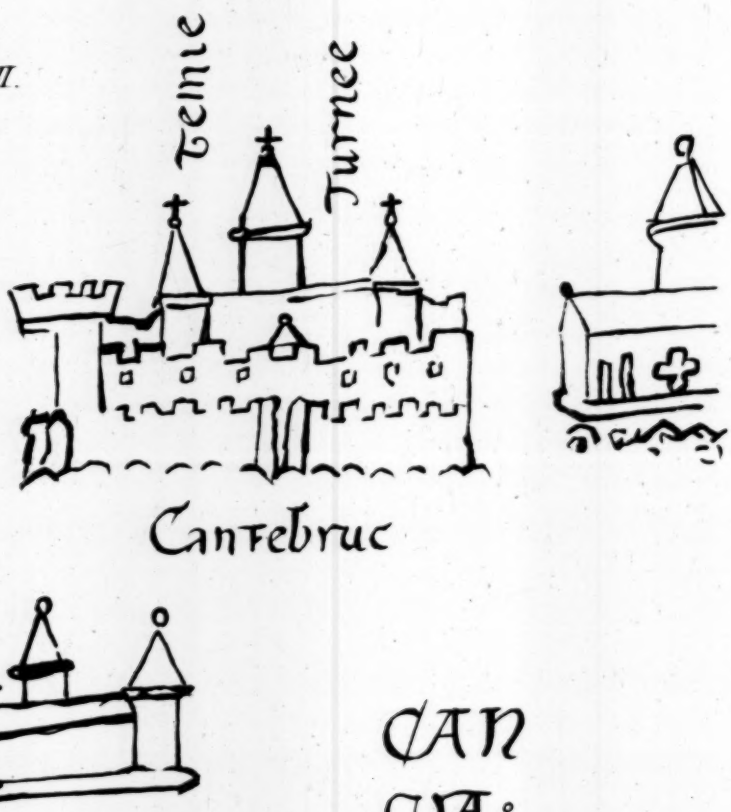



Fig. I.



Cantebre chef de Igtlef de engleere

Fig. II.



CAN
CA:

In the Benet college MSS. of the firſt part of the ſame author, marked C. ix. is a ſimilar map of ſtations where the towns are differently repreſented. In the city of Canterbury, without the walls, there are two churches, one of which may be St. Auguſtine's abbey, the other moſt probably one of the moſt antient pariſh churches, ſome of the inſcriptions are in Latin, and the ſtage between Canterbury and Dover is here called *demie jurnee*. i. e. half a day's journey—under the city is *Canteôrue*, and under this CANCIA.

PAGE 120. It appears by the rolls in the exchequer of the reign of king Henry the IId. that the Sheriff of Kent was diſcharged in his accounts year after year, for his payment to the porter of Canterbury, who performed the office of executioner of the county—*et in liberatione Conſtituta Portaris Cantuar. qui facit Juſtitiam Comitatus.*[c]

PAGE 131, *vol.* i. The reception of the princeſs Maria-Henrietta, daughter of king Henry the IVth, of France, at Dover, by king Charles the Iſt, on May 12, 1625, who conducted her to Canterbury, where their marriage was conſummated in the king's palace of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery the next day, taken from the obſervations of Sir John Finett, maſter of the ceremonies, touching the reception and precedence, &c. of ambaſſadors, publiſhed by Howell, 12mo. 1656, p. 151.

"On the 31ſt day of May, 1625, Madam *Maria-Henrietta*, ſecond daughter of *Henry* the IVth, king of *France*, and the then affianced wife of king *Charles*, being upon her journey for England; his Majeſty prepared for her encounter and reception, went by water to Graveſend, thence by poſt and coach to Canterbury. A day or two before, the maſter of the ceremonies had order for the proviſion and ſending down of thirty-two coaches to ſerve her Majeſty, and the duke *de Chevereux*, employed then ambaſſador extraordinary from that king, for his preſence at the ſolemnization, and final ratification or conſummation of the marriage. The coaches, mentioned to be taken up for the ſervice, were defrayed by the king, but carts and poſt horſes, (brought in by warrant ſent abroad to the country) were to be immediately paid for at prices uſual by ſuch as ſhould have uſe of them. The confuſion was extraordinary, (for

[c] Magn. Rot. 5 Hen. II. rot 9.ª Chent—12 Hen. II. rot. 9 ª Chent—14 Hen. II. rot. 14.ª 32 Hen. II. Kane m. 1.ª See Madox Exchcq. 4to. vol i. p. 373.

want of orderly directions) in almoſt all things, but eſpecially in the diſtribution of coaches, carts and horſes; he that firſt laid hand on them, poſſeſſing them, though unworthily, when others of far better quality and more modeſt, were not at all or ill accommodated.

" His Majeſty entering *Canterbury* was received by the mayor, who had borrowed the recorder, Maſter *Henry Finches* mouth for a welcoming ſpeech delivered with much elegance, and was lodged at the lord *Wooton's* houſe, parcel of the demoliſhed abbey of Saint *Auguſtine*; the great lords and their ladies that attended him from London (which were Arundell, Exceſter, Devonſhire, Saint *Johns*, Andover, Dacre, *de la* Ware, Mordant, Wentworth, Harvey, and others) were quartered ſeverally in the city, and had their rendezvous for diet (of his Majeſty's providing) at the biſhop's palace. The third day following his Majeſty leaving the married lords and ladies at *Canterbury*, went to Dover for view and directions of what was fitting for the queen's accommodation; about which, and in expectation of the news of her approach, he there ſpent the time from Thurſday to Tueſday, when Maſter *Robert Tyrrwhit*, ſervant to his Majeſty, returned from France (whither he had been purpoſely ſent) with the news of her departure from *Amiens*, and her intention to be on Wedneſday at *Bolloigne*, which made the king (upon aſſurance that the queen mother, indiſpoſed in her health, would not come thither with her daughter) alter the reſolution he had of paſſing the ſeas, and the next day returned to *Canterbury*, with the reaſon of giving to the queen ſome time of refreſhing after her ſea-diſtempers before he would ſee her.

" But on Thurſday, the king's fleet not being able (for the wind's oppoſition) to recover Bulloigne, and left for the ſame cauſe on Fryday, and two days after, on Munday the 12 of *May*, about nine of the clock, the reports of cannons from the French coaſt, and the wind then come faire, made us preſume of her Majeſty, then ſhipping, as it did after aſſure us of her landing at ſeven in the evening, paſſing out of her boat on ſhore by an artificial moveable bridge framed for that uſe only. The newes of her arriveall was by Maſter *Tirwhit*, within half an hour and ſix minutes carried to the king at *Canterbury*. Her Majeſty rather ill at eaſe, than ſick after her ſea motions, was carried from the ſhore to the town in a litter, and there received wellcome, and preſented by the Mayor, ſhe went in a coach, up to the caſtle, and had there

the

the next day her beſt and happieſt reception from the king, come that morning from *Canterbury*. Their Majeſties dining that day together; the king after dinner gave audience to the duke *de Chevereux*, the duke of Buckingham, with my ſervice (*viz. Sir John Finett, the aſſiſtant maſter of the ceremonies*)[d] introducing him to the preſence chamber of the queen, whence the king honoured him, (after his audience) with his company to his Majeſty's own preſence chamber, for a ſight and wellcome of the faire dutches *de Chevereux*.— After this their Majeſties ſet forth for *Canterbury*, and within two or three miles of it, on Barham Downs, were attended (for their meeting and reception) by the lords and ladies mentioned, theſe latter preſenting themſelves from a fitting diſtance (where the queen ſtood) to her Majeſty, each in their ranke, with three low reverences kiſſing her hand, and her Majeſty them for their greater honour. That night their Majeſties ſupt and ſlept together. *Sic Conſummatum eſt.* The next day they removed to Cobham, near Rocheſter, and from thence and Graveſend they came with the lowd wellcome of great ordinance from the ſhips on the Thames to London, *May* 16."

PAGE 131, *vol.* i. Extract from a very curious and ſcarce pamphlet, entitled, A proper Memorial for the 29th of May, &c. London, printed for A. Betteſworth, 1715, 8vo. in which, p. 71, is an account of king Charles the IId.'s reception at Canterbury, at his Reſtoration, on Saturday, the 26th of May, 1660.

" IN THE MEAN TIME all things were diſpoſed for his Majeſty's reception, and the fleet ſent over under the command of General Montague. The king embarked on Wedneſday the 23d of May, aboard the Naſeby, whoſe name he then altered, calling it the Charles; and with a fair gale ſoon arrived within two leagues of Dover. There he landed Friday the 25th, being met on ſhore by General Monk, with whom and the Dukes of York and Glouceſter, his two royal brothers, he proceeded by coach to Dover. After a ſhort ſtay there, his Majeſty was conducted by the General, with a guard of horſe, and great numbers of the nobility and gentry, beſides an infinite multitude of the meaner ſort, to *Canterbury*, and there received and entertained by the Mayor and

[d] Sir Lewes Lewknor, maſter of the ceremonies, died on the March following, when Sir John Finett, having the reverſion of that office by the king's letters patent, ſucceeded to it.

other Magiſtrates in their formalities, who preſented him with a rich bible, and a gold cup full of broad pieces, as an acknowledgment of their duty.—The king continued at *Canterbury* all Saturday and Sunday, the 26th and 27th, with all his retinue; and on Monday the 28th went on, firſt to Cobham-hall, a houſe belonging to the duke of Richmond, in Kent, and then on forward to London."

THE CORPORATION of the city of Canterbury having lately permitted Cyprian Rondeau Bunce, eſq of that city, and an alderman of it, in compliance with his voluntary offer, to form an arrangement of the many valuable materials, that for ſome centuries paſt, in the courſe of the adminiſtration of the civil government of the city, have been depoſited among their archives, tending to elucidate its Hiſtory, he has thereby the ſatisfaction to become poſſeſſed of a compleat catalogue of thoſe materials, a copy of which he intends ſhortly to preſent to that body. In making this arrangement he was much gratified by taking a variety of extracts from the earlieſt accounts of the chamber, and many from its records intereſting to his brother freemen, as well in relation to their privileges, as, in other reſpects, throwing a light on the general hiſtory of the country, and as ſuch not altogether unintereſting to the public at large.—Theſe extracts he deſigns alſo to depoſit with the Corporation.

In the mean time being deſirous of contributing to the utility of this Hiſtory, and the amuſement afforded by the peruſal of it, he has tranſcribed many articles, of a public nature, from theſe collections, which, at the Editor's requeſt, Mr. Bunce has conſented ſhall be inſerted among the Additions which the Editor propoſed making to his Hiſtory of Canterbury, the following pages therefore contain thoſe parts of Mr. Bunce's Collections which he has kindly communicated to the Editor for that purpoſe.

IT MAY NOT BE IMPROPER, ſays MR. BUNCE, as hereafter I ſhall have occaſion frequently to mention the twelve jurats, or ſworn men of the chamber of Canterbury, officers who, for ages, have been unknown in the body corporate of the city, to remark, that previous to the mayoralties, (which began A. D. 1448, and not, as ſtated by Mr. Somner, who though in general accurate, begins his liſt of mayors in 1449, and in which, for want of reference to the records, he

he is otherwiſe very imperfect) while the bailiffs had the government of the city veſted in them, the whole buſineſs of the chamber, and the principal part of that which is now tranſacted in the burghmote, was committed to the management of twelve of the moſt reſpectable citizens, ſix elder and ſix younger, called the twelve ſworn men of the chamber; who were elected annually, as aſſiſtants to the bailiffs, and with them and the then ſix aldermen and thirty-ſix worſhipful men, ſworn to the council of the city, had ſeats and voted together in that court.—It was the particular province of the jurats, to admit and ſwear the freemen; to compound with intrants or new comers for leave to open ſhops within the liberties of the city; to take proof of and regiſter the wills of citizens, then uſually recorded in burghmote; to let and ſuperintend the eſtates of the city; to receive from the cofferers of the chamber their yearly account of the income and expences of the corporation, and to regiſter and paſs thoſe accounts with the bailiffs.

The cofferers, who were generally four in number, till 1412, when they were reduced to one only, aſſiſted by the clerk and ſergeant of the chamber, by their office were to receive the rents and dues of the corporation, to pay their bills, and do all matters of that kind; but, as the greater part of the jurats' buſineſs, in time became transferred to the court of burghmote, that court, in 1452, and the year following, diſcontinued the offices of jurat and cofferer, and appointed two of the aldermen by the name of chamberlains, to manage the concerns of the chamber in their ſtead. In 1454 the appointment of the 12 jurats was reſumed, and that of chamberlain ſuſpended, and ſo continued until 1465, during which period the office of cofferer was confided to the clerk and ſergeant of the chamber, who accounted with the 12 jurats, and they with the mayor and houſe of burghmote. From thence, till 1503, the court appointed two of the aldermen chamberlains; but, from that year, one chamberlain only was elected, and the office has ſo continued to be executed by one chamberlain, aſſiſted by the clerk and ſerjeant of the chamber, from thence until the preſent day.—The office of the twelve jurats and of the cofferers ceaſed when the appointment of a chamberlain became regular.

As the language of the cofferer's oath is ſingular, as well as explanatory of the nature of the office, it may not be unintereſting to your readers to ſee a copy of it, which is taken literally from the record, where it is thus written:—

"This

" This here ye Maier, That y ſhal be trewe to kyng Ed-
" ward, kyng of Englond, and to his heirs, kynges of
" Englond; and trewly doo and execute the office of a co-
" ferer for the chamber of the citee of Cauntbury, and the
" coe we'll of the ſame. Y ſhal not bie ne ſelle with the
" money of the ſaid citee to my uſe, ne noon other man-
" ny's, ne have noon therof. Y ſhal trewly kepe the dayes
" aſſigned for the 12 men, and a trewe accompte of all my
" receytes make and yelde, and all other thynges doo, be-
" langgyng to my office and the uſagez and cuſtumes of the
" citee aboveſayd - ſo helpe me God at the holy dome."

The temporal government of the city before the time of the bailiffs, ſays Mr. Somner, is ſomewhat obſcure. Yet, queſtionleſs, it always had a ſpecial and diſtinct magiſtrate to preſide over it, ſtiled either præfect, portreeve or provoſt; names differing more in ſound than in ſenſe or ſignification. The ſingle became changed into a double portreeve, bailiff or provoſt, yet was not elective, by the vote and ſuffrage of the citizens, until 18 Hen. 3d. A. D. 1234, when the king, by charter, granted the town to the citizens in fee farm, at a certain yearly rent paid into the exchequer; and infranchiſed them with licence and power, yearly, to chuſe bailiffs of their own: From which time the city continued a bailiff town; that is, was governed by bailiffs, until the change thereof into a mayoralty, by charter 26 Hen. 6. A. D. 1448. Fifty years afterwards, viz. A. D. 1498, king Hen. 7th. in the 13th year of his reign, by his charter, called *Novæ Ordinationes*, increaſed the number of aldermen from 6 to 12, and decreaſed that of the common council from 36 to 24; when the government of the city became veſted in a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 common council, under the general title of mayor and commonalty of the city and county of Canterbury.

THE

THE NAMES OF THE BAILIFFS of the city of Canterbury, for ſeveral years immediately preceding the Mayoralties, and the year in which they were elected; taken from the records and books in the chamber of Canterbury, and carefully examined with the ſame, by Mr. Bunce.

The Bailiffs were choſen annually on the 14th of September, and ſworn into their office on the 29th of the ſame month.

Elected.		*Elected.*	
1380.	Henry Lyncoln, Robert Beneyt.	1395.	William Elys, Thomas Ikham.
1381.	Wm. Cornwaille, Edmund Horn.	1396.	Stephen Sellynge, John Harnhelle.
1382.	Thomas Ikham, Richard Bertelot.	1397.	John Proude, John Sextain.
1383.	Henry Lyncoln, William Elys.	1398.	Edmund Horn, Stephen Sellynge.
1384.	Thomas Ikham, William Hardres.	1399.	John Harnhelle, John Sextain.
1385.	Edmund Horn. Andrew Ofwell.	1400.	William Elys, John Proude.
1386.	Henry Lyncoln, John Proude.	1401.	Robert Coupere, John Pyrye.
1387.	Henry Lyncoln, John Proude.	1402.	William Elys, Thomas Ikham.
1388.	William Elys, Robert Beneyt.	1403.	William Elys, Thomas Ikham.
1389.	Stephen Sellynge, John Proude.	1404.	Thomas Chiche, William Emery.
1390.	Edmund Horn, Robert Beneyt.	1405.	John Sextain, John Brown.
1391.	Henry Lyncoln, Stephen Sellynge.	1406.	William Elys, William Lane.
1392.	John Symme, John Harnhelle.	1407.	Thomas Ikham, Thomas Lane.
1393.	William Elys, Edmund Horn.	1408.	Edmund Horn, John Sheldwych.
1394.	John Proude, Richard Gerways.	1409.	John Sextayn, William Emery.

Elected.	
1410.	William Lane, John Brown.
1411.	Thomas Lane, William Maſon.
1412.	Thomas Lane, William Maſon.
1413.	William Emery, Rich. Stopyndon.
1414.	William Lane, William Maſon.
1415.	John Brown, William Beneyt.
1416.	William Emery, William Beneyt.
1417.	Thomas Lane, William Lane.
1418.	John Sheldwych, John Foxhunte.
1419.	William Benet, William Ikham.
1420.	Thomas Langedon, Robert Bertelot.
1421.	John Brown, William Benet.
1422.	William Lane, William Ikham.
1423.	John Brown, Thomas Norman.
1424.	John Foxhunte, William Chiltone.
1425.	Richard Courteler, Wm. Byllyngton.
1426.	William Chilton, John Bray.
1427.	William Chilton, John Bray.
1428.	Wm. Billyntone, William Roſe.
1429.	Robert Bertelot, William Oſbern.

Elected.	
1430.	William Benet, Wm. Billyntone.
1431.	William Roſe, William Oſbarn.
1432.	William Lane, William Chilton.
1433.	William Lane, William Chilton.
1434.	William Benet, John Lynde.
1435.	William Oſbarn, Wm. Bonyntone.
1436.	William Oſbarn, Wm. Bonyntone.
1437.	William Chilton, John Bertelot.
1438.	Wm. Billynton, Wm. atte Wode.
1439.	William Roſe, William Bryan,
1440.	William Roſe, William Bryan.
1441.	William Oſbarn, John Bertelot.
1442.	William Oſbarn, John Bertelot.
1443.	William Benet, Wm. Byllynton.
1444.	William Benet,[e] Wm. Byllynton, William Chilſon.
1445.	John Bertelot, Wm. atte Wode.
1446.	William Oſbarn the elder. John Wynter.
1447.	John Lynde, Gilbert German.

e William Benet dying during the year he was bailiff, William Chilſon was elected in his ſtead, and ſerved for the remainder of the year.

THE

THE NAMES OF THE MAYORS of the city of Canterbury, and the year in which each Mayor was elected, taken from the records and books in the chamber of Canterbury, and carefully examined with the same by Mr. Bunce.

The Mayor is *elected* annually on the 14th of September, and *sworn* into his office on the 29th of the same month.

Elected.		*Elected.*	
1448	John Lynde	1474	John Bygge
1449	William Benet	1475	John Whitlok
1450	Gervas Clyfton	1476	Roger Brent
1451	Roger Rydle	1477	Thomas Atwode
1452	John Mullynge	1478	Hamon Bele
1453	John Mullynge	1479	Thomas Atwode
1454	John Wynter	1480	Thomas Atwode
1455	Wm. Bonnington	1481	Richard Carpynter.
1456	Richard Prat	1482	Nicholas Sheldwich
1457	Philip Belknap,[f] Wm. Bolde	1483	Nicholas Sheldwich
		1484	William Sellowe
1458	Roger Rydle	1485	John Whitlok
1459	John Wynter	1486	Thomas Atwode
1460	Roger Rydle	1487	Stephen Barett
1461	William Bygge	1488	William Ingram
1462	John Frennyngham	1489	John Cryſp
1463	Thomas Forſter	1490	John Carlille
1464	William Sellowe	1491	John Swan
1465	Hamon Bele	1492	Thomas Propchaunt
1466	John Harnell	1493	Edward Bolney
1467	William Bygge	1494	Edward Bolney
1468	John Frennyngham	1495	Thomas Atwode
1469	Roger Rydle	1496	Stephen Baret
1470	Nicholas Faunt[g]	1497	Henry Goſeborne
1471	Roger Brent	1498	Thomas Sare
1472	Roger Brent	1499	John Plompton
1473	John Bygge	1500	William Atwode

f Philip Belknap lived at the Moat, and dying within his year of Mayoralty he was ſucceeded by William Bolde.

g Nicholas Faunt was hanged (as tradition gives) at the Bullſtake, in Canterbury, for aiding baſtard Falconbridge; and the liberties of the city were ſeized into the king's hands, ſo that the city was without a Mayor for ſome good ſpace. Somner.

Elected.		*Elected.*	
1501	John Huett	1536	Robert Lewez
1502	Henry Goſeborne	1537	Roger Clarke
1503	Thomas Sare	1538	John Starky
1504	Thomas Wode	1539	Thomas Bele
1505	William Crompe	1540	Robert Lewes
1506	Henry Goſeborne	1541	William Copyn
1507	Ralf Brown	1542	Thomas Gower
1508	John Nayler	1543	John Freeman
1509	William Crompe	1544	John Alcock
1510	John Huett,[h] Ralph Browne	1545	John Frenche
		1546	Thomas Bathcoſt
1511	Roger Clark	1547	George Webbe
1512	Thomas Wode	1548	Gregory Rande
1513	John Broker	1549	John Freeman
1514	Thomas Wainflet,[i] Tho. Fokys	1550	Robert Lewys
		1551	William Copyn
1515	John Nayler	1552	George Webb
1516	Henry Goſeborne	1153	John Twyne
1517	Thomas Fookys	1554	Thomas Frenche
1518	William Rutlande	1555	Edward Carpenter,
1519	John Broker	1556	John Fuller
1520	John Briggs	1557	George May
1521	Roger Clark	1558	Stephen Sare
1522	William Nutt	1559	John Fuller
1523	Thomas Beale	1560	Henry Aldey
1524	John Briggs	1561	Richard Furner
1525	John Alcock	1562	Richard Railton
1526	Roger Clark	1563	Thomas Percy
1527	James Whitals	1564	Thomas Giles
1528	William Rutlande	1565	George Maye
1529	Robert Lewys	1566	William Fyſher
1530	Thomas Wode	1567	James Netherſole
1531	John Alcock	1568	Peter Kellham
1532	Thomas Beale	1569	John Semarke
1533	William Nutt	1570	James Drayton
1534	John Briggs	1571	Anthony Webbe
1535	John Alcock		

h John Huett dying in his mayoralty, Ralph Browne was elected and ſworn mayor in his ſtead.

i Thomas Wainflet died in his mayoralty, and Thomas Fokys was choſen and ſworn in his room.

Elected.		*Elected.*	
1572	James Netherſole,[k]	1608	William Watmer
	Wm. Fyſher	1609	George Clegatt
1573	Symon Brome	1610	Thomas Halke
1574	John Roſe	1611	Joſeph Colfe
1575	Peter Kelſham	1612	Tho. Featherſton
1576	Simon Brome	1613	George Elvwin
1577	Thomas Lymiter	1614	John Peeres
1578	Clement Baſſock	1615	John Watſon
1579	James Netherſole	1616	Markes Berrey
1580	Leonard Cotton	1617	Thomas Hovenden
1581	Richard Gaunt	1618	Avery Sabine
1582	John Nutt	1619	Henry Vanner
1583	John Roſe	1620	Ralph Hawkins
1584	Ralph Bawden	1621	John Hunt
1585	John Eaſtey	1622	George Clagett
1586	Gilbert Penny	1623	Richard Lockley
1587	Simon Brome	1624	James Maſter
1588	Adrian Nycholls	1625	William Whiting
1589	Bartholomew Brome	1626	John Stanly
1590	Edward Netherſole	1627	John Furſer
1591	Chriſtopher Leeds	1628	John Roberts
1592	Marks Berry	1629	William Watmer
1593	William Amie	1630	Avery Sabyn
1594	Thomas Long	1631	John Meryam
1595	Thomas Hovenden	1632	George Clagett
1596	James Frencham	1633	John Lade
1597	William Clarck	1634	Walter Southwell
1598	Charles Wetenhall	1635	James Nicholſon
1599	Robert Wynne	1636	William Bridge
1600	Warham Jemmett	1637	John Terry
1601	Simon Brome	1638	James Maſter
1602	Richard Gaunt	1639	John Stanley
1603	Ralph Bawden	1640	Daniel Maſterſon
1604	Edward Netherſole	1641	Clive Carter
1605	Mark Berry	1642	John Watſon,[l] Daniel Maſterſon
1606	Tho. Hovenden		
1607	Tho. Paramore		

[k] James Netherſole was diſplaced by order of the queen in council, and on the 25th of October, 1572, William Fyſher was elected and ſworn in his ſtead.

[l] John Watſon died in his mayoralty, and on the 16th of July, 1643, Daniel Maſterſon was choſen and ſworn mayor in his room.

1643

Elected.		*Elected.*	
1643[m]	John Lade	1669	Nicholas Burges
1644	John Pollen	1670	Thomas Elwyn
1645	Avery Sabyn	1671	Thomas Fidge
1646	Paul Pettit	1672	William Gilham
1647	William Bridge	1673	Thomas Knowler
1648	Michael Page	1674	Thomas Enfield
1649	William Reeve	1675	John Lott
1650	Thomas Treſſer	1676	Geo. Stanley,[n] Avery Hilles
1651	Wm. Whitinge		
1652	John Lee	1677	John Munn,[o] John Lott
1653	William Stanley		
1654	Henry Knight	1678	Nicholas Nicholſon
1655	Henry Twyman	1679	Thomas Dunkin
1656	Richard May	1680	John Garlin
1657	Zachary Lee	1681	James Wraight
1658	Thomas Ockman	1682	William Gilbert
1659	Squire Beverton	1683	Squier Beverton[p]
1660	William Turner	1684[q]	William Rooke
1661	George Milles	1685	Sir Wm. Honywood, bart.
1662	Henry Twyman		
1663	William Stanley	1686	Thomas Knowler
1664	Avery Hilles	1687	Henry Lee,[r] John Kingsford the elder
1665	Thomas Ockman		
1666	Leonard Browne	1688[s]	John Kingsford, Henry Gibbs[t]
1667	John Simpſon		
1668	Francis Mapliſden	1689	Francis Jeoffry

m On the 14th of September, 1643, George Nott, eſq. M. P. was elected mayor, but his election being declared void by the houſe of commons on the 28th of the ſame month, John Lade was choſen in his ſtead, and the day following ſworn into his office.

n George Stanley dying in his mayoralty, on the 20th of Nov. 1676, Avery Hilles was choſen and ſworn mayor in his ſtead.

o John Munn alſo dying in his mayoralty, on the 15th of May, 1678, John Lott was elected and ſworn mayor in his room.

p On the 4th of March, 1683, the charter of king James was ſurrendered to the king.

q On the 12th of November, 1684, the new charter was brought into the city, and openly read in the Guildhall, by which charter Wm. Rooke, eſq. was appointed mayor.

r Henry Lee being diſcharged from the mayoralty by order of the king in council, on the 4th of January, 1687, John Kingsford, ſen. by like order was elected and ſworn mayor in his room.

s John Kingsford was re-elected and ſworn mayor in conſequence of the king's letter to the citizens.

t Henry Gibbs was elected mayor, by virtue of the king's proclamation for reſtoring to corporations their antient rights, and ſworn into that office.

1690

Elected.		*Elected.*	
1690	Henry Waddell	1726	Thomas Gray
1691	John Beane	1727	Edward Jacob
1692	Mathias Gray	1728	Richard Pembrooke
1693	Nicholas Nicholſon	1729	William Botting
1694	John Brickenden	1730	Anthony Oughton
1695	John Garlin	1731	Thomas Bullock
1696	Henry Waddell	1732	Charles Knowler
1697	Squier Beverton	1733	William Browning
1698	Joſeph Webb	1734	Thomas Shindler
1699	Francis Jeoffery	1735	Thomas Gray
1700	Matthias Gray	1736	John Caſtle
1701	John Beane	1737	Thomas Davis
1702	Anthony Oughton	1738	William Carter
1703	Joſeph Webb,[u] John Beane	1739	John Robinſon
		1740	William Browning
1704	George Hall	1741	Thomas Davis
1705	William Pyſinge	1742	John Tolputt
1706	Henry Gibbs	1743	John Watts
1707	John Beaumont	1744	Mark Thomas
1708	William Botting	1745	John Caſtle
1709	Edward Feudall	1746	James Tonge
1710	John Wilſon,[w] Edw. Feudall	1747	John Watts
		1748	William Gray
1711	Thomas Blunden	1749	John Tolputt
1712	Moſes Agar	1750	James Tonge
1713	Nicholas Fowle	1751	William Cooke
1714	Thomas Beane	1752	John Robinſon
1715	Daniel Hall	1753	Edward Hayward
1716	Valentine Jeken	1754	John Tolputt
1717	Lawrence Bridger	1755	Wm. Pembrooke
1718	Nicholas Fowle	1756	John Lade
1719	Lawrence Bridger	1757	John Byng
1720	Richard Picard	1758	George Plomer
1721	Moſes Agar	1759	George Knowler
1722	Daniel Hall	1760	William Gray
1723	Valentine Jeken	1761	John Lade
1724	Thomas Bullock	1762	Wm. Pembrooke
1725	Thomas Shindler	1763	George Knowler

[u] Joſeph Webb dying in his mayoralty, on the 6th of September, 1704, John Bean was elected and ſworn mayor for the remainder of the year.

[w] John Wilſon alſo dying in his mayoralty, on the 15th of November, 1710, Edward Feudall was elected and ſworn mayor in his ſtead.

Elected.		*Elected.*	
1764	James Avery	1783	Joſeph Royle
1765	John Byng	1784	George Frend
1766	George Stringer	1785	Richard Halford
1767	Thomas Parker	1786	Thomas Smith
1768	Joſeph Royle	1787	John Jackſon
1769	William Long	1788	James Simmons
1770	John Cantis	1789	Cyprian Rondeau Bunce
1771	Thomas Smith	1790	Joſeph Royle
1772	John Taddy,[x] Geo. Gipps	1791	Thomas Delaſaux
1773	George Frend	1792	Richard Staines
1774	William Loftie	1793	Richard Frend
1775	John Jackſon	1794	John Hodges
1776	James Simmons	1795	William Briſtow
1777	John Denne	1796	Tho. Clowes,[y] Tho. Parker
1778	Stephen Richards	1797	John Southee
1779	Thomas Elwyn	1798	Matthew W. Sankey
1780	William Long	1799	Joſeph Royle
1781	Thomas Hammond	1800	Tho. Edw. Salmon.
1782	Richard Harris Barham		

x John Taddy died in his mayoralty, and on the 22d of March, 1773 George Gipps was choſen and ſworn mayor for the remainder of the year.

y Thomas Clowes likewiſe died in his mayoralty, and Thomas Parker was elected and ſworn mayor in his room.

THE

THE NAMES OF the learned RECORDERS of the city of Canterbury, and the year in which each Recorder was elected, taken from the records in the chamber of the city, and carefully examined with the ſame by Mr. Bunce.

1592 John Boys, eſq.[z]
1612 Matthew Hadde, eſq.
1617 John Finch, eſq.
1621 Launcelot Lovelace, eſq.
1638 Francis Lovelace, eſq.
1643 Thomas Denne, eſq.
1655 Thomas St. Nicholas, eſq.[a]
1660 Francis Lovelace, eſq.
1663 Thomas Hardres, eſq.[b]
1681 Paul Barrett, eſq.[c]
1684 The right hon. the earl of Thanet.[d]
1687 Sir John Dorrell.[e]
1688 Vincent Denne, eſq. ſergeant at law.
1692 Herbert Randolph, eſq.
1725 William Crayford, eſq.
1733 John Knowler, eſq.
1763 Charles Robinſon, eſq. *the preſent recorder.*[f]

z Afterwards knighted, and called to the degree of ſergeant at law; and the ſame perſon who founded Jeſus hoſpital, in Northgate, Canterbury.

a In 1659, Robert Lade, eſq. was appointed deputy recorder, for the purpoſe of holding two ſeſſions; and Thomas Turner, eſq. aſſiſted the mayor at one court of trials.

b Afterwards knighted, and called to the degree of ſergeant at law.

c Alſo afterwards knighted, and made ſergeant at law.

d The earl of Thanet was removed from his office of recorder, by order of the king in council. Mr. Sergeant Wyatt was deputy to the earl while in that office.

e Sir John Dorrell was appointed recorder, by order of the king in council, on the 22d of February, 1687, at the ſame time that the earl of Thanet was diſplaced. Edward Crayford, eſq. was deputy to Sir John Dorrell, during his recorderſhip.

f Who alſo repreſented the city in two parliaments.

MINUTES, *collected by Mr. Bunce, from the ancient Records and Accounts in the Chamber of Canterbury, of Tranſactions in that City, during the Time of the Bailiffs, viz. from A. D.* 1234, *to* 1448, *when the Mayoralties begin.*

1234. KING HENRY III. grants to the citizens his city of Canterbury to farm for 60l. a year, to be paid into the Exchequer; and that, from among themſelves, they may chooſe their bailiffs for ever.

1236. The Dominican, or Black Friars, preachers, ſettle in Canterbury.

1258. The great compoſition, between the abbot of St. Auguſtine and the city, is ſigned; by which their reſpective rights and boundaries are aſcertained.

1264. Hamon Doge's chantry is founded in New-ſtreet, ſince called Chantry-lane, in the Borough of Longport, in Kent.

1272. The records of the Court of Burghmote (held under the charter of king Hen. III. who grants that a burghmote may be holden in the city once in fifteen days) are written in Latin, on ſmall rolls of parchment. In 1352 the ordinances of the Court are ſealed with the ſeal of the bailiffs. In 1463, all its orders are recorded on paper rolls, and ſo continue until 1542, when they are firſt entered in books. At this time deeds are inrolled, and the wills of citizens and their wives (who by ancient uſage have power, notwithſtanding coverture, to deviſe their freeholds in Canterbury) are proved and regiſtered in this court. In 1557 this cuſtom diſcontinues. The Court of Burghmote, it ſeems, has been aſſembled by the ſound of an horn, nearly, if not ever, ſince its inſtitution.

1273. The grey, or franciſcan friars, ſettle in the iſland, called Bynnewith, in this city.

1301. King Edward the Firſt grants to Wm. Cundy 30l. a year, for his good ſervices, payable out of the farm rent of the city.

1317. King Edward the Second grants to the city one ſeal, in two parts; the greater part to be kept by the major or cuſtos of the city, and the leſſer by a perſon of the king's appointment.

1325.

1325. The Auguſtine mendicant white friars ſettle in Canterbury.

1330. The original deed of foundation, of this date, of the Trinity chapel, in St. Dunſtan's church, is in the chamber of this city.

1338. Recognizances of ſtatute merchant are acknowledged before Edmund de Staplegate; who, for this year, is cuſtos or keeper of the king's half of the city's ſeal.

1350. A tax is levied on the city, by the bailiffs, to pay the charges of the judges itinerant

1367. The Sac Friars, *aut Fratres poenitentiæ Jeſu Chriſti*, who came into England about 1250, in 1367 have their reſidence in St. Peter's pariſh, in this city, ſouth to the common ſtreet, on the oppoſite ſide to the Grey Friars, but farther weſtward. The late Rev. and learned Mr. Pegge, whoſe paper, on the ſubject of the Sac Friars, was read before the Society of Antiquaries, 20th Feb. 1772, and which is to be ſeen in vol. iii. p. 125, of the Archælogia, doubted, as is apparent from a letter of his, now in the city chamber, written to the late Alderman Jacob in 1736, reſpecting thoſe Friars, if they and the Grey Friars were not the ſame; but they moſt probably were of different orders, as they lived ſeparate, and had diſtinct reſidences in this city for many years. At the time of the diſſolution of the friery, the Sac Friars held their houſe by leaſe under the Corporation of Canterbury, which afterwards, by grant from the crown, came to Sir James Hales, knt. who, in 1551, paſſed it, by the deſcription of his meſſuages and houſes late le ſacked Friars, in the city of Canterbury, with other eſtates, to the Mayor and Commonalty, in exchange for the further Dungeon hills and city dyke thereabouts; who very ſoon ſold the houſe and land, of theſe Sac Friars, to a Mr. Bingham. The rolls of the chamber, of the date of 1367, particularly deſcribe the eſtate.

1381. In the city's regiſter of wills, mention is made of the iron croſs in Saint Margaret's, then called Tierncrouche.

1386. In the ſame regiſter, notice is taken of the four-headed crouch, or croſs, in Saint Paul's, within the city's liberty.

1388. The pariſh of Saint Edward, meaning Edmund the King, by Ridingate, is named in that regiſter.

1393. The account of the jurats, or twelve ſworn men of the chamber, for this and the enſuing year, ſtates the names of ſix bakers, who are appointed ſearchers of the mill

at Eaſtbridge, for each working day in every week, throughout the year; who are ſworn to obſerve their days of ſearch, taking each his day, and to grind all the corn, that they bake in this year, at the mill of Kyngeſmelle, and not elſewhere; and not to bake black bread, called home-baked bread, *ſub pœna* 40s. Eight other bakers are alſo ſworn that they will not bake any corn, of their own preparing, nor of another's, elſewhere, than at the mill of Kyngeſmelle; and that they will not bake any white bread for ſale, *ſub pœna* 40s.

The King's mill is letten, this year, at the rent of 100 quarters of wheat, to be delivered monthly. The quarter of wheat, ſaid to be of eight buſhels, between 1393 and 1450 fluctuates in price, and ſells at the Canterbury market for not leſs than four ſhillings, nor exceeding twelve ſhillings the quarter. This appears from the account of the money received, during that period, by the ſale of the corn rent of the mill.

The rental of the Bayliffs, in 1393, conſiſts of the mill at Eaſtbridge, one tower at the waterlock, Ware-lane, in St. Mildred's, a tower at Newingate, the King's Mead, in Northgate and Hackington, the Aldermanry of Weſtgate, let at 20d. a year, John Lord's houſe in Saint George's-ſtreet, which adjoined weſtward to the White Friars gate, a piece of land by the caſtle, the houſe of the brothers of the ſac in St. Peter's, and of the Gravel-pit Field of four acres in Wincheap. The yearly rents of all which eſtates, excluſive of the mill, amount to 4l. 1s. 1d.

The fine paid for the freedom is uncertain. It is ſet as low as 5s. and never exceeds 40s. but depends on the ability of the petitioner.

Non-freemen, who are called intrants, compound with the jurats, for leave to open ſhop within the liberties, and pay from 4d. to 18d. a year, as the perſon can afford.

The cuſtoms of the city, reſpecting the freedom by birth, which is granted without fine to the chamber, as at preſent, and by marriage, on paying 11½d. on admiſſion, are in all reſpects the ſame as at this day. There are no inſtances of perſons admitted, by apprenticeſhip, at this period, nor until 1520.

The accounts of the jurats and cofferers, previous to 1393, are written in Latin, on parchment rolls, and from that year in books. In 1501 they are firſt entered in Engliſh.—The buſineſs of the chamber, at this time, is conducted by 12 jurats,

12 jurats, 4 cofferers, the common clerk and ſergeant of the chamber, 2 ſupervifors of repairs, and 3 keepers of the cheſt.

1397. Aſſeſſments are collected for the fortifications of the city.

1398. The accounts mention a gift of 3l. to the men of Cheſter, who guarded the king's houſe (Richard II.) at his laſt coming hither; alſo a payment of 1l. 6s. 8d. for divers matters expended in chancery, and before the king's council for letters patent of murage, granted towards the fortifications of the city, with conſent of the bayliffs, 12 jurats and all the commonalty of the ſame; alſo a benevolence, of 1l. 6s. 8d. ſent to the lord Thomas Arundel, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and lord Henry duke of Lancaſter, on their return from exile.

In a very antient paper, in the chamber, not dated, the whole circuit of the city of Canterbury is ſaid to contain 3784 acres, whereof 1000 acres are underwoods. But either Weſtgate ward is wholly omitted in the eſtimate, through miſtake, or it is included, in the computation, with ſome other ward, although not ſpecially mentioned to make part thereof. The manor of Caldicot contains 318 acres.

1400. King Henry the Fourth grants to the Bailiffs the right of holding pleas, in all actions real and perſonal within the city and ſuburbs.

1402. The ſum of 1l. 6s. 8d. is expended in an entertainment given to the Judges and their aſſociates, juſtices of gaol delivery at Canterbury, appointed by the king and council; and the cofferers pay 8s. for the letters patent for that purpoſe, with 1l. 3s. 4d. for gifts to the juſtices and their clerks.

1403. King Henry the Fourth grants power to the Bailiffs to purchaſe lands and a gift of all void and waſte places within the city. A further grant is given, to the like effect, in 1409.

1406. The Bailiffs purchaſe the Lion, in St. Mary Bredman's; and, in 1408, make ſeveral conſiderable alterations therein, and in the Moothall adjoining. In that year the accounts mention a payment, for carriage of gunnery from the old chamber to the new chamber of the twelve Jurats, alſo great repairs done at the old hall, and to the ſouth chamber next the ſtreet. In 1427, the hall is firſt called the Guildhall. In 1439, it is rebuilt: The contract for which,

with two chambers to the ſouth and one to the north of it, dated 20th December, 1439, is in the city cheſt. The north chamber is rebuilt in 1689, at the expence of 72l. 13s. and the ſouth end in 1697.

1409. The new tower, at Quenygate, is letten to the prior of Chriſt's church; and the year following a piece of land, with the new tower and porch at Quenygate, is letten to him.

1411. The wages of the Burgeſſes to Parliament are paid by the cofferers of the chamber, at the rate of 2s. a day, each burgeſs, while on duty in parliament, and abſent from his family. In 1445 the wages are reduced to 12d. a day. In 1447 increaſed to 16d. In 1503 again paid at 2s. In 1513 reduced to 16d. In queen Mary's reign, the Corporation refuſing to pay theſe wages any longer, they are raiſed, by aſſeſſment on the inhabitants at large, and ſo provided for until aboliſhed.

1413. King Henry the Fifth is at Canterbury, and is preſented by the bailiffs with bread and other articles to the amount of 1l. 4s. 10d.

1417. The yearly fee of the *Legis Peritus* (in 1607 firſt called Recorder) of the city, is 20s. a term.

The bailiffs, at every aſſize held at the caſtle, ſend bread and wine to the judges ſitting there, uſually to the amount of 3s. 6d. each aſſize.

1421. The cemetery of Holy Croſs Weſtgate is enlarged by a purchaſe from the bailiffs, of part of the land called the Roziers.

Between this time and 1500, the city records make frequent mention of the pariſh of St. Sepulchre, in the ward of Redyngate; which removes all doubt of St. Sepulchre's having been a pariſh.

1427. The rector of St. Peter's compounds with the jurats, for incloſing Turn-again-lane, near the rectory of that pariſh.

1428. The crooked lane, in St. George's, leading from the cloth-market, near the eaſt gate of the Auguſtine Friars, towards St. Mary Bredne's church, is firſt letten to the prior of that friery. In three years afterwards another crooked lane, oppoſite that church, extending from the new ſtone wall to a wooden gate in Shepſhanke lane, is alſo letten to him. Piknot lane in St. Andrew's, the land ſince called, though improperly, Sutton's Friars, from its adjoining the Black

Black Friars, other parts of Quenygate-lane, the Barbican, near the gate of the Caſtle, (where, in 1553, a croſs ſtood) the hermitage and hog market, the latter of which extends from Newingate to Redyngate, within the walls, the old Dungeon-field, and the greater part of the dyke ſurrounding the city's walls, are now firſt letten to tenants.

1432. Mention in the accounts, that the court of the Seneſchal and Mareſchal of the Lord the King, is holden in Weſtgate-ſtreet, without Canterbury.

1434. The city give a preſent to the Cardinal from Rome, of two dozen of capons, price 1l. 4s. 8d. while here, with other nobility, on their journey into France to make peace; and of ſix couple of pheaſants, at 2s. a couple, and 2 trout, which coſt 4s. 10d.

1440. Gervas Clifton, gent. who holds the Aldermanry of Weſtgate, and is one of the aldermen of the city, has the freedom given to him.

1443. The bailiffs and citizens preſent a gift of red wine, coſt 3l. 6s. 8d. to the lord John Stafford, archbiſhop of Canterbury, againſt the time of his inthronization in Chriſt-church.

1445. This account obſerves, that the queen of king Henry VI. being here on her devotions at the tomb of the martyr, is received by the bailiffs at the hall in the Blean, at Harbledown. and by them is preſented with a gift of 21l.

N. B.—The foregoing notes cloſe Mr. Bunce's obſervations, of a general public nature, during the time of the Bailiffs. The like occurrences of the city from the beginning of the Mayoralties, in 1448, as they are to be collected from the records and accounts of the chamber, form the next part of this collection. In all matters that ariſe from the accounts, and not records, the reader will be pleaſed to conſider the year, in the margin, as connected with the year immediately following it, in courſe of time; as every account is from Michaelmas in one year, until Michaelmas in the following year, (the time for which the chief magiſtrate is elected to ſerve) without diſtinguiſhing in which year the circumſtance alluded to may have happened. This is to be obſerved in reſpect to the ſubſequent as well as preſent notes.

MINUTES, *collected from the ancient Records and Accounts in the Chamber of Canterbury, of Tranſactions in that City, from the commencement of the Mayoralties in* 1448, *to the preſent year* 1800.

1448. KING HENRY VI. by charter, dated 22d Auguſt 1448, grants that the citizens of Canterbury, on the feaſt of the Exaltation of the Holy Croſs then next, inſtead of Bailiffs, may chuſe one perſon of the ſame, to be Mayor of the city for the government thereof; and ſo, from year to year, ſhall chuſe their mayor for ever; who, on the feaſt of St. Michael next after his election, ſhall take his oath of office. On the 14th of Sept. 1448, John Lynde, who the year preceding was one of the bailiffs, is elected by the freemen the firſt mayor of the city; and, on the 29th of the ſame month, is ſworn into that office.

The court, now holden before the mayor, (called the mayor's court) and, prior to this year, before the bailiffs, is of very antient eſtabliſhment. Much buſineſs is done there, and many actions are tried in it. Its proceedings, at this time, are recorded in Latin on parchment rolls. The preſentments of the leet, or view of frank-pledge, held from three weeks to three weeks, before the aldermen at the gates of their wards, and which is likewiſe a court of great antiquity, are entered in Latin on parchment rolls; but none are to be found earlier in date than 1362.

1449. The title of this year's account mentions, that a certain hermit, named Bluberd, who headed an inſurrection, was taken by the mayor and citizens of Canterbury, and ſent to the king at Weſtminſter, and there adjudged to be hanged and decapitated, and that his head was placed over the Weſtgate of this city.

1450. King Henry VI. is at Canterbury this year.—The price of wheat fluctuates from 5s. to 12s. a quarter, and is ſo ſold in the Canterbury market, between this year and 1500.

1457. Guns and gunpowder are coming into uſe in the city.

1461. King Edward IV. by charter makes the city of Canterbury a county, independent of the county of Kent; alſo releaſes to the citizens 16l. 13s. 4d. of their fee farm rent, and grants to them the profits of the eſcheatorſhip.—

Thomas

Thomas Vaghan, eſq. alderman of Weſtgate ward, pays 40s. and is admitted and ſworn to the liberties of the city.

Beſides the viſit which king Edward IV. made to this city in 1461, ſoon after the commencement of his reign, when he renewed the city's charter as before-mentioned, he paid many more afterwards to the tomb of St. Thomas the Martyr, in the cathedral. At his firſt viſit in the above-mentioned year, the Corporation gave his Majeſty a preſent of cattle, &c. which in the accounts of the chamber for 1461 and 1462, are thus charged:—"Paid a butcher for 20 we-"thers, bought and given to the king, 2l. 6s. 8d. Paid "him more for two oxen, alſo given to the king, 2l. 6s. 8d. "Paid for four ſwans for the king, 13s. 4d. Bought ſeveral "capons for the king, at 2s. the couple." The next ſuc-"ceeding year's account contains the following articles:— "Paid for making le Hale in le Blean, againſt the coming "of the king to Canterbury, 1s. For one piece of Sand-"wich cord, bought for the hall, 4d. and paid for china, "bought and given to the king, 1s. For red wine, 18d. "For one flagon, one pint and an half of tyre, 19d. For "one flagon and one pint of malmſy 18d. For one potel "of red wine, and one of tyre 1s. For two flagons and "one pint of red wine 19d. For two flagons and three "quarts of red wine 23d. For one flagon and one quart "of red wine 10d. For two flagons and three pints of red "wine 19d. (all given to the king, and amounting in coſt "to 12s. 6d.)" The accounts for the year 1464 and 1465 "mention as follow, viz. "Paid for one ſaddle, with "harneſs, and one ſilver gilt cup, weight 30¾ ounces, at "6s. per ounce, given to the king of England (Edw. IV.) "at the time of his journey, when he came as far as Can-"terbury to the tomb of Thomas the Martyr, 17l. 7s. 9d. "Gave to the king in gold, at the ſame time, 13l. 6s. 8d. "Paid William Bigge, who was then mayor, for divers ex-"pences by him incurred, in receiving the king at Canter-"bury, 2l. 5s. 4d. Paid for work done at le Hale Royal "in le Blean, at the laſt coming of the king to Canter-"bury, 2s. 4d. For 100 of traſhes, for the ſame hall, 3d. "For a horſe to bring raw cloth from Fulham to the ſame "hall for the king, 4d. Paid other expences for bread and "wine for the king, and articles for the hall to the amount "together of 17s. 10d." The accounts for 1469, 1470, ſhew that king Edward IV. and his queen were in Canterbury, and were received as before at the hall, (in other ac-

counts

counts termed *Tentorium* Tent, or Pavilion in the Blean, and ſaid to be at Harbledown) when the Corporation preſented their Majeſties with wine as before, with two dozen of choynes, coſt 1s. bread 4d. and other articles. Their Majeſties came here in 1471, viz. at Eaſter and Michaelmas, and each time were received as before. Among other charges the accounts mention a payment of 6s. for three tons of beer given to the king, and of 2s. 2d. for the carriage of it to the hall; alſo of 2s. 7d. for three men, two days each, working at the hall; and 10d. paid two days keeping and opening the gate at the hall. In 1475, while the king was on a viſit here, the city gave an entertainment at the Chequers to the earl of Eſſex, treaſurer of England, and many other noblemen and gentlemen, with wine and other coſtly fare, the whole expence of which, including a porpoiſe, which was a rare diſh in thoſe days, and 8d. paid to the cook for dreſſing the dinner, amounted to the large ſum of 15s. 8½d. The king came to the city by night, on which occaſion the porch of the church of St. Andrew was illuminated with four pounds of wax lights at the expence of 1s. In 1481, his Majeſty paid his laſt viſit here, in company with the Prince, and was provided with neceſſaries at the hall in the Blean, (which at this time the Corporation are ſaid to hold on paying a compoſition of 6d). It ſhould ſeem from theſe accounts, that the king and queen uſed to reſide in this hall during their ſtay in theſe parts, as there is frequent mention of keepers and labourers employed, at the expence of the Corporation, during his Majeſty's ſtay there. When the king was laſt at Canterbury the Corporation preſented his Majeſty with a double gilt ſilver bowl, weighing 32 ounces, at 6s. 8d. the ounce, in which were put nobles and royals to the value of 20l. Total of the gift in value 32l. 12s. 10d.

1462. In the accounts of this year are the following charges, viz. paid for bread and wine, as a gift to the ducheſs of York, 3s. for one pottle and one pint of red wine, given to her 7½d. for 100 of oranges 2s. 8d. for one flagon of tyre 1s. 4d. one flagon of rheniſh wine 1s. one flagon of red wine 8d. given to the ducheſs of Exeter, for two flagons of muſcadella 2s. 8d. and one flagon of white wine 8d. given to the ambaſſador of the duke of Burgundy, for bread, &c. 6d. and for wine 2s. 11d. given to the lord chancellor of England.

1463. Mention, in the pleadings of the Mayor's court, that the Steward's court of the liberty of the lord prior of Chriſt-

Chriſt-church, Canterbury, called the high court at Canterbury, is held within the priory of the ſame church, in the pariſh of St. Paul, and in the ward of Burgate.—Hawkeſwood's tenement, in Allhallows-lane, (ſince called Beſt's-lane) parcel of the Three Tuns, afterwards converted into a ſtorehouſe, and ſo uſed for many years by the corporation, comes into their poſſeſſion this year, and has been ſince ſold by them.

1466. Courts of Pie-powder are held in the city, but are diſcontinued about 1604. This court is mentioned in a paper in the chamber, to have been holden, time out of mind, before the mayor, *de horâ in horam*, under the title of Pleas of the Court of our Lord the King of Pie-powder, of the city of Canterbury, held after the uſages and cuſtoms of the city. Bullock-lane, in St. Mildred's, is letten to a tenant, and incloſed, and afterwards ſold.

1468. The mayor is paid 4l. to conduct ſoldiers to the aſſiſtance of the earl of Warwick, againſt the great fleet of France, being in the ſea called the Downs, by Sandwich. The year following the city pay 30l. 17s. to ſoldiers, at the rate of 8d. a day each.

1470. The city contribute 251l. to king Edward IV.—This year four men are paid for watching at the Northgate, for the ſafety of the whole city, for 15 days, at 4d. a day. The other gates are watched in like manner. The accounts notice a payment of 7s. for carriage of the great gun from Blackheath to Canterbury; and 5s. 7d. paid to four armed men for guarding the ſame, alſo 8d. for carriage, of the brazen gun from the Court-hall to the gates of the city and back again; and 2l. 16s. 8d. for the Mayor's living at London, while attending the king in council, with the lord Warwick and other lords; and 2l. 13s. 4d. to Wm. Sellowe, for being council to the mayor at that time. In the year following, Mr. Sellowe is paid for a journey to London, for redemption of the liberties of the city. The king's meſſenger carries away the greater ſeal, which, on the ſucceeding year, is returned by a herald.

1473. The Mayor and Mr. Sheldwych are paid 2l. for riding to London to the king, for conſervation of 16l. 13s. 4d. which the king, of his ſpecial grace, late granted to the citizens, and a ſecond time in Parliament reſumed to himſelf.

Cokyn's-lane, in St. Peter's-ſtreet, is firſt letten to a tenant, and has been lately ſold.

1474.

1474. The Grand Jury, at Seſſions, preſent the chamberlain, for that he amendeth not the bridge without Redyngate; and for lack of making the bridge in the inſide of the ſame gate, as in time paſt it was, &c. N. B. The ſeſſions preſentments are to be read as of the year in the margin, or the next year in courſe of time, for the reaſon before aſſigned.

1476. Six men are paid 12s. for themſelves, their horſes and expences riding from hence to Rocheſter, with the men, coming from the French king, *cum reddit*. Edw. III. for ſafe cuſtody.

1478. An Act of Parliament paſſes, for repairing the ſtreets of the city. The long depending diſputes, between the abbot of St. Auguſtine and the corporation, are terminated this year; and a writing obligatory is ſealed between them.

1479. The houſe, at the Weſtgate, is conſtantly in the hands of the Mayor, for the time being, at the rent of 40s. a year.

1480. The new market, near the church of St. Margaret, is paved with Folkeſtone ſtone. In 1490, the tolls of the market are firſt letten to a tenant.

1481. The tollinger is allowed 10s. for ſatisfaction of the loſs which he ſuſtains, in the time of the exchange of the market, from the women of Whitſtaple, for the ſpace of one month, and until their anger abates, and they do ſell their fiſh in the new market.

1483. An Act of Parliament paſſes, by which the Aldermanry of Weſtgate is granted to the city, and Queningate-lane, with the poſtern and bridge, is paſſed to the prior and convent of Chriſt-church. By an act in 1485, the ſame Aldermanry is reſtored to Sir George Brown's heirs, and Queningate-lane, &c. revert to the Mayor and Commonalty. The king afterwards unites the Aldermanry of Weſtgate with the city, which before was the property of private perſons.

King Richard III. viſits the city, ſoon after his coronation; and, refuſing the city's gift of 50 marks in money, the Corporation preſent his Majeſty with four large fatted boars, twenty fatted rams, and twenty of the fatteſt capons, coſt 11l. 8s. 7d. The purſe, in which the money was intended to be preſented, (worth 1l. 6s. 8d.) is given to biſhop Langton.

1488.

1488. Newingate is repaired, and partly rebuilt; and, in 1495, 30l. 9s. 7d. are aſſeſſed on the ſeveral wards, for the further repair of it, and laid out on it that year.

1492. The deed of compoſition is ſealed, between the prior and convent of Chriſt's church, and the Mayor and Commonalty of Canterbury, concerning their reſpective juriſdictions; when Queningate-lane, and the city's wall, from St. Michael's church to Northgate, are given up to the prior and convent, and the boundaries of the manor of Caldicot defined.

1494. The Corporation preſent a purſe of gold, containing in nobles 13l. 6s. 8d. to the lady Elizabeth, wife of king Henry VII. in the firſt year of her coming hither after her coronation, viz. 10th April, 1494, with a piece of plate, weighing 18¾ oz. price 5s. an ounce, together in value 18l. 10s. 9d. The Corporation, at this time, receive 3l. 17s. 2d. a year, for the toll of the fiſhermen, at their ſhambles and ſhops ſtanding in Burgate-ſtreet.

1498. King Henry VII. by charter, called *Novæ Ordinationes*, extends the number of Aldermen from 6 to 12, and reduces that of the Common-council from 36 to 24; alſo ordains that, for the future, the Mayor ſhall be elected by in-dwelling freemen only.

The Sheriff of Canterbury holds a court, once in every lunar month, through his year of Sheriffalty. Its proceedings relate, chiefly, to outlawries; but there are inſtances of actions of debt depending in this court.—All applications to the burghmote, which is a court of record, are by petition in writing. Fines are levied, in this court, of eſtates in the city, and writs of dower and aſſize freſh-force are proſecuted there. The Mayor holds view of frank-pledge, as clerk of the markets.—The four ſerjeants at mace are conſidered as keepers of the peace, in the wards to which they are aſſigned, and, as ſuch, are called at every ſeſſions. Waits or muſicians are employed at a ſalary of 1l. a year, with a gown for each perſon.

1500. The King and Queen's foot ſoldiers are paid ten ſhillings on their Majeſties coming to Canterbury in April, the king's heavymen 3s. 4d. in regard and not of right; and in like manner the king's clerk of the markets is paid 3s. 4d. by reaſon that the Mayor holds an inquiſition, as clerk of the market, in the preſence of the king and by his inſtruction.

The

The following are the expences of two perſons, who are ſent to London on the city's buſineſs, inſerted with a view to ſhew the travelling charges of the times, viz. drink 2d. two horſes 2s. ſupper at Sittingbourn 4d. fire 1d. drink in the morning 1½d. horſe-meat 6d. ferry 1½d. two horſes to Graveſend 8d. drink 1d. dinner 4d. barge hire 6d. hire of two mantles 2d. a wherry to Weſtminſter 4d. drink 1d. a wherry 1½d. ſpent going from Lambeth 1d. at London 2d. ſupper for five perſons 1s. drink in the morning 2d. fire 1d. two beds at Billingſgate 3d. oſtler 1d. ſhipman to call them 1d. their breakfaſts 10d. at Welling 4d. at Dartford 5d. ſupper at Graveſend 11d. malmſey 1½d. fire 2d. two beds, 2d. expences in the morning 2d. horſe-meat at Graveſend. 10d. horſe to Rocheſter 4d. at the wherry 3½d. at Rocheſter 2d. four horſes there 2s. 8d. for carrying the mails from Lambeth to London 4d. the like by water to Faverſham 1s. and from thence to Canterbury 10½d. total expence 17s. 2d.

The charges of an entertainment given the ſame year at Mr. Mayor's houſe. Pay for a dinner made for Maſter Poynings, when he came to the city by the king's commandment, viz. a dozen and an half of bread 18d. a buſhel of flour for baked meats 1s. a veſſel of beer 18d. two gallons of baſtard 2s. 8d. three of red wine and three of claret, at 8d. a gallon, 4s. 4d. a gallon and a pottle of malmſey 2s. for good ale 8d. a ſack of coals 3½d. ſugar 8½d. eggs 6d. milk and cream 1½d. ſalt-fiſh 4d. a cod 4½d. another cod and whitings 18d. a turbot and three eels to roaſt 2s. apples 1d. ginger, muſtard and white ſalt 4d. meat oil 2d. roſe water 1d. for divers ſpices 2s. 7½d. to the apothecary at the Bullſtake for dates, prunes, almonds, comfits and other ſpices 2s. 3d. for making the ſame dinner 16d. in wood 6d. total 1l. 7s. 3½d.

Extracts from a bill of expences, paid in the ſame year, on the account of the mayor, his brethren the aldermen and ſeveral of the commons, who travel to London, on the affairs of the city. Pay at the beacon, by commandment of Mr. Mayor, in alms 1d. to three council at Serjeant's Inn, 3s. 4d. each; afterwards, when the Mayor cauſed an examination of all the company, to ripen them againſt they came into the Star Chamber, in bread and drink and for houſe room 16d. at Weſtminſter-hall to each council 3s. 4d. at the tavern in wine 4d. at the Harp, in Fleet-ſtreet, with Mr.

Mr. Mayor and his company, in bread and drink 3d. at Weſtminſter for Sir Matthew Browny's breakfaſt, firſt two geeſe 16d. a neck of mutton 3d. bacon 4d. chickens 5d. for dreſſing and roaſting of the meat 5d. and pay 1l. while Mr. Mayor is in London and weening to the city that he may ſpeak with the king.

Extracts from another bill in that year. For a horſe from Canterbury to Rocheſter 1s. for a horſe from Rocheſter to London 16d. breakfaſt at Dartford and horſemeat 4d. ſupper and drink at London 6d. dinner and ſupper 8d. a bed for ſeven nights 7d. The ſame morning met with Maſter Recorder of London, coming to the temple; beſought him to be a good maſter to the city, and retaining him 6s. 8d. — The ſame day, at noon, at my lord Dawlaney's place, there waiting Thomas Wainflet and others, 'till the ſaid Mr. Recorder had ſupped, and when he came out, the ſaid Mr. Wainflet beſought him to ſpeed them, for the time of the forfeit paſſed not three days; who anſwered, that he was ſore occupied and might not attend it ſo ſhortly; whereas we took him, and then he bade us wait on him on the morrow in the Temple.

1501. Expences attending a banquet, given in the Court-hall. For making of two veſtments and for the tower in the hall 10s. for 12 ells of canvas, for the three veſtments 3s. for painting of the ſame 3s. for meat and drink for two men and for candle by the ſpace of ſix days and ſix nights 6s. 8d. for the king's garments and their henſhemenny's, ſilver papers, gold papers, and ſinoper papers for the ſame, and monks frocks, with other things neceſſary thereto, 6s. 8d. for heading the henſhemen and gilding of a ſtar five ſhillings.

Expences of a like banquet in the ſame year. To ſix carpenters for two days and a half's work 7s. 6d. for two hoops for the caſtle 2d. nails 8d. a painter for painting the caſtle in the Court-hall and his colours 3s. 4d. for painting the drapery for the beſt of one of the three kings of Bolougne, the cloth of which is in Mr. Wode's hands 3s. for the dinners of three workmen 4d. for two ſawyers a day and an half 18d. a dozen of bread 1s. a kilderkin of beer 18d. a dozen of candles 1s. a gallon of wine 4s. 2d. three gallons of wine 2s. 6d. two gallons of wine 20d. for wine for my Lord of Saint Auſtyn's ſervants and the ſervants of the lord prior of Chriſt's church, that drank not in the hall, the which were had to Mr. Prior's houſe at the breaking up of

the banquet 7d. a rynge of ale 14d. pay the ſame night, at the Swan, for the ſupper of the players, and others that were occupied about the banquet 3s. 4d. ſpent on them in wine 10d. to two men for taking down the ſcaffolds and ſetting up the bar in the Guildhall 1s. for bruſhing of the cloths and making clean of the hall 2d. total 1l. 15s. 5d.

Expences of an entertainment given in that year. For a dinner, made for the lord chief juſtice and Mr. Poynings, at the Mayor's houſe; firſt, in mutton and veal 2s. 3d. lamb and marrow bones 2s. 1d. milk and curds 8d. 3 capons 3s. two dozen of pigeons 10½d. butter 6d. cloves and mace 9d. cinnamon and ginger 7d. pepper 3d. raiſins and currants 8d. three pounds of ſugar 1s. prunes 4d. dates 8d. comfits 4d. rabbits 14d. two buſhels of meal 2s. a ſtand with ale 4d. a kilderkin of beer 18d. wood and coal 8d. for dreſſing the dinner 10d. for Mr Poyning's horſemeat at the Chequers, 5s. 3d. for a pottle of wine at the Chequers, ſpent on his ſervants, 5d. for a gallon of red wine and claret at John Goldſmith's, with Mr. Mayor and his brethren, at the departing of Mr. Poynings, 10d. total 1l. 6s. 11½d.—Pay the ſame year, at the ſhooting for the Lords and Gentlemen, for three gallons of wine 2s. at the wreſtling, for the ſame Lords and Gentlemen, 4 gallons of wine 2s. 8d.

1502. It is in contemplation to rebuild St. Michael's gate. The accounts mention a payment of 8d. for engraving one iron wherewith to mark murderers.

Pay 19s. 11d. for making the king's tent and hanging the ſame with new cloth. Give to the lord prince Arthur, at his firſt coming to the city, viz. a gilt cup, weighing 23 ounces, at 4s. 2d. the ounce, and 14l. 6s. 8d. in nobles, put into the cup; and pay to the purſuivant, bringing the commiſſion for the aid, 20d. to the king's beafers 20d. to the king's minſtrils 20d. to the king's footmen 6s. 8d. to the Prince's footmen 6s. 8d. to the King's and Prince's horſemen 4s. 4d. and to the clerk of the markets 6s. 8d.

Pay 6s. 8d. for a preſent to the Lord Archbiſhop, viz. twelve capons, whereof the price of ten by the poll is eight pence, and the other two twelve-pence, at the Biſhop's inthronization.

The accounts of the chamber, for 1503 and 1504, contain the following articles of expence, attending the pageant of St. Thomas the Martyr. "Paid to carpenters hewing and "ſquaring of timber for the pageant 8d. For making St. "Thomas's cart, with a pair of wheels, 5s. 8d. Paid a "carpenter

" carpenter and his fellows making of the pageant, by four " days, taking between them, by the day, finding them- " ſelves, 14d. 4s. 8d. For two yax-roughs, weighing four " pounds and an half, 5d. For 114 feet of board, bought " for flooring the ſame pageant, 2s. 8d. For nails 7½d.— " For tallow for the wheels 1d. For ale ſpent 1d. To 4 " men to help to carry the pageant 8d. And to a man for " his horſe hire 4d. For two bags of leather 18d. Paid a " painter for painting the awle and the head 6d. For gun- " powder, bought at Sandwich, 3s 4d. For fetching of " board from Northgate 2d. For linen cloth for St. Tho- " mas's garment 6d. For a dozen and an half of tin ſilver " 9d. For glue and packthread 3d. For two calf ſkins, " 14d. In ſize bought 1d. For eight dozen of cades " points 8d. In gold ſize 1d. For colours to mill the " glue ½d. In a reward given to Thomas Fleaks for forging " and making of the knight's harneſs 6d. To John a Kent " for the hire of a ſword 4d. And for waſhing of an albe " and an amys 2d. For candles 1d. Total 1l. 5s. 10d." " The ſame accounts for 1513 and 1514 contain ſimilar " charges, and for a pair of new gloves for the ſaint, alſo " for painting the head and angel of the pageant, and for " ſtanding of the pageant in a barn, to the amount together " of 13s. 2d. Alſo in 1521 and 1522, a payment of 1s. " for a ſtaff and banner to bear before the mores pykes and " the gunners, on St. Thomas's eve."

1506. John Wydon is executed in the city.

1509. Jeremy Oxenbregge is bound apprentice to William Rotlonde, and his indentures are inrolled in the chamber. In 1520 he is admitted to the freedom of the city, by virtue of ſuch apprenticeſhip and inrolment; and is the firſt perſon who obtains the liberties of the city by apprenticeſhip. The fee paid to the chamber for inrolment is 2s. 1d. and for the admiſſion 4s. 1d. the ſame as at the preſent day.

1512. The tent, on the Blean, is prepared for king Henry VIII. when he makes his voyage into France, and three kilderkins of beer are provided; pay 8d. for carrying the beer to Tunforde, at the which manor of Tunforde the king changes himſelf; pay 11s. 2d for wine had thither, and given to the king and his lords, for the which the city have great thanks. Pay to John Alcocke for a cup of ſilver and gilt, with the city's arms engraved thereon, weighing

thirty-one ounces and an half, price 4s. 10d. the ounce, given to the lady Catherine, queen of England, on her firſt coming to the city; and preſent to her Majeſty 13l. 6s. 8d. in new nobles, put into the cup. Give to the king's trumpeters 6s. 8d. to the herald at arms 6s. 8d. to the purſuivants 6s. 8d. to the henſhemen 6s. 8d. to the king's footmen 6s. 8d. To the queen's footmen 5s. to the trumpeters of the lord ſteward, in reward, 3s. 4d. pay 3s. 6d. for a kilderkin of beer, given to the king's guard at Harbledown, and 10d. to a perſon going to Aſhford, to provide two great oxen to be preſented to the king.

The town-clerk is paid 3s. 8d. for riding to London to the lord-admiral for gun-powder for the city. Pay 1d. for carrying the guns from St. George's-gate to the ſtorehouſe; to a purſuivant 3s. 4d. for bringing a commiſſion, that Frenchmen ſhall wear white croſſes. A certificate is ſent to the privy council, ſtating how many men the city can ſend to the war, and how many harneſs. A ſtandard for buſhels and gallons is provided from London. The common pound is placed at Weſtgate, where it has continued ever ſince.—The pillory is removed from the ſtorehouſe to the corn-market, and kept there affixed for many years.

Articles of compoſition are entered into, between the prior and convent of St. Gregories, and the mayor and commonalty of Canterbury, concerning privileges.

1513. Pay 2s. 10d. for making the tent in the Blean, againſt the king's coming, on his Majeſty's going to Dover, with his ſiſter the queen of France, and for bread, ale and beer at Harbledown, for the mayor, aldermen and commons, when they ride to meet the king's grace. Rewards are given to the king's ſervants on his return from France, viz. To the waits 6s. 8d. to the footmen, trumpeters and henſhemen 6s. 8d. each, to the French queen's footmen, at St. Auguſtine's, a crown, valued at 4s. It appears, that the queen reſided at St. Auguſtine's abbey, but that the king was in the precincts, as the account contains a charge of 3d. for candle and coal, when the mayor and aldermen went into Chriſt's church on the king's coming from beyond ſea.

Poſts and rails are ſet up at St. Michael's gate; pay 2s. 6d. on account of the city's ſoldiers, for 3 yards of green cloth, to make the guards of their coats; 2s. 6d. for corvyſhe ſhoes 2d. for bowſtrings to the ſhoes, and 2s. for red cloth, for the croſſes to their coats.

1514.

1514. Pay 6s. 8d. to the king's footmen, when his Majeſty came from Dover, after the ſhipping of the French queen his ſiſter, 9th Auguſt, 1515; pay 6s. 8d. to the king's waits; 1s. for a horſe, for Humphry Wales who rode to Dover, to know the Duke's pleaſure, how Maſter Mayor ſhould receive the French queen; alſo 6s. 5d. for a great baſe, 10 lobſters and 3 turbots, given to the French queen; pay 1s. for the town clerk's horſe, he riding with Mr. Rotland to Dover, to meet the queen; give to her footmen 3s. 4d. pay Mr. Rotland's expences of 3s. 4d. riding to the road of grace, againſt the king's coming, to know his pleaſure, if Mr. Mayor ſhall wait and receive his Majeſty on his entering the city.

1515. An Act of Parliament paſſes for cleaning and deepening the river. A dyker is paid for making a dam, and turning the ſtream, at the end of the town-wall, by St. Mildred's church, for making of the King's mills.

1516. Pay 4s. for one gallon of ypochras, given to the ambaſſador, who brings over the cardinal's hat from Rome, 20th November; alſo 5s. for three couple of capons, and 1s. for ſpiced bread for him; pay 6s. 8d. to the purſuivant, who comes from the king with a letter to Mr. Mayor, giving knowledge of the birth of the prince, 19th Feb.

1517. The king and queen are in the city this year.—The new cut near the hoſpital of poor prieſts is made with conſent of the Corporation. The ſhoemakers, curriers and coblers of the city are firſt incorporated. About this period ſeveral others of the handicraftmen are forming themſelves into companies or fraternities.

1518. The town clerk is paid 7s. 2d for riding to Londen for a commiſſion, that no victual be taken nigh Canterbury for the king's coming; pay 2s. 8d. for the hire of a horſe, for two days, to Charing, with a meſſenger, to enquire by what way the king's grace will come to the city.—The king and queen are here with the lord cardinal. A pair of butts for archery is erected over the city's dyke in Northgate. A new cage is built by the pillory at the corn market.

1519. Chriſtopher Ward, convicted of murder, is executed here.

1520. A cucking ſtool is provided. A poſt is ſet up before the court-hall, to hang on the letters, expreſſing the ordering of victuals and lodgings for pilgrims, in this year of grace.

1521. Pay 1l. 10s. 7d. for carriage of ſand for the ſtreets, againſt the king and emperor's coming to the city.—All the city officers have new gaberdines on the occaſion, coſt 6s. 8d. each. Pay 5d. for three long bags of canvas to put in the king's money, alſo 1s. for a riband of ſilk, to bind the keys of Weſtgate, when delivered to the emperor; pay 2d. for mending one of the rods of the canopy, broken at my lord cardinal's coming home from beyond ſea; the canopy is hired from the ſexton of St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt) pay 2l. 14s. 4d. to the king's footmen, for the diſcharge of the canopy, which they claim to be theirs of duty, and which by great means and entreaty is had again; pay 5d. for bread and ale at the meeting of the king at Harbledown, to the trumpeters 6s. 8d. 10d. for a great box of comfits, that ſhould have been given to the emperor, 1s. for horſe hire, for a perſon going to Dover, to bring knowledge to Mr Mayor, of the emperor and king's coming, 2s. for preparing the canopy, for white lyre and ſilk points, and 1s. for gilding the ſtaves of the canopy, that were hurt by the king's footmen, for haſte in cutting off the canopy from the ſtaves.

Pay 5l. 0s. 9d. for making one of the little croſſes, in the top of the croſs at the bullſtake, alſo for repairing and painting the croſs, except gold to the ſame, and for gilding the ſtars. A purſuivant is paid for bringing letters from the privy council, for keeping the watch, nightly, within the city. A hall is built at the Dungeon, againſt the coming of the king's commiſſioners, for the inquiry of every man's value, &c. and fiſh are provided from Stodmarſh to be given to them. The cuſtoms of the city are proclaimed at the croſs, the beginning of every year. Fiſh ſhambles are built at an expence of 12l. 15s. 4d.

Honorable mention is thus made of entertainments given, this year, by one of the mayors of the city—

" Be it had in Myende, that Mr. John Briggs, being " maior of the citie of Cauntbury, exciſing the Miſtrers of " bruyng booth of Ale and Bere for the Releyf of the Co- " mens of the ſaid citie, occupy'd th' office of Mayoraltie, " well and worſhipfully; and, in the Monday aft xii day, " hadde the Lorde Prior of Saint Gregories, being ſuffri- " cane to the Lord Archbiſhop of Cantbury, the Lorde

" Prior

" Prior of Chriſt Church, and, bycauſe the Lorde Abbot of " Seynt Auſteyn's was gone to Rome, one Mr. Dovoy, " Wardeyn of Seynt Lawrence, and having the rule of the " ſeid Monaſtry of Seint Auſteyn's, wh. dyvs other Gentil- " men, all the Aldermen of the ſaid cetie, and other wor- " ſhipfull pſones to din at his dwellying Houſe, in Seint " Georg's, and ther were welcome, and fared honorably, " as enſuyeth, 1. Brawne and Muſtard, Chewetts, Swanne, " Pig, Pork. 2. Creme of Almons, Venyſon, Creme, " Lambe, Tels, Feſannt, Partriches, Dowcetts. 3. Jely, " Curlew, Ptrige, Greylings, Oxbirds, Larks, Tarts. 4. " Blank Manyoy, Quyncs, and Orangs, Marche payne, " Cardcyns. 5. Wafers, Ipochras. And the Tuyſday hadd " all the Aldermennys' wives and other Gentilwome; and " Thurſday the coen Counſell, and other honeſt pſones, " and the honeſt curats of the cetie, and hadd like fare; and, " on Thurſday night, all his neighbours and other honeſt " pſones, and hadd worſhipfull fare."

1522. The Corporation make agreement with the lord abbot of St. Auguſtine's for the land, whereon the Whit-ſtable market ſtands.

1524. The following is a copy of an order from the Star Chamber, for puniſhing a man guilty of perjury:—" After " my duty of recommendation remembered, it may pleaſe " you to know, that this day, in the Star-Chamber, where " were no men, but only my lord cardinal's grace, and ſix- " teen or ſeventeen lords of the council, the clerk of the " council and I; I informed my lord's grace of the demea- " nour of John Cok, of Boughton, according to the tenor " of your letters, written in the 23d day of this month; " where all the ſaid lords condeſcended and agreed, that the " ſaid Cok ſhall be delivered to Maſter Mayor of Canter- " bury; to the intent that Maſter Mayor ſhall cauſe him, " at the next market day, when moſt confluence of people " is there aſſembled, to wear a paper, written with theſe " words, 'This is a falſe, perjured and forſworn man,' " and ſo to ride thrice about the market-place, which is the " bull-ſtake, and from thence into the corn-market; and " after that to ſtand where he ſhall be moſt ſeen, 'till the

" market is done, upon ſome table or ſtall to be ſet for him, " as he may be ſeen above all other men; and, when the " market is done, to be led to Weſtgate, and there to be " put out of the city, with his ſaid paper over his head, " whereof, if he be proud, he may go ſo home and ſhew " himſelf among his neighbours. Wherefore, for execu- " tion hereof, it ſhall be good that ye advertize Mr. Mayor, " that the Sheriff, with all the ſerjeants and other officers, " with their bills and other great weapons, be about the ſaid " lewd perſon, becauſe it may be the more famous in ex- " ample of others. Ye know the order of Weſtminſter " Hall in like caſe; and becauſe this puniſhment proceedeth " of ſo high a decree, it requireth to be the more ſeriouſly " done. I truſt to ſee you at Canterbury this hallow-tide, " but I am not ſure thereof. Written in Grey's Inn, be- " fore dinner, the 25th day of October. Signed Criſtofer " Hales, and directed to the right worſhipful Maſter Hales, " one of the Barons of the King's Exchequer, and is un- " derwrote thus: The puniſhment of the which ſaid John " Cok was done according, as is aboveſaid, the Saturday " following in Canterbury, &c. in every thing, &c."

1525. A friar is paid 4d. for ſaying maſs before Mr. Mayor and Mr. Baron Hales, the day they viewed the King's mead and tithe acre.

1526. A dinner is given to Mr. Mayor, Mr. Baron Hales and others, the day of the aſſizes, held for hearing the matter between the millers and the pariſhioners of Weſtgate.

1527. Pay 1s. for fourſcore of creſſet lights, to give light to the Ambaſſador in Allhallows-lane, and 4d. to a man to wait upon the creſſet to feed the light.

1528. A broad cloth, of the value of 5l. is given to Baron Hales, for a new year's gift.

1529. A gallows is erected at Hallow-way.

1530. William Goldfinch, arreſted by the king's writ, is taken to London for the murder of Dyrick Pope, and his goods are ſeized to the city's uſe.

1532. Almshouſes are ſtanding on the ground in St. Peter's-lane, now veſted in the officers of that pariſh.

1533. Pay 10s. for twelve capons for my lord of Canterbury, at his inthronization, 6s. for a dozen of teal, 2s. 1d. for five load of ſand, laid in the ſtreets, for the ſaid lord to go upon bare from the houſe of Mr. Chriſtopher Hales,

Hales, the king's attorney, where the ſaid lord changes himſelf.

1535. Pay 14s. 8d. the expences of bringing an heretic from London, and for one and an half load of wood to burn him 2s. for gunpowder 1d. a ſtake and ſtaple 8d. Receive 11s. 8d. from ſale of John Barley's harneſs, viz. a breaſt, a back, a gorget of mail, and another of ſteel, a ſalet, and a two hand ſword.

1536. The Corporation keep ſeveral ſwans on the Stour, and a perſon is employed, with a yearly ſalary, to look to them. St. George's gate is the priſon for the freemen of the city. No perſon is allowed to buy or ſell leſs than ſix eggs for a penny, on pain of 12d.

1537. An indenture of compoſition is interchanged between the Corporations of London and Canterbury, that on paying 4s. a year, the freemen of Canterbury ſhall be free from all tax, taliage or cuſtom, for their merchandize conveyed to London. The Grand Jury preſent the wife of John Tyler, for living viciouſly, and for the which her huſband hath forſaken her; and the Jury deſire ſhe may be baniſhed by the feaſt of St. James next, under the pain of open puniſhment in the ducking ſtool.

1538. The burial ground of St. John's chapel is firſt letten to a tenant. The altar ſtone, paving tiles and timber of the ſteeple of the chapel are ſold for 10s.

1539. The Grand Jury preſent William Sandford, parſon of the church of St. Peter, for maliciouſly tolling the avie-bell, in the ſaid church, after the evening ſong done; with a view to ſet up, again, the Biſhop of Rome. A void piece of land, on the weſt ſide of the corn market, is letten to a tenant. In 1553 a houſe is ſtanding on it. It was formerly the way to the Speech-houſe, or Moothall, which ſtood where the corn-market now is, and was called Speech-houſe-lane. Friar Stone is executed in the city.

1542. Three bells are ſold to the pariſhioners of Nether Hardres, out of the church of St. Mary caſtle. On the diſſolution of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, the city are ſupplied with paving and building ſtones from its ruins, on paying a trifle to the gatekeeper. The inqueſt of the city preſent many perſons, who have not large bows or ſhafts, nor exerciſe ſhooting; alſo the wards of Burgate, Newingate and Worthgate, for lack of butts in their wards.

1543.

1543. Pay 15s. for ſtuff, bought at London, for the play, alſo 1l. 3s. 3d. for ſtuff, and making of cloaths for the tormentors in the play, 1cd. for drink, given to the players at divers times in the Court Hall, and 3s. 4d. to my Lord Warden's players, who played in the Guildhall.

The Corporation receive from the king a grant, which is ſaid to be half gift and half purchaſe, (and ſo it ſhould ſeem from the ſmallneſs of the conſideration money,) of the mill called Abbot's Mill, and of all the houſes and dry rents, in Canterbury, late belonging to the abbot and monks of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, now diſſolved.

1544. An Act of Parliament paſſes, which confirms the liberties of the city. The common clerk is to have one ſhop, adjoining the Court-hall, called the Fyle; upon condition, that he ſhall there, or one for him, do the duty of his office, and inſtruct children. During winter, every dark night, the aldermen, common council, and innholders are to find one candle, with light, at their doors, *ſub-pæna* 6d. and the other inhabitants are to do in like faſhion, upon requeſt; and, if any lantern be ſtolen, the offender ſhall be ſet in the pillory, at the Mayor's diſcretion; the candles are to be lighted at ſix, and continue till burnt out. Mention in the accounts of the exchange in Canterbury, and the houſes of the Jews in the Corporation's poſſeſſion. A man is drowned in the well at the Ruſhmarket. The city have a common beam to weigh with, in the accounts called the Trove or Thrawbeam, (Tronagium) hanging in the corn-market; which was in conſtant uſe for ſome centuries, and oftentimes letten to tenants with the tolls of the markets.

1547. Receive 23l. 9s. 5d. of divers churchwardens in Canterbury of their church goods, lent to the behoof of the city.

1548. Nicholas Fyſhe is paid 1l. 6s. 8d. for ſtopping the gate in the wall, in the Old Caſtle, (ſuppoſed by ſome to be the antient Worthgate of the city). The town clerk is ſent to the privy council, at Richmond, touching the rebellion near Canterbury; and a perſon goes to London for artillery to defend the city againſt the rebels.

1549. The Sheriff of the city pays a fine of 3s. 4d. for wearing his beard. The gate of the Grey Friars, in St. Peter's-ſtreet, is compounded for with the Corporation and enclo[illegible]ed.

1550. A reward of 2s. 6d. is given to one of the king's purſuivants, who brings letters to be certified how many of the inhabitants are dead of the ſweat. Suit is made to the lord archbiſhop of Canterbury, for the plate of the churches. The charges of burning Arden, and for the execution of George Bradſhaw, amounting to 23s. are paid. Mention of a trial, about this time, at Weſtminſter, concerning the city's cuſtomal.

1553. A perſon is paid 5s. for riding to Maidſtone, to know the ſtate of the commotion, began there by Wyat and his accomplices. Labourers are employed to fetch guns and other ammunition from the Archbiſhop's palace, for the city's defence. George Tofts rides to London, with letters to the council, for certain affairs of the city, concerning Wyat's rebellion. Receive 3l. from Sir Thomas Moyle, towards repairing the city walls, for defence of the city againſt the rebels; alſo 6l. 13s. 4d of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, for the like purpoſe; and, out of the treaſury cheſt of the chamber, by the appointment of the Burghmote, 19l. 19s. 5d. and gifts from other perſons to the amount of 16l. 17s. 4d. whereof the ſum of 42l. 7s. 5½d. is expended this year, in repairing and building the wall of the city, between the poſtern of St. Mildred's church-yard and Worgate, and ſomewhat on the other ſide of Worgate, towards Redyngate. A purſuivant brings letters from the queen's majeſty, of thanks to Mr. Mayor and the citizens for their truth and fidelity, borne unto her grace, in the time of Wyat's rebellion.

1554. The Corporation preſent 20l. to king Philip, on his firſt coming to the city; and give to his heralds at arms 10s. to his ſervants at arms 10s. and to the trumpeters 6s. 8d.

1555. Every Alderman, within one quarter of a year after he is ſworn, is to provide one gown of ſcarlet colour, to be furred with black boge only, 'till called to the office of Mayor; when he ſhall wear ſuch furrs, on his gown, as have been accuſtomed to be worn by the Mayors of this city.

1556. The Mayor, before Chriſtmas yearly, is to provide for his wife, the Mayoreſs, one ſcarlet gown, with a bonnet of velvet, made for her to wear, according to the antient uſage of the city, under the penalty of 10l.

1558. On the 8th of July queen Mary paſſes through the city, and is preſented by the Corporation with a purſe, containing 20 angels, amounting to 10l. Her Majeſty departs from Canterbury, towards the houſe of Sir Thomas Moyle, and rides through Wincheap; and before her grace rides Mr. Mayor, bearing the mace of the city, 'till he comes to the lane, leading to the meadow, late of Sir James Hales, at which place Sir Thomas Moyle, ſheriff of Kent, requires him to lay down his mace; which the Mayor denies to do; but ſays, that he will bear his mace, as far as the liberty of the city goes, which is to the utter part of the ſtone wall of St. Jacob's, and ſo does: All which way the Sheriff of Kent gives place, and wears no rod; and, at the utter part of the ſaid wall, the mayor takes leave of the queen's majeſty, and ſhe departs, giving him moſt hearty thanks.

1559. Mr. Manwood is ſent down from the Council, to take the verdict of the inqueſt, charged to inquire of the murder of one Skrodder, ſervant to the lord warden. Robert Waynflet rides to London to the lord warden, to ſatisfy him, that we cannot ſit upon wilful murder, by our charter, without commiſſion of oyer and terminer. The conſtables of the ſeveral wards pay 3l. 16s. 1d. towards the ſuit between Sir T. Fynch and the city, concerning juriſdiction at the Moat.

1560. A perſon is ſent to London, with the money for Rocheſter bridge. Wat. Tayler is executed within this city.

1562. Morning prayer is to be ſaid every day, being no holiday, at ſix in the morning, in the pariſh church of our Lady, in the High-ſtreet; unto which prayer ſhall come Mr. Mayor with his brethren, and the reſt of the houſe of Burghmote, having no lawful let.

The Jury preſent the wife of Stephen Colyer, for that ſhe is not of good name, nor fame, but liveth viciouſly; for the which ſhe hath been divers times baniſhed, out of one ward into another, and in concluſion baniſhed by all the Council of the Shire of Canterbury; and that, notwithſtanding, ſhe is abiding in the city, viciouſly and idly uſing herſelf.

1563. A letter is received from the Privy Council, appointing Commiſſioners to take a view of Ridingate, and ſignify to the Mayor and Aldermen, that they cauſe it to be widened,

widened, ſufficient for carriages to go through it. The Jury, who paſſed on the lives and deaths of John Hart and others, for ſeveral felonies, are to be disfranchiſed of their liberties, and their ſhop windows ſhut up, and are to go to Weſtgate to ward, for the acquittal of thoſe felons, contrary to evidence.

1564. Every Alderman and Commoner, and as many of the inhabitants, as the Mayor ſhall appoint, ſhall provide one armed pike, to be kept for uſe if needful. A perſon named Skreene, is hanged this year.

1565. Aſſizes are held for the city and county of Canterbury.

1566. Sir Thomas White, by indenture, ſecures payment of 100l. to the city of Canterbury, and the like ſum to 23 other cities, payable to each city once in 24 years for ever, to be lent out to young freemen in ſums of 25l. each for ten years, on ſecurity without intereſt. Pay for a drinking given on fiſhing the town dyke and river; and for half a porpoiſe, weight 26 pounds, at 3d. per pound, given to Mr. Serjeant Lovelace.

1567. Pay 16s. for meaſuring and ſetting out the river, to try the level of the ſame, between Canterbury and Fordwich. A company of the Walloons or Strangers, is allowed to inhabit within the liberties of the city, by order from the queen's council, under the direction of the Burghmote.

1569. Pay 10l. 14s. for entertaining the judges of aſſize. The city appoint three council, called the learned council of the city, to act on the city's behalf, with a yearly fee of 2l. each. A man is paid 1s. who wades in the town ditch, when the carp are taken. A preſent is given to the archbiſhop of Canterbury of 12 couple of capons, and 100 of pippins; and to the biſhop of London, of two March-panes, one gallon of hipochras, one of ſack, one box of wafers, and 100 of pippins.

1570. Aſſizes are holden at Canterbury this year. The firſt wine licence is ſealed, and the fee paid to the chamber is 6s. 8d. The Grand Jury preſent that, as touching religion and ſuch things as belong thereto, they know no one within this city, but behaveth himſelf according to the queen's proceedings in that behalf; ſaving that, within the cathedral church and cloyſters, at the ſermon time, there have been and are divers that walk, keep prattle and talk there, to the great offence of good people; which the Jury with might be reformed.

reformed. As to ſhooting, the Jury find that, in this point, there are very few, or none, within the city that are excuſeable; and the cauſe thereof, they think to be the daily uſe of bowling.

1571. Pay 9d. for writing papers for witches, and to the keeper's man for ringing the baſon. The Grand Jury preſent Mother Hudſon, of the pariſh of St. Mary Dungeon, for that they vehemently ſuſpect her to be a witch. They alſo preſent perſons, as regraters of butter, cheeſe, poultry, and other victuals. Preſentments for regrating and foreſtalling are common from the earlieſt period.

1572. The Corporation receive a letter from the Privy Council, for diſplacing of the Mayor from his office, and for a new election. Two beadles are appointed for the whole city, viz. one to be in Northgate, Burgate, and Newingate, and the other in Weſtgate, Worgate, and Redyngate; who are to make diligent ſearch, at the leaſt twice in every day, in their wards, to ſee that perſons, able, do work; and, if any are found loitering, idle, or begging, they are to be had before the wardens of the hoſpital; who ſhall take order with them: and the beadles are to look to hedge-breakers and wood-carriers, and all other diſordered perſons, and bring them before the ſaid wardens.

1573. Queen Elizabeth keeps her court at the abbey of St. Auguſtine, near this city. The corporation receive the queen, on her coming hither, and preſent her majeſty with a gift of 30l. in a ſcented purſe. Her majeſty's ſervants have the following preſents made to them, viz. to the kings of heralds 2l. to the ſerjeants at arms 1l. to the queen's footmen 2l. to the trumpeters 30s. to the meſſengers 1l. to the coachman 10s. to the ſurveyors of the ways 10s. to the porters 13s. 4d. to the black-guard 10s. to the captains and knights-marſhalmen 1l. to the drummers and flutes 5s. to the muſicians 6s. 8d. to Walter, the jeſter, 3s. 4d. to the clerk of the market 1l. to his man 6d. to the queen's beroyd 10s.

At this period fines are paid to the chamber, for licence to kill bulls, without previouſly baiting them at the Bullſtake, according to the cuſtom of thoſe days. This year ſeveral perſons are executed in the city.

1575. Queen Elizabeth grants to the Mayor and Commonalty of Canterbury and their ſucceſſors, the hoſpital of poor prieſts in this city, now the common workhouſe, with all the eſtates appertaining thereto.

1576.

1576. A gallows is erected at Ote-hill; where, from this time, criminals are executed.

1577. The corporation provide candles for the morning prayers and lectures at Chriſt's church. Elizabeth Burrel, widow, is executed for murder, and her goods are ſeized by the chamberlain to the city's uſe; but which, afterwards, are given to her children. A ſuit is now depending, concerning lands of the hoſpital of poor prieſts, in Ickham; and in 1588, the corporation receive 12l. as coſts, in the common pleas, from a Mr. Gaſon, their opponent, in that ſuit.—This year aſſizes are holden in the city.

1578. Ware-lane, leading from Stour-ſtreet to Caſtle-ſtreet, in Saint Mildred's, is ſold, and afterwards built upon.

1579. The foot poſt is paid 3s. 4d. for carrying letters to London.

1580. A mark is painted at the Dungeon for the caliver-ſhot to fire at. The Grand Jury preſent three perſons, dwelling in St. Andrew's, for keeping open ſhop; being unmarried and under the age of 30 years.—The cattle-market is to be kept, from henceforth, in the ſtreet without Newingate, viz. from the nunnery gate, down through Rothercheap, unto St. Michael's gate, now called Burgate, and in no other place in the city; and tolls are enacted to be taken at ſuch market.

1581. The corporation receive 4l. 17s. 6d. of the Walloons or Strangers, reſident within the city, for the uſe of 390 looms for half a year.

1582. Queen Elizabeth makes her ſecond viſit to the city. Gravel is dug to lay in the ſtreets, while her majeſty is here. The corporation give a purſe of 20l. with a ſilver cup, to the queen; and to her majeſty's footmen 2l. to the yeomen of the bottles 10s. to the trumpeters 30s. to the ſerjeants at arms 1l. to the ſurveyors of the ways 10s. to the yeomen of the rolls 6s. 8d. to the knights marſhalmen, 13s. 4d. to the black-guards 10s. to the porters 10s. to the coachmen 10s to the clerk of the market 30s. to the noblemens' trumpeters 5s. and 5s. for a table of the prices of victuals, while her majeſty continues here, and putting up the ſame. At this period the tanners of the city have a market for their leather, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the Whitſtable market.

1583. A ſuit is depending, between the city and Mr. Ovenden, concerning the way in the Black Friars.

1584.

1584. A market bell is erected, at an expence of 27l. 0s. 1½d.

1585. An Act of Parliament paſſes, for the better foundation of the hoſpital of St. Thomas the Martyr, at Eaſt-bridge. An armourer to the chamber is appointed, with a yearly ſalary of 30s.

1586. An annual ſtipend of 1l. 6s. 8d. is paid to a perſon, who ſhall every morning, at four o'clock, ring the great bell, in Saint George's ſteeple, for one quarter of an hour.

1587. Jane Harvey is executed for theft. Pay 20s. for one March-pane, wrought and fair gilded, given to the lord Leiceſter, with four pounds and two ounces of perfumed quinces, a quantity of perfumed cherries and ſpiced comfits. Pay 23s. for two gallons of white ipochras, given to the lord chief baron's ſon and daughter on their marriage. Edward Holland is allowed 13s. 4d. in conſideration that, every ſeſſions, and at all other times, when required, he ſhall attend the mayor as his cook; and be ready to ſerve ſuch of the aldermen, the ſheriff, and common council, as ſhall have need of him; who are further to recompence him.

1588. A large ſum is laid out in ſcouring the river Stour, and a level taken, with a view to make it navigable. The money is raiſed on the inhabitants by an aſſeſſment. A toll is taken, at this time, in reſpect of travelling waggons, coming through the city with merchandize, which is demanded by antient cuſtom, and this year is revived. In the early accounts mention is found of tolls received for like carriages.

1590. Meaſures, of four buſhels each, are bought for meaſuring coals. The court of burghmote appoint ſix watchmen to guard the city by night. The plague rages in Canterbury.

1591. The road to the convent garden, from Burgate-ſtreet, is now built upon. Alderman Roſe gives 300l. to the mayor and commonalty, to be employed towards making the river Stour navigable.

1592. Sir Roger Manwood, by his will of this date, founds and endows an hoſpital at Hackington, near this city, and appoints the mayor and aldermen viſitors thereof. Give 1s. to the priſoners at Weſtgate, when Mr. Mayor and his company come from ſolemnizing the funeral of the lord chief baron Manwood, at Hackington. The corporation, in the courſe

courſe of this year, expend upwards of 700l. on the river, and in the following year a further ſum.

John Bois, eſq. (afterwards Sir John Bois, knt. and founder of Jeſus hoſpital, in Northgate) is admitted to the freedom of the city; and is to continue *Legis-Peritus*, and bear the name and office of Recorder of the city. He is the firſt *Legis-Peritus*, called by the title of Recorder, and is appointed Recorder by the charter of king James.

1594. Mention of locks in the river, at Sturry and Barton, and that lighters go between Canterbury and Fordwich. The rates of all manner of wages, to be paid in the city, are ſettled by the Mayor and Juſtices at the Seſſions, by order from the Privy Council. A printed copy of theſe rates is now in the city's chamber, and, being a very curious paper, is intended to form a part of theſe collections.

1596. The Corporation expend nearly 1400l. on the river.

1597. The city provide 15 ſoldiers, who are paid by an aſſeſſment on the inhabitants; and, by the queen's order, are ſent to Chartham downs.

1598. A ſeſſions is held, 8th Auguſt, for making the firſt ſubſidy. At this time aſſeſſments are raiſed, weekly, for the maintenance of the poor. All lands within the circuit of the city, except woodlands, are rated at 2d. an acre, and woodlands at 1d. an acre. A carved poſt is ſet at the Guildhall door, at which rogues and idle perſons are puniſhed. A yearly penſion of 40s. is paid to a perſon, for keeping of Weſtgate clock.

1599. Jeſus hoſpital, in Northgate, is founded and endowed by John Boys, eſq.

1600. Commiſſioners come to the city, to enquire into the application of Sir Thomas White's gift. Aſſizes are held here.

1603. Margaret Yokins and her mother are executed for murder, and their goods taken to the city's uſe. The brazen buſhel, now the ſtandard meaſure, weighing 65lb. is purchaſed for 3l. 15s. 10d.

1605. Leonard Cotton, alderman, by his will, enlarges the eſtabliſhment of Maynard's ſpital, in this city; originally founded, ſays Mr. Somner, by one Mayner, in king Henry the IId.'s days.

The hoſpital at Eaſtbridge is ſaid to have been founded by archbiſhop Becket, who came to the ſee of Canterbury in 1161, and died in 1170, but the preciſe year is not known. In 1230, it was united with Cokyn's hoſpital, (to which it

adjoined) dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. Catharine, and ſo continues. The hoſpitals of St. John, in Northgate, and St. Nicholas, in Harbledown, and the priory of Saint Gregory, in Northgate, were all founded by archbiſhop Lanfranc, who was made archbiſhop in 1070, and died in 1089; the exact year of either foundation don't appear.

1607. The king's engraver makes a new ſeal of ſilver in two pieces, coſt four guineas, that the Statute-Merchant may be acknowledged in Canterbury, agreeable to charter. The Corporation expend 29l. 18s. 6d. in defending the citizens from appearance on juries, at Weſtminſter; being urged thereto, by occaſion of the trial of Robert Ladd, who was indicted for murder, and whoſe indictment was removed by habeas corpus.

1608. Sir Thomas White's picture, coſt 6l. 11s. 8d. is placed in the Guildhall.

1609. King James I. grants his charter of privileges to the citizens of Canterbury. The expence of obtaining this charter is 369l. 8s. 4d. part whereof is raiſed by aſſeſſment on the inhabitants. A ſword is now, firſt, borne before the Mayor of the city; the coſt of which, with the ſcabbard, is 10l. 6s. A commiſſion of oyer and terminer iſſues for the city and county of Canterbury.

1613. The court hall is prepared for the king and prince. Pay 5s. to the five waits, for playing the loud muſic on the top of All Saint's church, at the coming into the city, by Weſtgate, of the prince, his ſiſter the lady Elizabeth, and the Palſgrave her huſband. Their reception, by the Corporation, is thus recorded: "They were received at Weſtgate "by the Mayor, all the aldermen and common council, the "mayor and the aldermen in their ſcarlet, and commons in "their beſt attire; when the prince was preſented with a "fair ſilver cup gilt: and the palſgrave and his wife the "like, of ſeveral makings for faſhions; when Mr. Matthew "Hadd, then recorder, made upon the delivery of the pre-"ſent two ſeveral orations, firſt to the prince and his ſiſter, "the lady Elizabeth, ſitting in one coach, and another ora-"tion to the palſgrave and the duke, ſitting in another "coach; with all the ſhot, to the number of eighty, with "halberts, &c. in their red ſoldiers' coats, new hats and "feathers, half on the one ſide the ſtreet, and the other half "on the other ſide, guarding them from Weſtgate to the "further gate of Chriſt's church; when they went into the "dean's houſe to lodge, where they continued nine days." Pay 14d. for bread, beer and wine, the morning prince Charles

Charles goes from hence, and 7d. for bringing, from Chriſt's church to the court hall, a pike that was lent, upon requeſt of the dean, to hang out at the top of Bell-Harry ſteeple, to know when the wind did ſhift well, for the palſgrave and the lady Elizabeth his wife, to take ſhipping at Margate.—Pay for bringing down a proclamation, commanding noblemen, juſtices of the peace and others, to repair out of cities into their own counties, to keep good hoſpitality. A motion is made, in the exchequer, for diſcharge of the city from the king's writs for homage, which yearly iſſue on account of Abbot's mill.

1614. The mayor and commonalty, as guardians of orphans, receive the rents of an orphan's eſtate.

1617. A baſon and ewer of ſilver gilt, weighing 126 ounces, are purchaſed at 6s. 7d. an ounce, with the city's arms engraved. The Corporation had a ſilver baſon and ewer in uſe before this time; which, in 1587, is ſaid to weigh ſeventy-ſix ounces, a quarter and half a quarter of one ounce.

1619. The houſe adjoining, north weſtward, to Northgate church, is built over the city's ditch.

1620. A handſome conduit is erected,* at the expence of George Abbot, archbiſhop of Canterbury, behind St. Andrew's church, for the benefit of the inhabitants. The fiſh ſhambles are taken down, and placed in the preſent fiſh-market. The court hall is hung with tapeſtry, at an expence of 33l.

1622. Two of the inhabitants loſe their lives, from the damp of a well, lately made in the town dike, without Burgate.

1624. A *quo warranto* iſſues againſt the city. At this period the price of beer is ſet by the court of ſeſſions; the brewers are ordered to ſell their ſtrong beer at 8s. the barrel, and no more. A watch keeps guard at Weſtgate, to prevent London goods from being brought into the city, becauſe of the plague raging in London.

1625. On the 13th of June, king Charles the Firſt conſummates his marriage, with the princeſs Henrietta of France, at the abbey of St. Auguſtine, near this city. The

* Mr. Todd has, in his collection, a curious ſermon, preached ſoon after the conduit was erected; the title-page to which is a minute and well-executed engraving of the conduit. It is entitled "Jacobs Well and Abbots "Conduit, Paralleled, Preached, and Applied, in the Cathedral and Metro-"politicall Church of Chriſt in Canterbury, to the uſe of that Citie; now to "make glad the Citie of God. By James Cleland, D. D. Lond. 1625." 4°.

king and queen are received by the corporation with uſual ceremonies; and the following gifts are made to the attendants of their majeſties. To the gentlemen uſhers, daily waiters, 5l. the great uſher of the privy chamber 5l. the ſerjeants at arms 3l. 6s. 8d. the gentlemen uſhers, quarto waiters, 1l. the ſewers of the chamber 1l. the king's harbingers 3l. 6s. 8d. the king's ſtate marſhal 1l. the yeomen uſhers 1l. the grooms and pages 1l. the footmen 2l. the four yeomen of the mouth 2l. the porters of the gate 1l. the ſerjeant trumpeters 1l. the trumpeters themſelves 2l. the ſurveyors of the ways 1l. the bottle-men of the field 10s. the coachmen 1l. the yeomen harbingers 1l. the yeomen uſhers for the ſword 6s. 8d. the king of heralds and purſuivants at arms, at his Majeſty's entering the city, 5l. the king's muſicians, the antient fee, 10s. the king's drum and fife 5s. the jeſter 10s. and to Mr. Waller, deputy clerk of the market, for the virge, as a courteſy from the city in forbearing to execute his authority here, 30s.—John Gaſon, eſq. engages with the mayor and commonalty, to make the river Stour paſſable with boats, between Canterbury and Fordwich.

1626. A fine of 20 nobles is ſet on the mayor and commonalty by the court of chancery, in a ſuit, depending in that court, concerning the river. The duties of the common beadle, appointed by the magiſtrates of the city, are ſaid to require, that he ſhall daily walk the ſtreets of the city, and attach all ſuch rogues, roguiſh vagabonds, beggars and idle perſons, as do reſort to the city and ſuburbs, to the ſhame and diſgrace of the city; and thoſe perſons ſhall ſee puniſhed, or ſet on work, or drive out of the city; by which means the city and ſuburbs will be purged of many idle, ſturdy and diſſolute rogues, to the great good and benefit of the city, and the poor and inhabitants of the ſame; and that (at ſuch times as it may pleaſe God to viſit this city with the infection of the plague) he, by his place, may do many good offices, both in attending the ſearchers to the infected houſes, and back to their own houſes again, and by walking before the bodies of infected perſons to their graves; in which, he being known to be employed, people in the ſtreets, who otherwiſe would not do it, may avoid the danger of the ſearchers and other dangers, in thoſe times, which would tend to the hurt of many perſons.

1628. Common waſhing ſhambles are built, on the river, near the Bridewell.

1629. At the quarter-ſeſſions, the chamberlain's clerk, whoſe duty it is to read, and truly to expound unto the great

in queſt,

inqueſt, the true ſenſe and effect of all indictments and preſentments, preferred in Latin, into Engliſh, whereby the inqueſt may proceed to find ſuch bills, is fined 10l. for cauſing an indictment againſt John Boys, gent. for the murder of Thomas Alcock, gent. to be indorſed "*billa vera*," which the jury had directed and agreed, ſhould be indorſed for manſlaughter only. A fine is received from a perſon, for beginning market before the bell is rang.

1630. Tents are to be made for the relief of the infected with the plague, and ſet up in the lower part of the Dungeon, where moſt out of ſight of paſſengers. Aſſeſſments are raiſed on the inhabitants for the ſupport of infected perſons. The like in 1637, 1647, 1665, and 1672.

1631. A well is made, and a pump put down, at the fiſh market. Order is taken for ending diſputes between the waits of the city, who play their muſic in the morning in the ſtreets, between the feaſt of All Saints and the Purification of the Virgin Mary, and for ſettling the number of boys they are to keep.

1633. Suſan Whetnal is executed in this city, as is Mary Screene, convicted of felony. The ſeſſions direct the mayor and aldermen, calling unto them proper and experienced perſons, to place poll-bays at the ſeveral mills within the city's liberties.

1634. In this year thirty two actions are tried in the mayor's court of the city. It is recited in an order of ſeſſions, that the river Stour, within the liberties of the city, hath, in former times, and until of late, been plentifully ſtored with the brood of ſundry kinds of fiſh, and eſpecially, with the fiſh called the trout, (this river being apt for increaſe and breeding of that kind of fiſh) whereby the mayor and magiſtrates, as occaſion required, have received a great commodity, and ſometimes preſented the ſame to great perſons, coming to the city, as a gift; that kind of fiſh being greatly in requeſt, &c.

1636. New conduit pipes are ordered to be laid through Barton-cloſe, and thence through Chantry-lane, into Ivy-lane.

1637. An aſſeſſment is firſt made on the city, for paying the watch; who, in 1649, are ſaid to conſiſt of 12 perſons. The keeper's houſe, at Weſtgate, is purchaſed by the corporation.

1638. The ſalary of the mayor is ſet at 100l. The mayor and commonalty grant to Arnold Spencer all the powers, privileges and authorities, veſted in them by act 6

Henry VIII. for deepening and cleanſing the river. A wharf is directed to be made by the ſide of the river.

1639. Eighty men are arrayed by the city, at a large expence, to be ſent againſt the Scots; the coſt of which is provided for by a general aſſeſſment on the inhabitants.

1640. Mr. William Somner preſents to the mayor and commonalty his book intitled, "The Antiquities of Canterbury." In the year preceding, the corporation had voted this gentleman the freedom of the city, as a mark of their reſpect. A quay is to be made by the river, and the terms of wharfage are aſcertained.

1641. King Charles the Firſt is again in the city. Gratuities, to the amount of 4l. 10s. are given to his Majeſty's attendants. The Seſſions order, that Mr. Sheriff ſhall return an able Jury of Freeholders, to enquire as to the concealment of the great inqueſt, in not finding the bill againſt Mr. Ventris, upon the ſtatute of 3 Hen. VII. c. 1.

It appears that the Proteſtant Walloon Congregation, living in this city, came into it about the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, by order of the State —And as, by reaſon of the war in Picardy, Artois and Flanders, many other Walloons are now reſorting to the city, and more are daily expected, it is agreed, that if they do conform to the government of the city, and to the orders of the congregation of Walloons, they may, for the future, live under the government of the mayor and aldermen of the city, as that congregation hath done for ſixty years and upwards; it being found that, by their trade, they have been beneficial to the city. And a book is to be provided, in which their names ſhall be entered, with their teſtimonials, &c.

Fourteen pikes are hung up in the Guildhall, which were taken out of the houſe of lady Wootton, by order of Parliament, on account of recuſancy.

1642. The old muſkets and calivers, in the town hall, are to be delivered out to 36 perſons to be ſtocked, &c. at their charge; who are to engage to reſtore them. The city is to be ſpeedily fortified, and ordnance and ammunition provided. The city gates are to be mured up, turf and earth dug, and all ſuch things done for fortifying the city, as ſhall be neceſſary. The ſum of 400l. is allowed by Parliament towards this work. The ammunition purchaſed, conſiſts of 10 barrels of gunpowder, 100 weight of match, 2 firkins of muſket bullets, 1 firkin and 1 rundulet of piſtol bullets, 1100

and

and 1 quarter of iron bullets, for ordnance, and 1 blundering muſket.

1643. In July, the ordnance on the Dungeon are to be watched day and night by the houſekeepers of the city, and the fort made defenſible, and fit for a watch, in wards in order one after another, viz. four in the day time, and ten in the night. In October it is directed, that there be twelve watchmen for the day, and 14 for the night; of whom 3 ſhall be at St. George's gate, 3 at Weſtgate, 2 at St. Andrew's church, and 6 to walk the rounds in two companies. The ordnance, at the Dunjeon-hill and Old Caſtle, are afterwards ordered to be diſmounted.—In 1647, and the following year, all the ordnance of the city, likewiſe the poſts, timber and boards ſet at the gates belonging to the fortifications, are diſpoſed of for the city's uſe.

The election of George Knott, to the mayoralty of the city, is declared void by a committee of the houſe of commons, and a new election directed.

1644. The city pay 19l. 6s. towards the charge of ſuppreſſing the inſurrection at Faverſham.

1645. The market-croſs, at the Bull-ſtake, is taken down.

1646. The chamberlain is to provide a ſufficient hanging, before the town-hall door, for keeping the hall warm, at public meetings. Complaint is made of the great abuſe, that happens by ſtamping and uttering farthings, tokens, or pieces of metal, and advice taken for remedying the ſame.

1648. A new quay is erected at Hopper's mill. A ſermon is firſt preached before the mayor and his brethren on the election of the mayor; which, in the enſuing year, Thomas Ludd, one of the common council, intending to perpetuate, directs ſhall be paid for, as far as 11s. annually, out of his eſtate.

1649. The king's arms, at the Guildhall door, are taken down, and thoſe of the Commonwealth introduced in their ſtead.

1651. The corporation give a dinner, at an expence of 20l. 2s. 3d. to the lord-general Cromwell, in his paſſage through the city. William Lee is executed for poiſoning his wife.

1653. Pay 8s. 9d. for a rope for Bell-Harry, which tolls every Saturday at ten in the morning, when the mayor and aldermen attend to open the market.

1654. New ſhambles are ſet over the river in Saint Mildred's.

1656. The Lord Protector is proclaimed; the trumpeters and drummers are paid 30s. and 5l. 2s. 6d. are expended in wine and beer and for the ringers.

At the ſeſſions in this mayoralty, John Alcock, late of St. Paul's, in Canterbury, labourer, is indicted for feloniouſly killing one Thomas Slawter, at Canterbury, in the pariſh of St. Paul, and ward of Burgate, by ſtriking him on the head with a crab-ſtick; and being found guilty by the jury, it is preſently aſked of him, if he knows any thing to ſay for himſelf, wherefore the court here to judgment and execution of him, of and upon the premiſes, ought not to proceed: who ſays, that he is a clerk, and prays the benefit of clergy, in this behalf, to be allowed; and thereupon comes James Lamb, clerk and ordinary, and the book being delivered unto the ſaid John Alcock by the court here, the ſaid John Alcock reads as a clerk; therefore it is conſidered by the court, that the aforeſaid John Alcock be burnt in his left hand, according to the ſtatute, &c.

At this period the mayor and aldermen wear ſcarlet gowns, with tippets of velvet, at the ſeſſions, and at other times black gowns. During the interregnum, in the preſentments of the grand inqueſt, the inqueſt are called jurors for the keepers of the liberties of England, by authority of parliament.

1657. Mr. John Cogan founds an hoſpital for the widows of clergymen in St. Peter's, in this city, adjoining to Cokyn's hoſpital, before mentioned to have been united with Eaſtbridge hoſpital, and in 1696 it is further endowed by Dr. Aucher.

1658. Part of the duty of the common beadle of the city is, that he ſhall go with the hoſpital boys, upon the Lord's day, to the Mayor's, and attend him to church; to correct all ſuch as ſhall be ſent to the houſe of correction; and to whip thoſe who ſhall be ſo adjudged by the court of ſeſſions.

1659. King Charles the Second, at the reſtoration, viſits the city, and is ſome time at St. Auguſtine's palace. His Majeſty is received by the corporation with great reſpect, and preſented with a gold cup of the value of 200l. (being the voluntary gift of the citizens raiſed among themſelves by ſubſcription) as a token of loyalty and grateful reſpect for his Majeſty,

Majeſty. The mayor and commonalty give to four of his majeſty's coachmen 4l. to ſixteen footmen and pages 8l.—to five grooms 50s. to ſix footmen of the duke of York's, 3l. to ſix footmen of the duke of Glouceſter's, 3l.

In the following year, the king and queen-mother come to the city, and are loyally received by the citizens. Their attendants have the following gifts, viz. the gentlemen uſhers, daily waiters, 5l. the gentlemen uſhers of the privy chamber 5l. the ſerjeants at arms 3l. 6s. 8d. the king's harbinger 3l. 6s. 8d. the knight-marſhal 1l. the gentlemen uſhers, quarter waiters, 1l. the ſewer of the chamber 1l. the yeomen of the wardrobe 16s. 8d. the wardrobe 1l. the yeomen uſhers 1l. the grooms of the great chamber 1l. the pages of the preſence 10s. the king's footmen 6l. the king's porter at the gate 1l. the ſerjeant trumpeter 1l. the trumpeters 2l. 16s. the yeomen of the mouth 2l. the coachman 10s. the yeomen harbingers 1l. the way-maker 1l. the yeomen of the field 10s. the jeſter 10s. the queen's coachman and footman 1l. the duke of York's footman 1l.—pay to Henry Hales, by order of Mr. Mayor, for his journey to Sittingbourn, to bring intelligence of the king's coming 10s. to him more, for his journey to Dover, to attend the king's motions, and from thence to bring notice thereof to the city, 4s. to three labourers, to carry goods for his majeſty's ſervice to his lodgings, at Mr. Beſt's houſe, 3s. 6d. to five watchmen to watch his majeſty's coach in the night, and to keep the gates 5s. 6d. with other expences for wine, &c. for the mayor and his brethren, and the city's drummers, for 5 days ſervice, at half a crown a day, amounting in the whole together, to 53l. 19s. 6d.

The Mayor of the city is appointed a Deputy Lieutenant.

1660. Several perſons are executed for witchcraft within the city.

1661. A Committee is appointed to enquire into the true value of every ſpiritual living in Canterbury, and who are patrons and incumbents thereof; and to adviſe, in what manner the pariſhes may be united, in the moſt uſeful way. The corporation receive a letter from king Charles II. dated 16th Sept. 1661, recommending Wm. Turner, the then mayor, to be continued in that office for the year enſuing; but the citizens do not think proper to re-elect Mr. Turner.

1662.

1662. Mrs. Ann Smith's hoſpital, in the borough of Longport, is founded and endowed this year. The Corporation give a banquet to the lord biſhop of Chicheſter, at the Dean's houſe, the expence of which is 16l. 6s. excluſive of 1l. 16s. for 3 gallons and 1 quart of canary, and 3 gallons of French wine had at the banquet.

1663. The Grand Jury preſent a dreſſer of flax, for watering ſeveral loads of flax, in a dyke adjoining to the common river, and permitting the corrupt water to run and ſew into the river, to the great deſtruction of the fry and brood of fiſh.

Aſſizes are holden this year, in the yard of the Old Caſtle, before Sir Orlando Bridgeman, and Sir Samuel Browne, knights, two of the king's juſtices, at the ſpecial requeſt of the inhabitants of Canterbury, to try a queſtion, between the citizens and the Walloons, who deny contributing to the aſſeſſments for the relief of the Engliſh poor of the city.—A temporary court-houſe is built, for the trial of writs of *Niſi-prius*, which is hung with two hundred and twenty yards of white cotton, and with black bays. The Judges are entertained, partly by the corporation, and partly by the citizens, at an expence altogether, including the court-houſe, of 93l. 15s. 11d.

1664. The building erected by Mr. Somner, over the market-place, at the Bullſtake, is finiſhed. One Hawkes and his wife are executed for felony.

1668. The Corporation pay forty ſhillings for matting, and nailing the ſame down on the ſeats and pews in Chriſt's church, where the Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council, and the wives of the aldermen, at this period, have ſeats.

1669. The Mayor and Commonalty purchaſe plate, intended as a gift to the queen, in her paſſage through Canterbury to Dover; and prepare a banquet, and are at other expences; but her Majeſty's ſtay in the city is ſo ſhort, that the plate is not preſented to her, but is returned at a loſs of 10l.

1670. The Corporation give a collation to Dr. Jacob, for his love and favour to the city, in repairing Wincheap-gate.

1671. King Charles II. and his queen paſs through this city in their way to Dover and back, and are attended by the Mayor, &c. who preſent a banquet of ſweet-meats to the queen.

1673.

1673. The city give a banquet to the duke and ducheſs of York, and to the prince and ducheſs of Modena, on the 24th of November, 1673; conſiſting of the following articles, viz. canded eringo, three pounds and an half, coſt 21s. dried ſuckets of all ſorts, ſeven pounds and an half, 25s. green citron, twelve pounds, 48s. dried paſt 8 pounds, 26s. 8d. dried pears and pippins, 16 pounds and an half, 26s. quince paſt, four pounds and an half, 17s. canded lettuce, one pound, 4s. dried apricots, four pounds, 32s.—raſpberry paſt. five pounds, 1l. dried plums, five pounds and a quarter, 26s. 3d. rock candies, two pounds, 12s. ſavoy ambers, three quarters of a pound, 9s. ſmooth almonds, ſix pounds and three quarters, 13s. 6d. macaroons, 7 pounds, 10s. 6d. iced march-panes, 7 pounds, 14s. prince biſcuits, 7 pounds, 9s. 4d. drop cakes, 3 pounds, 6s. a large march-pane, 25s. 12 quarts of canary, 24s. 9 gallons of claret and white wine 36s. Total charge of the banquet, including glaſſes, &c. 21l. 10s. 11d.

The great queſtion, as to the city's juriſdiction in the borough of St. Martin, is determined this year, on a trial at law, between the Chamberlain and George Bingham, in favor of the right of the city over that borough.

1675. An information is filed againſt the city, for refuſing to contribute to the repair of Boughton highway; which being tried in the county of Suſſex the year following, and the Jury finding for the defendants, the city is acquitted from that charge.

1677. The prince and princeſs of Orange and ducheſs of York are in the city, and lodge in the houſe of William Mann, eſq. prepared for them by the mayor. The Corporation give them banquets of ſweet meats, &c.

1678 A poll tax is raiſed on the inhabitants of the city. Francis Allen is executed at Oaten-hill, for the murder of William Gill. A map is taken of the circuit of the city.

1679. Every inhabitant, within the city and liberties, is to watch, in his own perſon, by turns, or provide a ſufficient man in his ſtead: and the watch is, every night, to conſiſt of 16 able men, who are to watch from ten at night, until four in the morning. Their ſtand is at the door of St. Andrew's church.

1681. A new large and fair ſilver gilt mace, to bear before the Mayor of the city, is purchaſed, weighing 121oz. and four

four penny weights, at 10s. the ounce. The weight of the old mace is 59 oz. twelve penny weights, which ſells at 8s. 4d. an ounce. The price of the new mace, including all contingent expences, is 62l. 10s.

1683. The earl of Winchelſea grants a warrant to Mr. Mayor, giving authority to him to hunt and kill a buck in the park at Eaſtwell, when ſuch of the aldermen and common council as chuſe may be preſent.

1684. The mayor and commonalty ſurrender all the liberties, privileges and franchiſes of the city to his Majeſty king Charles II. who grants a new charter to the city, at the coſts of 248l. 10s. 2d. but which is not now acted under by the Corporation, and is a mere dead letter among their archives. The fine for the freedom is ſet at twenty pounds, at which ſum it has continued ever ſince. Two labourers are paid for carrying the wooden horſe from the town-hall to the bridewell.

1685. Dr. Kay is paid 4l. for reading divine ſervice to the Corporation, in the pariſh church of St. Andrew, every burghmote day during this year, and 1l. to the pariſh clerk. A fine of 100l. is ſet on any alderman, who, being elected to the office of mayor, ſhall neglect to appear on the Michaelmas day following, having notice of his election, and be ſworn into the office. Sir William Honywood, bart. M. P. is elected mayor, and, waving his privilege, takes the oaths and the office. The iron bar, in Iron-Bar-lane, is to be provided by the chamberlain, according to antient cuſtom.

1686. Sir William Aucher, bart. M. P. elected to the office of mayor, delivers to the mayor an order from the king in council, for diſcharging him from that office, and is diſcharged accordingly. The keeper of Weſtgate priſon is repaid 16s. being arrears of the duty called hearth-money for the ſeveral chimnies in Weſtgate. The mayor and commonalty take poſſeſſion of the leaſehold eſtate, called Calais Grange, in the Iſle of Thanet, under the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, deceaſed, in truſt for the poor of the city, &c.

1687. Henry Lee, eſq. now mayor, by order of the king in council, and a ſpecial commiſſion, is removed from the office of mayor, and J. Kingsford, ſen. eſq. is elected mayor in his room. Many of the aldermen and common council are alſo diſplaced, and others choſen in their ſtead.

1688.

1688. John Kingsford, eſq. mayor, by virtue of the king's letter, on the 14th of Sept. is continued mayor for the year enſuing, with the conſent of the freemen, who, out of loyalty to the king, unanimouſly elect and continue Mr. Kingsford in that office.

By virtue of the king's proclamation, for reſtoring to corporations their antient rights, the charter of king James is reſtored to the city, and Mr. Kingsford being removed from his office, Henry Gibbs, eſq. is choſen and ſworn mayor in his room, for the remainder of the year.—All the aldermen and common council, who were diſplaced in 1687, are, in like manner, reſtored to their offices.

His Majeſty, in council, orders that dragoons be quartered in the city, and that the keys of the gates be given to the officer in chief, commanding thoſe troops.

Thomas Turner, gent. makes a preſent to the city of one great light or lucidary, ſuch a one as is in Cheapſide, London, with all the iron-work and materials thereof, which is to be fixed at the Bull-ſtake, and lighted with oil, for the general benefit of the inhabitants.

1689. The following expences attend the proclaiming of king William and queen Mary.—At the Red Lion tavern, five hams and one gammon of bacon, coſt 3l. two dozen and an half of neats' tongues, 3l. 15s. two ribs, a loin and a rump of beef, 2l. two dozen and two of fowls, 2l. 12s. lobſters 6s. oyſters 12s. anchovies 15s. oranges and lemons 12s. bread and beer 2l. 17s. faggots burnt 6s. 4d. glaſſes broken and tobacco 16s. 2d. wine drank by the whole company 9l. 2s. ſweetmeats, had of Mr. Freebody, 2l. 8s. 8d. Mr. Mayor gives to the ſoldiers on that day, 5l. to the ringers at the cathedral 5s. Total 34l. 7s. 2d.

Alderman Gibbs is paid 10l. for the painting over the chimney-piece, in the new chamber, and for painting the king's and city's arms in the Guildhall.

1690. The Corporation receive king William, on his coming to the city, and preſent his majeſty with a banquet of ſweetmeats; the coſt of which is 20l. The king's ſurveyor is paid 1l. and the coachman 4l. which he claims as a fee, becauſe his majeſty is in the city. The year following the queen dowager, Catherine, paſſes through the city.

1693. A Common Hall of the freemen is holden in the Guildhall, when the queſtion of granting freedom to a Walloon is agitated and determined in the negative.

1694.

1694. The Corporation expend 25l. 5s. 6d. in a banquet of ſweetmeats, given to their Majeſties, king William and queen Mary, during their ſtay in Canterbury, and in fees to their attendants. The room and entry, leading into the the Guildhall, are laid into the hall, for its enlargement, it not being, otherwiſe, ſufficiently large to hold the Freemen.

1695. King William is in the city. The next year his majeſty again paſſes through, in his way to the continent.—A man is paid 7s. for riding as a guide to his majeſty to Queaks, in the Iſle of Thanet. October 6, 1696, the king is in the city, on his return from Flanders. The way between Newingate and Ridingate, within the wall by the Little Dungeon, is levelled.

The mayor and commonalty grant a leaſe, for 41 years, to Thomas Rogers, gent. of all their powers, privileges and authorities, veſted in them by act 6 Hen. VIII. to enable him to make the river Stour navigable, from Fordwich to Barton, or Browning's mill.

1696. An inquiſition is taken before the Coroner of Canterbury, on view of the bodies of Anth. Buckeredge and Finch Rooke, gents. who were both killed, in a duel fought by them with ſwords, in the North-Holmes, in Northgate, Canterbury.

1698. Aſſizes are holden, by one judge, for the city and county of Canterbury, at an expence of 34l.

1699. The tolls of the Cattle-market are relinquiſhed by the Court of Burghmote, and the market is, from henceforth, made free, for the ſale of all manner of cattle.

1700. King William ſtops at the deanery, in his way through the city.

1702. The Mayor and Commonalty pay 6l. 9s. towards taking a view of the circuit of the city, intended to be preſixed to the Reverend Mr. Battely's Hiſtory of Canterbury.

1703. John Butcher is hanged, for ſtabbing Robert Amſden.

1704. One hundred and ſeventy-four perſons are admitted to the freedom, in the courſe of this mayoralty.

1706. The mayor and aldermen pay a viſit to the duke of Marlborough, while in the city.

1709. A large portrait of queen Ann, coſt 10l. is finiſhed by Mr. Tho. Gibbs, and placed in the Guildhall.

1710. A cut, beyond St. Mildred's church, is made from the river Stour, and a bridge built over it.

1714. A deputation, from the mayor and commonalty, wait on his majeſty king George I. to congratulate the king on his arrival in Britain. The common ſhambles, at the weſt end of Jewry-lane, are removed.

1716. Thomas Bell is hanged for murder, whoſe effects, to the amount of 300l. are forfeited to the mayor and commonalty.

1719. The alms-houſes, called Harris's, in Wincheap-ſtreet, are founded and thus endowed. Thomas Harris, of Canterbury, hop-merchant, by his will, dated 14th Dec. 1719, deviſes unto truſtees his five dwellings, with the gardens appertaining, in Wincheap-ſtreet, in the pariſh of St. Mildred, in Canterbury, which he deſigns for alms-houſes, and wherein he has placed five old men and their wives, to live there during life, rent free; in truſt, that ſuch old perſons, as are or ſhall be placed therein by him, ſhall continue to dwell there during life, rent free, they keeping their ſeveral dwellings, and the fences of the ſame in good repair: And, as they ſhall die, the truſtees ſhall place in thoſe dwellings, as they become vacant, ſuch other poor perſon and perſons, as the truſtees ſhall think proper, there to dwell for their lives, rent free; and ſo ſhall continue in charity for ever. And he directs that two of the dwellings ſhall be, from time to time, filled up with two poor perſons, of the pariſh of St. Mary Magdalen, in Canterbury; other two, with two poor perſons, of the pariſh of Thanington, in Kent; and the remaining dwelling with one poor perſon, of the pariſh of St. Mildred, in Canterbury; all of them to be of the age of 50 years, at the leaſt, and who do not receive alms of any of the ſaid pariſhes. And, for the better maintenance of thoſe poor perſons, the teſtator gives to the ſame truſtees his meſſuage, farm and lands, called Marly, in Kingſton, in Kent, in truſt, from time to time, to pay and diſpoſe of all the clear yearly rents and profits thereof (after repairs, quit-rents and other neceſſary deductions are allowed) unto and amongſt the ſaid poor perſons, dwelling in the ſaid alms-houſes, to be equally divided amongſt them; and ſo to continue for ever. And the teſtator directs that, as often as the truſtees ſhall be reduced to three, ſuch three ſhall convey the ſaid alms houſes, meſſuage, farm and lands, to a competent number of new truſtees, upon the aforeſaid truſts, that

ſo

ſo the charity may be perpetuated. The late alderman Barham, of this city, as heir at law of his father, who was the ſurviving truſtee, under the above truſts, dying ſeized of the fee ſimple of theſe alms-houſes and of the eſtate at Kingſton, the premiſes became veſted in the infant niece of alderman Barham, as his heireſs at law, whoſe truſtees or guardians have now the entire management of the concerns of this hoſpital.

1720. King George I. paſſes through Canterbury.—The corporation receive his majeſty as uſual.

1721. The king again paſſes through the city, and is attended by the mayor, aldermen and common council.

1728. King George II. is waited on by the mayor, aldermen and common council, in his way through Canterbury. An Act of Parliament paſſes, by which the hoſpital of Poor Prieſts, and all the eſtates appertaining to it, being the property of the mayor and commonalty, with their conſent, veſt in certain perſons who are incorporated and called guardians of the poor, in truſt for the poor of the city; and henceforth the hoſpital is uſed as a General Workhouſe for ſuch poor, comprizing within it a bridewell, which is under the direction of the city magiſtrates. The guardians are obliged, by bond, to maintain and educate 16 poor blue-coat boys, of the city.

1729. A lantern, called the city lantern, is bought for the uſe of the corporation; which gives riſe to the preſent cuſtom, of ſending a glaſs lantern to the houſe of the mayor on his election.

1733. Sir John Hales, bart. at a great expence, conveys water to the city, by pipes from his ſpring head at the Old Park, and makes a gift of the ſame to the citizens; which they receive thankfully, and celebrate with ringing of bells and much feſtivity. The mayor and commonalty vote the freedom of the city to Sir John, to be preſented in a ſilver-gilt box, which he declines to accept; but, in return for the intended compliment, ſends them a buck from his park.

1735. The loft, over the corn-market, is rebuilt.

1737. Aſſizes are holden for the city, in this mayoralty, the expences of which amount to 54l 4s. 2d.

1739. The mayor and commonalty purchaſe the Salutation tavern, in St. Andrew's; and take down the ſame, and, at a very large expence, erect ſhambles and a herb market on the ſcite of it.

1741. Aſſizes are held this year, by one Judge, for the city and county of Canterbury. 1743.

1743. An engine, for weighing hay and ſtraw, is erected in the city.

1744. William Hook, convicted of burglary, is executed at Oaten-hill.

1746. The conduit, ſtanding by St. Andrew's church, is illuminated in honor of the marriage of Sir Edward Hales, bart. who, afterwards, generouſly continues his anceſtor's benefaction of water to the city.

1750. Mr. Francis Whitfield, the leſſee of the mayor and commonalty, builds aſſembly rooms at the corner of St. Margaret's ſtreet, in this city.

1752. An Act of Parliament is obtained, for the more eaſy recovery of ſmall debts, within the city and county of Canterbury, and the liberties and precincts of the ſame.

1754. The old conduit, by St. Andrew's church, is taken down, the lead of which ſells for 124l 13s. 2½d. New reſervoirs of water are placed in the towers of St. George's-gate. Margaret Mantle is executed for the murder of her male baſtard child, and her body given to the ſurgeons for diſſection.

1758. The corporation purchaſe a fire engine, for the uſe of the inhabitants, which coſts 52l. 8s.

1762. The mayor and commonalty give 100l. towards rebuilding St. Andrew's church; for which purpoſe an Act of Parliament paſſes.

1766. His preſent Majeſty, king George III. grants his charter to the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of Canterbury, and their ſucceſſors, of liberty of a market, toll free, within the city, on Wedneſday in every week, for ever, for the buying and ſelling of hops, wholeſale and retail, in bags, pockets, or otherwiſe.

1768. The mayor and commonalty make claim of their privileges in the exchequer, which, after an expenſive application, are allowed and confirmed.

1769. Eaſt-bridge, otherwiſe called King's-bridge, is altered and widened. The curious old arches, ſtanding over the river, by Abbot's-mill, are taken down, and the materials uſed in that work. The tower in the Dungeon-field, next to Wincheap-gate, is removed.

1770. The building, over Wincheap-gate, is taken down, at the particular requeſt of the inhabitants of St. Mildred's, it being in a very ruinous and dangerous ſtate.

A portrait of Thomas Hanſon, of London, merchant, coſt 24l. 14s. 6d. is placed in the Guildhall, at the expence of the Corporation. This gentleman, by his will, had given

1500l. ſtock to the mayor and commonalty, in truſt to apply the dividends among the poor, in the hoſpitals of Maynard, Eaſt-bridge and St. John, in this city, in ſums of 500l. to each hoſpital.

1775. The city cage is removed from under Weſtgate, and placed in the new ſhambles in St. Andrew's.

1778. At the requeſt of the late Mrs. Bridger, of this city, ſix ſmall tenements are built by her friend the Rev. Mr. Byrche, without Newingate, which are intended as almshouſes for ſix unmarried women, and to be endowed accordingly.

1780. A billet-maſter is appointed, with a yearly ſalary, during the pleaſure of the mayor and commonalty.

1781. The centre of Burgate, or Borough-gate, alſo called St. Michael's-gate, which was rebuilt about the year 1475, and to which John Franyngam, John Netherſole and Edmund Minot, whoſe names are written, in large and legible characters, on the north ſide of the gate, were principal benefactors, is now taken away. John Frennyngham, who I ſuppoſe to be the ſame perſon, was twice mayor of the city, viz. in 1462 and 1468.

1782. Ridingate, Redyngate, or Road-gate, the oldeſt of all the city gates, and ſaid to have been ſtanding before the conqueſt, being in a very decayed ſtate, is taken down. In 1791 it is rebuilt by alderman Simmons, at great expence.

1783. Thomas Stokes, convicted of a robbery, is executed at Oaten-hill.

1784. The freedom of the city is voted to the right hon. William Pitt, his majeſty's chancellor of the exchequer.

1785. The large wooden doors at Weſtgate and Saint George's-gate are removed away. The court of the Guildhall is new made, more ſuitable to the convenience of the court.

1787. An Act of Parliament paſſes, for paving, watching and lighting the ſtreets of the city, and the city is ſoon afterwards new paved, &c. at the ſame time the entrance at Northgate is widened about four feet. The Black Friars gate, in St. Peter's-ſtreet, long famed for its curious flint facing, is taken down. A bridge, for weighing hay and ſtraw, is erected by the mayor and commonalty, without Saint George's-gate. A paſs-maſter is appointed, with a yearly ſalary, who by his office is to conſider of the wants and neceſſities of the travelling poor, and relieve thoſe who need it.

1789. The building erected by Mr. Somner, over the Bullſtake market, laſt uſed as a theatre, is taken down, and the

the mayor and commonalty make a commodious market-place for ſale of butter, poultry, &c. there as heretofore.

1790. Alderman Simmons begins his improvements on the Dungeon field. The corporation ſubſcribe 100 guineas, towards building an hoſpital, intended to be called the Kent and Canterbury Infirmary; the firſt ſtone of which is laid on the 9th day of June, 1791; and, in 1793, the building is compleat for the reception of in-patients.

An Act of Parliament paſſes, for making a new road from St. George's gate in Canterbury, to Gutteridge bottom, and for repairing and widening the road from thence to the Dover turnpike road, in the pariſh of Barham, in Kent.

A large and elegant new theatre, erected at the ſole expence of Mrs. Sarah Baker, in Prince of Orange-ſtreet, is opened this year for the performance of plays, &c.

1791. The antient Roman arch, in the wall of the Old Caſtle-yard, by hiſtorians ſaid to be the old Worgate, or Worthgate, of the city, is removed away, and a new road, or entrance, made from Wincheap, acroſs the Caſtle-dike and yard, into the city by Caſtle-ſtreet. To effect this improvement, the corporation exchange their land, by the caſtle, called the Coulton-field, with Samuel Balderſton, eſq. for a ſufficient part of the Caſtle-yard, which they afterwards give up to the public for that purpoſe.

Abbot's-mill is rebuilt by the leſſees, Meſſrs. Simmons and Royle, at very conſiderable expence.

A mill, upon Sir Richard Arkwright's model and principles, for working cotton, is erected in this neighbourhood, by Mr. John Callaway, an ingenious and uſeful citizen; who now firſt introduces the manufacture of cotton into this county, and thereby gives employment to a great number of the induſtrious poor of Canterbury, in framing, by a judicious admixture of ſilk and cotton, a dreſs of extreme elegance for the ladies, well known throughout the kingdom, by the name of the Canterbury Muſlins.

1792. The right hon. William Pitt, by invitation from the mayor, aldermen and common council, accompanied by the right hon. Henry Addington, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, the recorder of Canterbury, and the members for the county of Kent and city of Canterbury, is ſumptuouſly entertained by the corporation, at dinner in the Guildhall, and takes the oath of a freeman of the city.

1500l. ſtock to the mayor and commonalty, in truſt to apply the dividends among the poor, in the hoſpitals of Maynard, Eaſt-bridge and St. John, in this city, in ſums of 500l. to each hoſpital.

1775. The city cage is removed from under Weſtgate, and placed in the new ſhambles in St. Andrew's.

1778. At the requeſt of the late Mrs. Bridger, of this city, ſix ſmall tenements are built by her friend the Rev. Mr. Byrche, without Newingate, which are intended as almshouſes for ſix unmarried women, and to be endowed accordingly.

1780. A billet-maſter is appointed, with a yearly ſalary, during the pleaſure of the mayor and commonalty.

1781. The centre of Burgate, or Borough-gate, alſo called St. Michael's-gate, which was rebuilt about the year 1475, and to which John Franyngam, John Netherſole and Edmund Minot, whoſe names are written, in large and legible characters, on the north ſide of the gate, were principal benefactors, is now taken away. John Frennyngham, who I ſuppoſe to be the ſame perſon, was twice mayor of the city, viz. in 1462 and 1468.

1782. Ridingate, Redyngate, or Road-gate, the oldeſt of all the city gates, and ſaid to have been ſtanding before the conqueſt, being in a very decayed ſtate, is taken down. In 1791 it is rebuilt by alderman Simmons, at great expence.

1783. Thomas Stokes, convicted of a robbery, is executed at Oaten-hill.

1784. The freedom of the city is voted to the right hon. William Pitt, his majeſty's chancellor of the exchequer.

1785. The large wooden doors at Weſtgate and Saint George's-gate are removed away. The court of the Guildhall is new made, more ſuitable to the convenience of the court.

1787. An Act of Parliament paſſes, for paving, watching and lighting the ſtreets of the city, and the city is ſoon afterwards new paved, &c. at the ſame time the entrance at Northgate is widened about four feet. The Black Friars gate, in St. Peter's-ſtreet, long famed for its curious flint facing, is taken down. A bridge, for weighing hay and ſtraw, is erected by the mayor and commonalty, without Saint George's-gate. A paſs-maſter is appointed, with a yearly ſalary, who by his office is to conſider of the wants and neceſſities of the travelling poor, and relieve thoſe who need it.

1789. The building erected by Mr. Somner, over the Bullſtake market, laſt uſed as a theatre, is taken down, and the

the mayor and commonalty make a commodious market-place for ſale of butter, poultry, &c. there as heretofore.

1790. Alderman Simmons begins his improvements on the Dungeon field. The corporation ſubſcribe 100 guineas, towards building an hoſpital, intended to be called the Kent and Canterbury Infirmary; the firſt ſtone of which is laid on the 9th day of June, 1791; and, in 1793, the building is compleat for the reception of in-patients.

An Act of Parliament paſſes, for making a new road from St. George's gate in Canterbury, to Gutteridge bottom, and for repairing and widening the road from thence to the Dover turnpike road, in the pariſh of Barham, in Kent.

A large and elegant new theatre, erected at the ſole expence of Mrs. Sarah Baker, in Prince of Orange-ſtreet, is opened this year for the performance of plays, &c.

1791. The antient Roman arch, in the wall of the Old Caſtle-yard, by hiſtorians ſaid to be the old Worgate, or Worthgate, of the city, is removed away, and a new road, or entrance, made from Wincheap, acroſs the Caſtle-dike and yard, into the city by Caſtle-ſtreet. To effect this improvement, the corporation exchange their land, by the caſtle, called the Coulton-field, with Samuel Balderſton, eſq. for a ſufficient part of the Caſtle-yard, which they afterwards give up to the public for that purpoſe.

Abbot's-mill is rebuilt by the leſſees, Meſſrs. Simmons and Royle, at very conſiderable expence.

A mill, upon Sir Richard Arkwright's model and principles, for working cotton, is erected in this neighbourhood, by Mr. John Callaway, an ingenious and uſeful citizen; who now firſt introduces the manufacture of cotton into this county, and thereby gives employment to a great number of the induſtrious poor of Canterbury, in framing, by a judicious admixture of ſilk and cotton, a dreſs of extreme elegance for the ladies, well known throughout the kingdom, by the name of the Canterbury Muſlins.

1792. The right hon. William Pitt, by invitation from the mayor, aldermen and common council, accompanied by the right hon. Henry Addington, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, the recorder of Canterbury, and the members for the county of Kent and city of Canterbury, is ſumptuouſly entertained by the corporation, at dinner in the Guildhall, and takes the oath of a freeman of the city.

Alderman Simmons builds and copes the wall, by Gravel lane to Ridingate, the corporation bearing a part of the expence.

A metal buſhel Wincheſter meaſure, a gallon and a quart meaſure, compared with the king's ſtandards in the exchequer, are placed in the Guildhall, for the accommodation of all perſons, who may wiſh to aſcertain their meaſures thereby.

1793. The gaol at Weſtgate, undergoes a very large repair and alteration. The gate itſelf, Mr. Somner ſays, was re-edified, in king Richard II.'s days, by archbiſhop Sudbury, who was called to the ſee of Canterbury in 1375, and died in 1381. The mayor and commonalty purchaſe the houſe and ground called St. Radigund's, by Abbot's mill.

1794. The court of burghmote vote 100 guineas towards raiſing volunteer companies of infantry, for defence of the city and ſuburbs. A committee ſurvey St. George's ſteeple, and report it to be in a dangerous ſtate; in conſequence of which it is ſoon afterwards taken down.

Government erect permanent barracks, for a great number of cavalry, on ground purchaſed of Sir Edward Hales, bart. in the pariſh of St. Mary Northgate, within the liberty of the city.

1795. The mayor and commonalty ſell the ſcite of St. John's chapel, and burial-ground adjoining, to Wm. Baldock, eſq. the leſſee thereof.

1796. Cold Harbour bridge is rebuilt, by the mayor and commonalty. An Act paſſes, for effectuating an exchange of lands, between the guardians of the poor of Canterbury, and Thomas Barrett, eſq.

1798. The court of burghmote voluntarily contribute 300l. in aid of government, for the defence of the country; and engage, annually, to advance the further ſum of 200l. during the continuance of the war.

In this and the following year permanent infantry barracks, for upwards of two thouſand privates, with accommodations for a ſuitable number of officers, are built, at the expence of William Baldock and Thomas Delaſaux, eſqrs. adjoining the cavalry barracks in Northgate, in this city.

His royal highneſs George, prince of Wales, is at Charlton place, in this neighbourhood. The mayor, recorder, aldermen, ſheriff and common council, in their robes, attended

tended by all the city officers, wait on his royal highneſs, with an addreſs, and requeſt the honor of his acceptance of the freedom of the city, in teſtimony of their perſonal reſpect and reverence for his royal highneſs. The copy is preſented in a gold box, and very graciouſly received. The prince, in conſequence of an invitation from Matthew William Sankey, eſq. the mayor elect, honors the city and the mayor with his preſence, on the 29th of September, when the mayor aſſumes his office; and, with the lord lieutenant of the county and city, the recorder, the members for the county of Kent and city of Canterbury, and a large company of noblemen and gentlemen, is entertained, at dinner, by the mayor, at the Aſſembly Rooms, in a ſtile of magnificence highly creditable to the loyalty and hoſpitality of the chief magiſtrate.

A deputation, conſiſting of the mayor, the chamberlain and other members of the court of burghmote, in their robes, attended by the city officers, wait on his royal highneſs prince Wm. Frederick of Glouceſter, at the prebendal houſe of the Rev. Dr. Walſby, in the precincts of the cathedral, where the prince is on a viſit, and preſent his royal highneſs with the freedom of the city, incloſed in a gold box, as a mark of their high reſpect for the public and private virtues of his royal highneſs, which the prince is pleaſed to accept very graciouſly.

A manuſcript regiſter, in two volumes, of all the loans and charitable donations to the poor of Canterbury, alſo of ſundry documents reſpecting the hoſpitals of Eaſtbridge, Maynard, Jeſus, Poor Prieſts and Cogan, in Canterbury, and Manwood's and Smith's in the county, is preſented to the court of burghmote by one of its members;[a] which the court is pleaſed to receive favourably, and orders to be placed among the records of the city, there to remain, both for the uſe of the court, and for the information of the citizens; by whom the regiſter may be referred to, at all times, without fee, on application to and in the preſence of the chamberlain or town clerk.

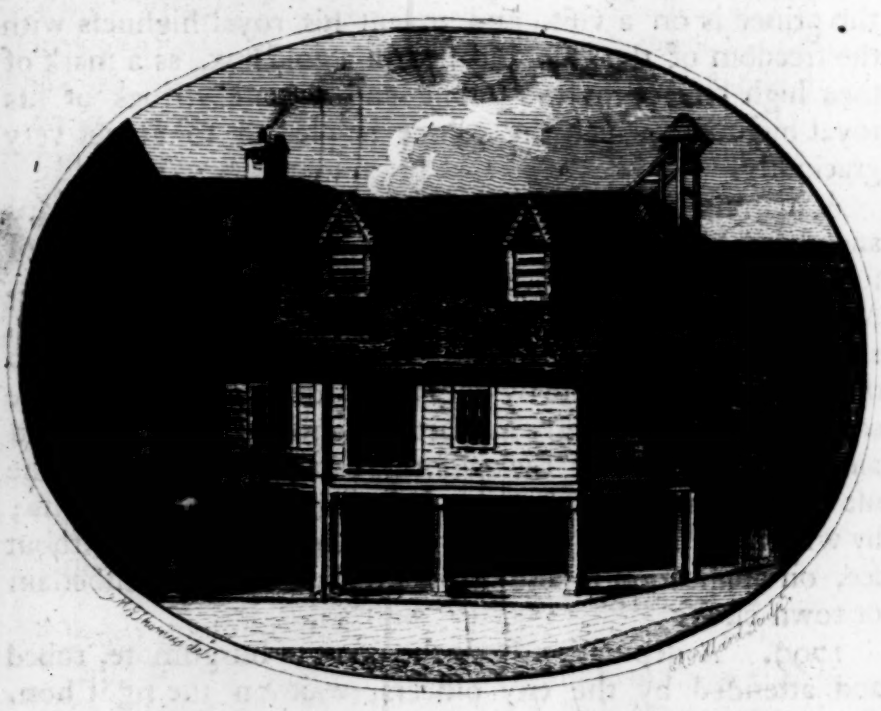
1799. A deputation from the court of burghmote, robed and attended by the city officers, wait on the right hon. Charles, lord Romney, lord lieutenant of the county of Kent, and of the county of the city of Canterbury, at the

[a] This Regiſter was given to the Corporation by Mr. Bunce, and comprizes in it copies of all the ancient grants (200 in number) of the Eſtates and Rents of Eaſtbridge Hoſpital, alſo of Sir John Boys's grants to Jeſus Hoſpital, and of the Statutes and every other document, reſpecting all the Hoſpitals and Charities in which the Corporation have any concern.

ſeat of George Gipps, eſq. M. P. at Harbledown, in this county, and preſent his Lordſhip with the freedom of the city, in a gold box. His Lordſhip politely accepts the freedom, and ſhortly afterwards comes into the city, and takes the uſual oath of a freeman.

Margaret Hughes, convicted of poiſoning her huſband, is executed at the front of the gaol at Weſtgate, and her body is delivered to the ſurgeons, at the infirmary, to be diſſected.

1800. The King's mill, at Eaſtbridge, is taken down by alderman Simmons, the leſſee of the corporation, and a dwelling-houſe is erected by him on its ſcite. The mayor and commonalty ſell the building and ſcite of the corn-market. The watch-houſe, which formerly was in the front of St. Andrew's church, and ſince in the corn-market, is removed to the building weſtward of the new ſhambles, in that pariſh, late the loft for the hay engine.



OLD CORN MARKET.

SUPPLEMENT TO MINUTES,

From antient Records, &c. being a Copy of a printed Aſſeſſment of Wages payable to Artificers, Servants and Labourers, within the liberties of the City, A. D. 1594.

City of Canterbury. } *William Amye*, mayor of the city of Canterbury, Simon Brome, Richard Gaunt, Ralfe Bawden, Edward Netherſole, Bartholomew Brome, Markes Berrye, Thomas Long, Thomas Hovenden, James Frengham, William Clarke, Charles Whetenhall, Robert Wyn, aldermen and juſtices of the peace, within the ſaid city, and Nicholas Mitchell, ſheriff of the ſame city, aſſembling themſelves together in the Guildhall of the ſaid city, the 2d of May, in the 36th year of the reign of our moſt gracious and ſovereign lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, according to the purport, true meaning and intent of one eſtatute, made at the Parliament holden at Weſtminſter, the 12th day of January, in the fifth year of the reign of our ſovereign lady the Queen's Majeſty, that now is, touching divers orders for artificers, labourers, ſervants of huſbandry and apprentices, calling unto them divers and ſundry grave and diſcreet perſons, of the ſaid city, have rated, limited and appointed the wages of artificers, handicraftſmen, huſbandmen, and labourers, within the ſaid city, and liberties of the ſame, as followeth,

Firſt, Every labourer by the day, from Eaſter to Michaelmas, with meat and drink, 4d. finding himſelf, 10d. and from Michaelmas till Eaſter, with meat and drink, 4d. without meat and drink, 8d. Mowers, by the day, with meat and drink, 8d. without meat and drink, 14d. Graſs in marſh grounds, with meat and drink, 10d. without meat and drink, 16d. By the acre, oats and barley, with meat and drink, 4d. without meat and drink, 8d. Laying upon the band, and binding and copping of oats, 8d. barley 10d. Reapers, by the day, the man reaper, with meat and drink, 6d. without meat and drink, 12d. The woman reaper,

without meat and drink, 8d. with meat and drink, 4d.—Reapers by the acre, the reapers for binding and copping of wheat and rye in uplands, without victuals, 2s. 4d. and with victuals, 14d. In the marſh, without victuals, 3s. 4d. with victuals, 2s. The reaping, binding and copping of peas and tares, without meat and drink, 2s. 4d. with meat and drink, 12d. Threſhers, by the quarter, with meat and drink, for the quarter and making clean of wheat and rye, 5d. oats and barley, 3d. finding themſelves, for the quarter and making clean of wheat and rye, 12d. oats and barley, 6d.—Ditches out of the whole ground, for every rod, of nine foot in breadth at the brinks, four foot in the bottom, and four foot deep, 12d. of four foot in the top, two foot and an half deep, and one foot and a half in the bottom, 5d. and ſo forth, in other ditches, after this rate, for cleanſing and ſcouring of old ditches, after the rate of the new ditches, according to the foulneſs of the ſame. For plaſhing and teening of a quick hedge, for every rod, 2d. and for dead hedge, 2d, for ſetting pale, without rail, even at the head, the rod, 8d. and not even at the head, the rod, 7d. For felling, cutting and making of hoſterie faggots, the hundredth, 14d. of other faggots, the hundredth, 13d. billets, the thouſand, 12d. tale wood, the load, 4d. For felling, cutting and burning of a load of coal, containing 30 ſacks, 4s. For ſetting ſingle rail, with poſt, the rod 1d. double rail, the rod 2d.

The chief carpenter, with meat and drink, 8d. without meat and drink, 14d The beſt bricklayer, tyler and ſawyer, from Eaſter to Michaelmas, with meat and drink, 7d. without meat and drink, 14d. in winter ſeaſons, with victuals, 6d. without victuals, 12d. Maſter ploughwright, as the carpenter; every of all the ſaid artificers, from Eaſter till Michaelmas, with victuals, 6d and without victuals, 10d. In winter, with victuals, 4d. without victuals, 8d. The beſt apprentice of an artificer, for the ſummer ſeaſon, with victuals, 4d. without victuals, 9d. In winter ſeaſon, with victuals, 3d. without victuals, 7d. Sawyers, for the hundredth of board work, without victuals, 2s. For ſlitting work, the hundredth, 2s. 2d. Thatcher, with meat and drink all the year, every day he worketh, 6d. The thatcher's man, with victuals, 4d.—by the hundredth, with victuals, 10d. without victuals, 20d. Maſter milnwright, by the day in ſummer, with meat and drink, 10d. without meat and drink, 16d.—By the day in winter, with meat and drink, 7d. without meat

meat and drink, 13d. Plaiſterer, in winter, with meat and drink, 6d. without meat and drink, 12d. in ſummer, with meat and drink, 7d. without meat and drink, 14d. Brick-maker, by the thouſand, for digging the earth, making, ſtriking and burning, having all other neceſſaries brought unto him, with victuals, 3s. Tilemaker, his ſervant, by the thouſand, without meat and drink, 12d. Maſter freemaſon, by the day in ſummer, with victuals, 8d. without victuals, 14d. in winter, with victuals, 6d. without victuals, 13d. Plumbers, for laying and caſting the hundred, with meat and drink, 2s. For common work, by the day, with victuals, 8d. without victuals, 14d. Glazier, by the day, with victuals, 7d without victuals, 14d. Carver and joiner, by the day, with victuals, 8d. without victuals, 14d. Their ſervants, in ſummer, with victuals, 6d. without victuals, 10d. in winter, by the day, with meat and drink, 6d. without meat and drink, 12d. his ſervant, in winter, with meat and drink, 4d. without meat and drink, 10d.

The bailiff of huſbandry, which taketh charge, with his livery, 3l. without his livery, 3l. 6s. 8d. The beſt ſervant, with his livery, 40s. without his livery, 46s. 8d. The ſecond ſort, with his livery, 33s. 4d. without livery 40s.—Every boy, from 14 years of age 'till 18 years, 20s. or elſe meat and drink and cloth, and 6d. a quarter. Women ſervants by the year, the beſt ſort, without livery, 33s. 4d —The ſecond ſort, without livery, 20s. Clothier his foreman, 3l. 6s. 8d. The journeyman, 43s. 4d. Weaver his foreman, 3l. The common ſervant, 50s. Fuller, the mill-man, alias the thicker of cloths, 4l. The boiler, 53s. 4d. Sheerman, the beſt ſervant, 3l. the common 40s. Dyer, the wringer, alias the under-dyer, 4l. Hoſier or taylor, the foreman, 3l. the common ſervant, 46s. 8d. Shoemaker, the beſt ſervant, 4l. the common ſervant, 46s. 8d. Tanner, the marketman, 3l. the common ſervant, 53s. 4d. Pewterer, the foreman, 3l. 10s. the common ſervant, 46s. 8d.—Baker, the turner, alias the ſetter, or ſeaſoner, 4l. the common ſervant, 53s. 4d. Brewer, the head brewer, 4l. the common ſervant, 53s. 4d. Glover, the waterman, 4l. 6s. 8d. the beſt ſhopman, 3l. 10s the ſecond ſort, 40s. Cutler, the foreman, 53s. 4d. the common ſort, 40s. Smith, the beſt ſervant, 4l. the ſecond ſort, 40s. Saddler, the beſt ſervant, 3l. the ſecond, 40s. Spurrier, his ſervant, 40s. Currier, the common ſervant, 40s. the beſt, viz. that worketh wet and dry, and alſo colour, 3l. 6s. 8d. Turner, his ſervant,

40s.

40s. Capper, the beſt ſervant, 3l. the ſecond ſort, 50s.—Hatter, hatmaker, as the capper. Bowyer or fletcher, the beſt ſervant, 53s. 4d. the ſecond ſort 33s. 4d. Arrow-head maker, his ſervant, 46s. 8d. Butcher, the foreman and beſt ſervant, 4l. the ſecond ſort 3l. Cook, his man, 40s.—Corn miller, the grinder, 53s. 4d. the loader, 53s. 4d. Wheelwright, the beſt ſervant, 53s. 4d. the ſecond ſort, 40s.—Limeburner, his ſervant, 40s. Linen weaver, the beſt ſervant, 50s. the ſecond ſort, 40s. Cooper, the beſt ſervant, 4l. the ſecond ſervant, 46s. 8d. Pot-maker, his man, 33s. 4d.

In witneſs whereof, the ſeal of the office of Mayoralty, of the ſaid city of Canterbury, to theſe preſents is fixed and ſet, dated the day and year firſt above written, 1594.

This aſſeſſment being returned to the Queen, in Council, her Majeſty iſſues a Proclamation to inforce the ſame.

THOUGHTS

WRITTEN IN THE

DISSOLVED ABBEY OF ST. AUGUSTINE,

NEAR CANTERBURY, A. D. 1800.

Dedicated, with much reſpect, to the GOVERNORS *of the*

KENT AND CANTERBURY HOSPITAL,

ſtanding within its precinct.

WITHIN theſe walls, where ruin bears the ſway,[a]
And ſcatters relics with a waſteful hand:
Where monks, in early times, were wont to pray,
And kings, in later days, have rul'd the land:

Where, firſt, AUGUSTINE to the Pagan ſpake,
Bade him be convert to the Chriſtian cauſe,
Reform his temples and his Gods forſake,
And brought the wayward heathen to a pauſe:

By

By ſoft incitements won his liſtleſs ear,
Religion's comforts open'd to his view;
Gain'd on his thoughts, and bent his mind to fear
Its holy precepts, then reveal'd to few.[b]

Beneath the ſhadow of this lofty tow'r,
To ETHELBERT inſcrib'd, where many a dove,[c]
On ſeat o'erhung with ivy as a bow'r,
Aloft, ſits cooing to the calls of love:

Here will I bring my mind to ſolemn teſt:
Seek Wiſdom's ſource and draw from thence the truth;
Pure fountain, riſing from this ſeat of reſt,
That holds, alike, the aged and the youth;

Indulge in fancy's walk, my wonted ſtray,
Now as the rays of light are on the wane;
Lure back the ſounds that cheer'd the pilgrim's way,
Ere to this abbey, or the ſaint he came,

Of peal that rang on feſtive days ſo well,
With rapt'rous thrills that ſhook the hallow'd dome,
Or chime that to the ſervice warn'd, or knell,
That call'd the weary trav'ller to his home;

Of chant that echo'd in the vaulted choir,
The voice of melody in ſacred ſong;
Of organs, ſerpents, or the boaſted lyre,
Sweet ſoother of the mind, if tuneful ſtrung!

Invoke the founder of this great domain,
Or lordly abbot who a mitre rear'd,
Both high vicegerents in the papal train,
The BECKETS of their day and equal fear'd;

Or monk, who here at veſpers oft was ſeen,
And kept the ſacred veſtments of the church,[d]
Its alms diſpos'd, and trod the neighb'ring green,
Alas!—they all are fled—beyond my ſearch.

Nor ſhall thoſe walls that totter on the ſwing,
Sad emblems now of what before were one,
The once proud palace of a prouder king,[e]
Hold up each other, but like him be gone!

So large the havoc, the decay ſo wide,
Scarce veſtiges are found to ſhew its fame,
All is a ruin there! what was of pride,
Is now laid low, and takes a fitter name.

Nor

Nor long ſhall wanton ſpoil her empire hold,
O'er what remains of grandeur to deſtroy;
Few are her objects now, and eaſy told,
So few, there's little left her to annoy.

Saving yon portal by the northern way,
Whoſe beauty keeps aloof the daring hand,
Protects her fabric and ſecures her ſtay,
Proud monument of art, in all that's grand!

Oft have I ſeen an artiſt peering there
To catch the ſemblance of her favour'd mien,
Or view her graces, while as yet ſhe's here,
A ſight ſo comely, and ſo rarely ſeen.

Save too the weſtern gate of plainer hue,
With lofty tow'rs that o'er the city ſhine,
Proceſſion's way; and whence, with gawdy ſhew,
Princes went proſtrate to the martyr's ſhrine.

Wou'd, that theſe fam'd remains of gothic taſte,
Structures that charm us, yet excite our dread,
Might ſtand immoveable; ſecure from waſte,
As ſacred land-marks, ſet to guard the dead!

To free from idle ſport, and long to ward
Their moulder'd aſhes, whereſo'er they light;
To ſtay the rugged ſpade that turns the ſward,
The hold of all that's mortal from the ſight!

This holy taſk fulfil'd, one yet remains,
On which my heart is eager to indite,
The living, in this precinct, have their claims;
The calls of woe that ever will invite!

Lo! yonder phœnix, from a ruin ſprung,
A bleſt INFIRMARY for helpleſs man:
Diſeas'd, afflicted, or with ſickneſs wrung,
He there finds comfort, if in life he can.

But for this houſe a ſtranger late had paſt
The vale he ſought, as then his only boon;
A victim to deſpair, that held him faſt,
Had pin'd, nor linger'd long, but dropt at noon.

There for his ills he met, as oft is heard,
With pity and relief, his wonted ode;
Recov'ring now, he braves the woes he fear'd,
And lives the tenant of this bleſt abode.

Since

Since there the wretched are from ruin ſav'd,
And owe this bleſſing to a friend of mine,
'Twere juſt, if ſaid to whom—but that is wav'd,
His fame is permanent, and ſtands with time.[a]

The muſe would now retire—but much is due,
Of grateful tribute to the public cares!
In homely dreſs, and not in metre true,
She fears to ſpeak, and ſpeaks too long ſhe fears.

Yet might ſhe breathe again, as ſorrow's friend,
Expreſs her feelings, as ſhe ſo has aim'd,
Fain wou'd ſhe bleſs the labours that attend,
Thoſe who protect, and thoſe who cure the maim'd.

Theirs is the part our SAVIOUR meekly took,
The ſick, the halt, the blind, to ſnatch from death,
Nor ſeek they recompence, but forward look
To HIM, the Chriſtian's monitor on earth.

Long may the foſt'ring hand of public zeal,
Inclin'd to mercy, ward the lifted rod;
Pour forth its bounties there, the wounded heal,
And raiſe a grateful offering to GOD!

Almonry of St. Auguſtine's,
Aug. 8, 1800.

C. R. BUNCE.

---

[a] In the eaſtern ſuburb of the city of Canterbury, exempt from its juriſdiction, is the precinct of the once magnificent, although now ruinated, abbey of St. Auguſtine; antiently dedicated to St. Peter, St Paul, and St. Auguſtine. It is incloſed with a ſtone wall, and contains, within its limits, about ſixteen acres of ground.

[b] It is admitted by hiſtorians, that Chriſtianity had been received in Britain, long before Auguſtine came hither; but it was at a time when the Britons and the Romans had poſſeſſion of the iſland. Auguſtine arrived here in the year of the Chriſtian æra 597, at which period the Saxons were maſters of the greateſt part of the kingdom: of that part, eſpecially, which has ſince enjoyed the name of England; and were all of them pagans and worſhippers of idols: and it does not appear that the few Chriſtians, who were living in Britain at that time, were diſpoſed to offer any thing towards acquainting the Saxons with the Chriſtian faith. Bertha, who was a Chriſtian, born of Chriſtian parents, was very contributory, with Auguſtine, to the converſion of her huſband king Ethelbert, who then reigned in the kingdom of Kent; and herſelf converted many in the ſouthern parts of England. But as Auguſtine was the firſt Chriſtian preacher, and may juſtly be conſidered as the founder of this monaſtery, by having inſtructed the king in the eſtabliſhment of the Chriſtian religion, and perſuaded him to promote it by founding this religious inſtitution, in the firſt city in his kingdom, and now the city of the metropolitan of all England, every circumſtance that reſpects the miſſion on which he came, the manner in which he executed that miſſion, and which concerns this foundation,

dation, called the firſt or chief mother of monaſteries in England, can but be highly intereſting to every one, and eſpecially ſo to thoſe perſons who are now living near to it. The learned Mrs. Elſtob, formerly of the precincts of Chriſt-church, Canterbury, whoſe uncle was then one of the prebendaries of that church, having publiſhed, early in the laſt century, among other curious and valuable tracts on this ſubject, not now eaſy to be obtained, a tranſlation of the Engliſh Saxon Homily, on the birth-day of St. Gregory, antiently uſed in the Engliſh Saxon church, Mr. Bunce acknowledges great obligation to a very ingenious lady, his friend, and a lineal deſcendant from that reſpectable family, for having kindly permitted him to enrich theſe notes with the following extract from that work:

"It happened, as it often did, that ſome Engliſh merchants brought their "merchandizes to Rome; and Gregory, who was not yet called to the papal "chair, paſſing along the ſtreet to the Engliſhmen, taking a view of their "goods, he then beheld among their merchandizes, ſlaves ſet out to ſale.— "They were white complexioned, and men of fair countenance, having noble "heads of hair. And Gregory, when he ſaw the beauty of the young men, "inquired from what country they were brought; and the men ſaid from "England; and that all the men in that nation were as beautiful. Then Gre- "gory aſked them, whether the men in that land were chriſtians or heathens, "and the men ſaid unto him, they were heathens. Gregory, fetching a long "ſigh, ſaid alas! alas! that men of ſo fair a complexion ſhould be ſubject to "the prince of darkneſs. After that Gregory enquired how they called the "nation from whence they came. To which he was anſwered, that they "were called Angle (that is Engliſh). Then ſaid he, rightly they are called "Angle, becauſe they have the beauty of angels, and therefore it is very fit "they ſhould be the companions of angels in Heaven. Yet ſtill Gregory en- "quired, what the ſhire was named from which the young men were brought. "It was told him, that the men of that ſhire were called Deiri; Gregory an- "ſwered, well they are called Deiri, becauſe they are delivered from wrath "and called to the mercy of Chriſt. Yet again he enquired, what was the "name of the king of their province; he was anſwered, that the king's name "was Ella. Therefore, Gregory, playing upon the words, in alluſion to the "name, ſaid it is fit that Hallelujah be ſung in that land in praiſe of the Al- "mighty Creator. Being afterwards elected pope, and calling to mind what "he formerly had thought of concerning the Engliſh nation, he then finiſhed "that moſt beloved work, by ſending meſſengers, approved ſervants of God, "to this iſland; who were thus named Auguſtinus, Mellitus, Laurentius, "Petrus, Johannes, Juſtus. Thoſe doctors the pope ſent, with many other "monks, to the Engliſh people; perſuading them to the voyage in theſe "words. 'Be ye not afraid, through the fatigue of ſo long a journey, or "through what wicked men may ſay concerning it: but, with all ſtedfaſtneſs "and zeal, and earneſt affection, by the grace of God, perfect the work ye "have begun: and be ye aſſured, that the recompence of your eternal reward "is ſo much greater, by how much the greater difficulties you have under- "gone, in fulfilling the will of God. Be obedient, with all humility in all "things, to Auguſtine, whom we have ſet over you to be your abbot. It will "be for your ſouls health, ſo far as ye fulfil his admonitions. Almighty "God, through his grace, protect you, and grant that I may behold the fruit "of your labour in the eternal reward; and that I may be found, together "with you, in the joy of your reward. Becauſe, although I cannot labour "with you, yet I have a good will to ſhare with you in your labour.' Au- "guſtine then, with his companions, who were reckoned to be about forty "that ſojourned with him by Gregorie's command, proceeded on their journey "until they arrived proſperouſly in this iſland. In thoſe days reigned "Æthelbyriht in the city of Canterbury; whoſe kingdom was ſtretched from "the great river Humber to the South Sea. Auguſtine had taken interpreters "in the kingdom of the Franks, as Gregory had ordered him: and he, by

"the

" the mouths of the interpreters, preached God's word to the king and the " people, viz. How one merciful Saviour, by his own ſufferings, redeemed " this guilty world, and, to all that believed, had opened an entrance into " the kingdom of heaven. Then king Æthelbyriht anſwered Auguſtine and " ſaid, that thoſe were fair words and promiſes which he gave him; but that " he could not, ſo ſuddenly, leave the antient cuſtoms which he and the " Engliſh people had held. He ſaid he might freely preach the heavenly " doctrine to his people; and that he would allow maintenance to him and " his companions; and gave him a dwelling in the city of Canterbury, which " was the head city in all his kingdom. Then began Auguſtine, with his " monks, to imitate the life of the apoſtles, with frequent prayers, watch- " ings and faſtings, ſerving God, and preaching the word of life, with all di- " ligence. Very many believed and were baptized, in the name of God, ad- " miring the ſimplicity of their innocent courſe of life, and the ſweetneſs " of their heavenly doctrine. Afterwards, king Æthelbyriht was much " pleaſed with the purity of their lives and their delightful promiſes, which " were indeed confirmed by many miracles, and he, believing, was baptized. " And he reverenced the chriſtians, and looked upon them as men of hea- " venly polity. Nevertheleſs, he would not force any one to receive chriſ- " tianity, becauſe he found upon inquiry from the miniſters of his ſalvation, " that the ſervice of Chriſt ought not to be forced but voluntary. Then be- " gan very many, daily, to hearken to the divine preaching and leave " their heatheniſm, and to join themſelves to Chriſt's church believing in " him."

Ethelbert, by the perſuaſion of Auguſtine, began to build this abbey A. D. 598; and it being in part finiſhed in 605, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, the King, with Bertha his Queen, and their ſon Eadbald, Auguſtine and the nobles of the realm, celebrated the ſolemnity of Chriſtmas, at Canterbury, in that year: and, with the general conſent of all preſent, the King, having already enriched the abbey with ample poſſeſſions of lands and other gifts, he then delivered up the monaſtery to God and to certain Benedictine Monks, of which order Auguſtine was one, who ſhould ſerve perpetually in it, under Peter, whom the King had appointed to be their firſt Abbot.

The foundation being laid, the abbey ſoon advanced to ſtateline ſs, in the inlargement of its buildings, and the augmentation of its endowments.—King Eadbald, ſon of Ethelbert, built a fair church in this monaſtery, which was dedicated (A. D. 613) and called St. Marie's. After Eadbald, Canute, the great monarch of this realm, and ſeveral Abbots were the perſons who increaſed the buildings and endowments, ſome adding churches and chapels, ſome dortors and refectories, and other kind of edifices, and others manors and large eſtates. In 978 this abbey was dedicated anew, in honor of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Auguſtine.

e Mr. Somner, in his hiſtory of Canterbury, ſuppoſes Ethelbert's tower to have been built about the year 1047; and, quoting the words of Speed, in the cloſe of his diſcourſe touching this abbey, thus ſpeaks of it " Only " Ethelbert's tower, ſaith he, in memory and honour of the man, as yet hath " eſcaped the verdict and ſentence of deſtruction; whoſe beauty, though " much defaced and over-run, will witneſs, to ſucceeding ages, the magnifi- " cence of the whole, when all ſtood compleat in their glory together."

d Thomas de Elmham, in his account of the veſtments which St. Gregory gave to St. Auguſtine, writes thus, " For the ſacred veſtments and the ſacer- " dotal habits are to this time preſerved in the veſtry, viz. one cope, all of " ſilk of a ſapphire or azure colour, adorned with a gold border and with " jewels on the upper part before. Two copes, all ſilk, of a purple colour, " adorned with gold borders, in other things alike. Three copes of ſilk, of " a purple colour, but flowered or embroidered with gold, and wove throughout. " One little cloak of purple ſilk adorned with gold and jewels on the upper " part behind."—*Elſtob's tranſl.*

e On

e On the ſuppreſſion of this monaſtery, which took place 29 Hen. VIII. A. D. 1538, the King retained the ſcite and precincts of it, with great part of the adjoining demains, in his own hands; thoſe buildings belonging to the Abbey, which on a ſurvey had been judged uſeleſs, were taken down, and the remainder fitted up, as a palace, for the King's uſe. That part of the domains, adjoining to the precincts, retained likewiſe, was formed into a park for deer and beaſts of chaſe, and called the King's new park. The mill, called Abbot's Mill, from its belonging to this Abbey, with all the houſes and dry rents appertaining to the monaſtery, within the city of Canterbury, the King then ſold to the Corporation of that city; reſerving to the Crown an annual payment of 2l. 15s. 2½d. which has been ſince granted, and is now paid, to the Dean and Chapter of Rocheſter. The King was at Canterbury many times before and once after the diſſolution of this abbey; but the city accounts don't ſhew that his Majeſty ever took up his abode at St. Auguſtine's palace.

In 1573 Queen Elizabeth kept her Court in this Monaſtery. In 1625, King Charles the Firſt conſummated his marriage there with the Princeſs Henrietta of France; and, at the reſtoration, King Charles the Second lodged at this Palace, on his paſſage through the city. The reader will ſee more of theſe circumſtances in Mr. Bunce's minutes of thoſe years, and of the Monaſtery in general under the proper titles.

f Since the firſt publication of theſe lines, Mr. Bunce has been adviſed to alter his intention of concealing this gentleman's name. The poor are much indebted for the eſtabliſhment of this moſt ſalutary inſtitution, in the neighbourhood of our city, to the very humane and laudable exertions of WILLIAM CARTER, eſq. M. D. who, at an early period of his life, aware of the great utility of a general Infirmary in this part of the county, was at much pains to obtain ſuch information as was requiſite, for the accompliſhment of ſo deſirable an object. Having, at length, finiſhed his inquiry, and, with no inconſiderable trouble, made all the neceſſary arrangements, ſo eſſential to the forwarding a work of this magnitude; at his requeſt, a public meeting of the Gentry and Clergy of the county was convened by advertiſement, and moſt numerouſly attended, at the King's Head tavern, in Canterbury, on the 13th of September, 1790, (the preſent Lord Sondes in the chair); when, having propoſed to the deliberation of the very reſpectable company then aſſembled, the propriety of erecting and maintaining a public Hoſpital, or Infirmary, by voluntary ſubſcription, for the benefit of this part of the county, Dr. Carter had the high gratification to find his plan approved and countenanced by the gentlemen of that meeting; who, inſtantly, ſubſcribed largely to the undertaking; and by whoſe benevolence then, and unvaried attentions ſince, in co-operation with its many other dignified and liberal benefactors, aided by the extreme vigilance of the Governors of the Charity, and the benevolent exertions of the Phyſicians and Gentlemen of the Faculty in Canterbury, who here cheerfully and gratuitouſly attend day by day, ſo much to their own honour, and the good of thoſe they attend, (all equally emulous with himſelf, in forwarding ſo noble a work of true chriſtian charity) this ſpacious and commodious edifice, this aſylum for human miſery, has been erected and is now moſt generouſly ſupported.—MAY IT LONG FLOURISH; AND MAY ITS BENEFITS BE RECEIVED, WITH GRATITUDE, BY THOSE WHOM IT CHERISHES!



CANTERBURY.

The taking of Canterbury, by the Danes, in the year 1011, and the Death of Archbishop Elpheg.—Translated from Shum's History of Denmark, v. 3, p. 380, seq.

On the 8th of September (*A. D.* 1011), an army of Danes, under the command of Thorkil*, came before Canterbury, besieged it twenty days, set fire to it by machines of war, that discharged red hot arrows, raised hills of earth, built towers, employed battering-rams (the whole of which was mostly performed by Englishmen), and also distressed it through want of provision; which made Archbishop Elpheg send overtures for peace. But at length they took it, through the treachery of the Archdeacon Elmar, who had shortly before been granted his life by Elpheg. They forced open the gates, and entered the city with sound of trumpets, for there were no defenders on the walls, all having hurried home to extinguish the fire. Great numbers were killed on this occasion, and the streets were covered with dead bodies. The greater part of the city was also burned. Many were precipitated from the walls. Women were seen dragged by the hair through the streets, and at last thrown into the flames; infants were torn from the arms of their mothers, thrown up in the air, and caught on the points of the spears, or they were trampled and crushed to death in the streets. Our ancestors were then, as they too often were, most detestable barbarians. The Archbishop Elpheg, together with Alfword, the King's Earl, Abbot Leofvin, Bishop Godwin of Rochester, and Leofrana, abbess of the convent of St. Mildred, were then taken prisoners, but Elmar was suffered to go unmolested. The Archbishop addressed the Danes with severity, therefore he was kicked and cuffed, and compelled to stand at the entrance of the church, and look at their proceedings. All clerical persons, both men and women, besides a great number of the inhabitants, were also taken prisoners, and the Danes remained at pleasure in the city. At length, having stripped it entirely, they carried away the Archbishop, tied and secured, on a boat, to their ships, which were lying at Greenwich, where they kept him in prison seven months, setting a guard of twelve warriors to watch him. Thither they also brought the captive women, children, and men. Christ Church, the principal church of the city, was plundered and burnt, and every tenth person only, by the casting of lots, was spared; so that out of ten, nine were killed, without distinction of sex or age. The number of the killed amounted very near to 8000; that of the saved was only 4 monks and 800 other persons. In the month of April ensuing, the Archbishop lost his life in the following manner. They pressed him very much that he should purchase his liberty, and demanded for his ransom 3000 or 4000 pounds; but the community, not only refused to pay the sum, but [illegible] gave orders that nothing should be given for [illegible] deliverance, alleging that the peasants of the [illegible] would be ruined by it. They particularly pressed him hard on Saturday, the 2[illegible] of April, requiring ransom, or threatening to kill him; but he persisted in answering, that his life was not of so much worth, that the people ought to be ruined for his sake. He even repeated his former orders, that no ransom should be paid, and thus he rushed on his own destruction.—After this they brought him before their assembly, which was held at Greenwich, on the 19th of April, and cried out to him, "Bishop! give gold, or thou shalt to-day become a public spectacle." They were then flushed with wine, which they had procured from the south. He was brought on horseback, and they proposed the same conditions to him, but in vain. Then, starting up from their seats, they attempted to kill him by striking him with the flat sides of their axes, and by flinging bones and horns of oxen at him; from which I conclude that they were sitting at table, as flinging bones was a custom I have mentioned under Krolf Krake, (King of Denmark, who died *A. D.* 552.) But at last one Thrum, probably Trond, who had the day before been confirmed by the Archbishop, ran up, moved by compassion, and gave him a blow on the head with his axe, which brought him dead to the ground. He was then near 60 years of age. Some of them were ashamed of this horrid deed, and probably the more so, as many of them were already Christians by name. A quarrel therefore arose among them, when some were for delivering up his body for honourable interment, others for throwing it into the Thames; they even met in arms: a miracle is said towards evening to have gained over the Heathen party; but it is more probable, as Brompton, and even Osbern, adds, that the citizens of London bought his body with a great sum of money. It was accordingly the next morning brought to London, and with great solemnity interred in the church of St. Paul, whence it was removed to Canterbury eleven years after. On the place in Greenwich where he was killed, a church was consecrated to his honour, which, according to the account of Wolkmann, has been rebuilt in later times, and is still called by his name.

* This Thorkil, surnamed the tall, was a man of great eminence among the Danes. After the return of Sweyn to Denmark, in the year 1007, he, with the permission of that King, went over to England with forty ships, for the purpose of revenging the death of a brother. Shortly after the death of Elpheg, he made friendship with Ethelred II., and assisted him against his compatriots. But in the sequel he sided with Canute, was very instrumental to his success, and was by him made Earl of East Anglia. At length he fell into disgrace with Canute, was banished the kingdom, and murdered by the populace in Denmark.

...Royal Highness's carriages; loud huzzas were heard from one end to the other of that very populous town. At Bridgenorth, His Royal Highness met a similar reception—The Recorder and Corporation, &c. approached their Prince, in terms the most loyal, and begged to be permitted to enrol the names of the Royal Brothers among the Burgesses of Bridgenorth. The Prince most graciously received this tribute of respect, and, with his usual manner, captivated all who could get near the carriage; the Gentlemen, when His Royal Highness had finished, with the most impressive tone, said, "May Providence protect you." The Yeomanry and Volunteers were paraded opposite the Inn, and received His Royal Highness with presented arms, and the band playing, *God save the King*; they were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Whitmore, whom His Royal Highness most graciously thanked for his attention. An extraordinary circumstance had occurred at Shrewsbury. The landlord, on his death-bed, a few days since, made a dying request, that His Royal Highness would suffer six horses to be put to his carriage, which message being delivered with the above particulars, they did not fail to affect the feelings of our Prince, and, contrary to his practice, he most willingly consented. In the town of Shrewsbury the Volunteers were in part only assembled, His Royal Highness having arrived two hours sooner than, by their intelligence, he was expected; the Yeomanry escorted the Royal carriage to Mr. Forrester's, a distance of four miles, manifesting the utmost happiness at being permitted to do so. His Royal Highness thanked the Commanding Officer for this particular mark of his attention. Though raining very heavily, immense crowds were collected in this town, each person vying with his neighbour in some expression of loyalty and attachment towards their Prince. Soon after His Royal Highness arrived at Ross Hall, a Deputation from Shrewsbury waited upon him, to intreat the honour and happiness of presenting an humble address, and sincerely to congratulate His Royal Highness upon his safety; this ceremony will be performed to-morrow.

Yesterday, at noon, Count MICHAEL WORONZOW set off from Harley-street, for Harwich, whence he proceeds to St. Petersburgh.

Mr. SAINSBURY, of Weston, has obtained the astonishing number of 2,000 grains of Egyptian wheat, from two ears, sown in his own garden.

On Tuesday next, a grand Cricket Match will be played at Dandelion, Margate, for one thousand guineas, between Lord FREDERICK BEAUCLERC and the Hon. General BRIGH. All the principal Cricketers belonging to Lords' Club will play, assisted by four of the East, and the same number of the West-Kent men.

...Poetry have selected a theme more gratifying to the feelings of the audience, and her tone and manner were such as irresistibly to produce those strong emotions which such a subject was calculated to excite.

To-morrow evening will be performed, "*We Fly by Night*," with "*The Review*," and "*The Weathercock*," by desire of JONAS ASPLIN, Esq.

Each succeeding day brings down here a fresh accession of company.

LINCOLN, SEPT. 9.

This city is crowded with a party of fashionables preparatory to the Races, which commence this day. Among the company that have already engaged the inns and other apartments for the Race time, are—

Lord Yarborough, Hon. Miss Pelhams, Mr. and Mrs. Chaplin, Lord and Miss Monsons, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Lord W. Beauclerk, Hon. C. Pelham and lovely Bride (late Miss Simpson), Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Elves, Lord Brownlo and the Miss Custs, Sir C. and Lady Kent, &c. &c.

In the evening a grand ball will be given at the Assembly Rooms.

SHREWSBURY, SEPT. 10. 1806.

Tuesday their Royal Highnesses and suite left Ragley, where every possible effect was given to this Royal visit. The noble owners expressed themselves in terms of great gratification, for the honour that had been conferred upon them. In taking leave, the Prince acknowledged his high sense of the attentions he had received, and most graciously assured the Marquis and Marchioness of his esteem and regard. The weather proved very unfavourable, notwithstanding the people were every where assembled to enjoy the delight of beholding the Heir Apparent and his August Brother. At Bromesgrove, the arrival of His Royal Highness was so unexpected, that the usual attentions could not be prepared, for which the most sincere excuses were made, and the strongest regret expressed; however, the inhabitants of that town did not fail to testify their joy in the loudest tones, in the midst of which their Royal Highnesses arrived and took leave. At Kidderminster, the Royal Brothers were waited upon by the Mayor and Corporation, intreating their Royal Highnesses would receive an humble address of congratulation upon their safe arrival in that ancient Borough, and had prepared a sumptuous collation, hoping their Royal Highnesses would condescend to refresh themselves. The Prince expressed himself very sensible of their great attention, and was graciously pleased to send Major Bloomfield to wait upon the Mayor, &c. to convey his sentiments of concern at not being able to leave his carriage, and to assure them of his very high respect for that ancient Borough. The Yeomanry and Volunteers were assembled to mark their respect; and the crowds were